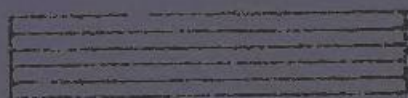
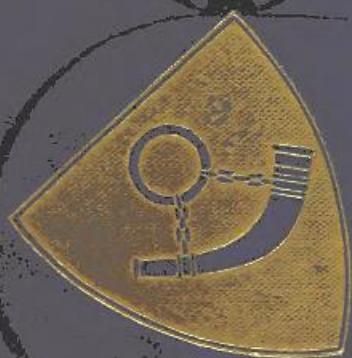


Ripon Diaries

1886



Illustrated by
Johnell Coe
and
Herbert Raiton

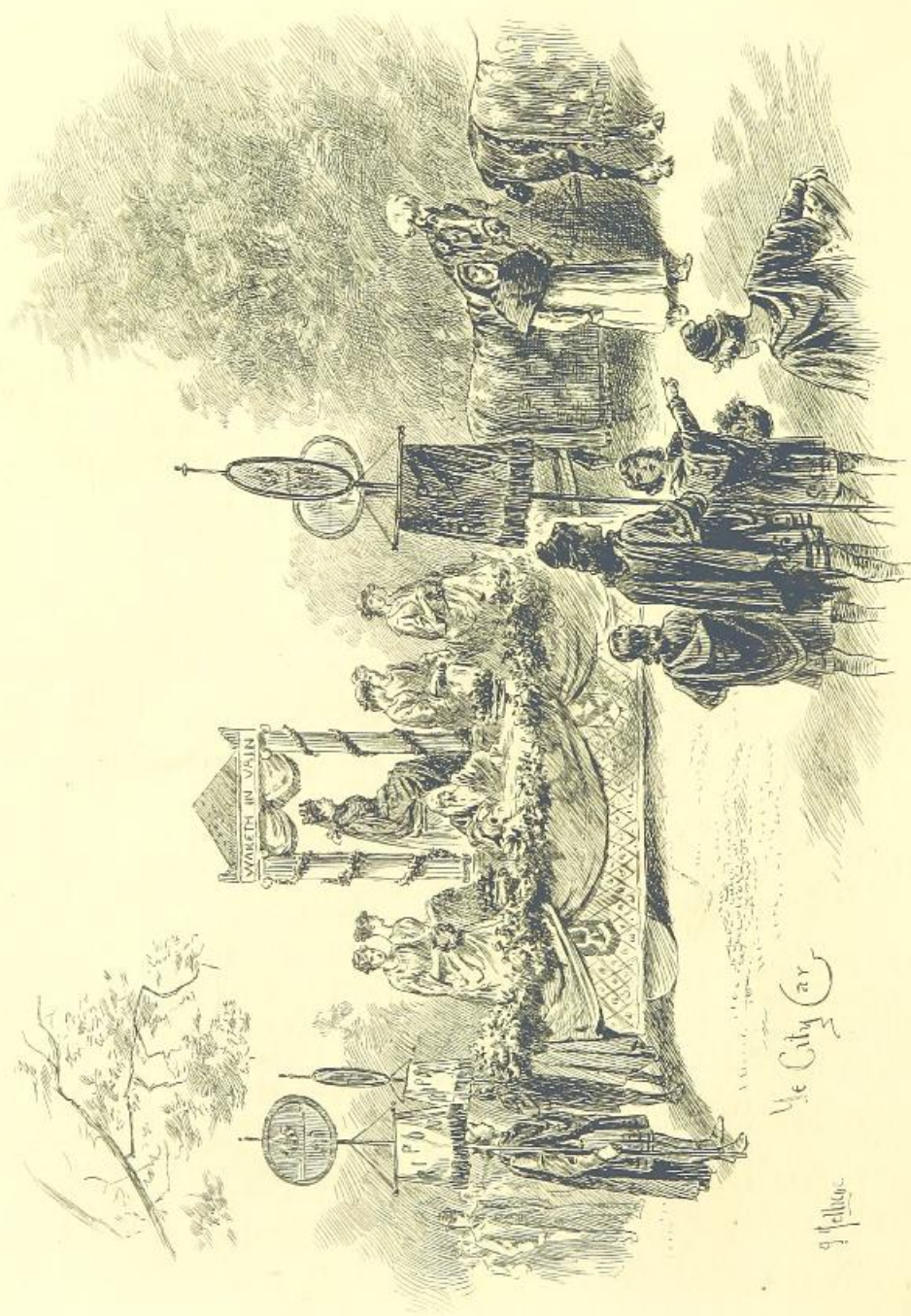
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The Ripon
Missionary Record.







The City Car

9th Floor

Ripon Missnar

A Record
of the Festival.



Also

A HISTORY OF THE CITY

arranged under its WAKEMEN
and MAYORS from the year 1400.



Imprinted in the
Year 1892.





FOUNTAINS ABBAY.



the order.

of y^e Marvellous
Pageant **P**laie & **R**evells

To be holden in honour of y^e

Millenerie of y^e **G**ittie of **R**ippon

Fridaye & Saturdaye,

y^e xxvii & xxviii daies of August
m^dccclxxxvi.



By Grace of mie Lord Rippon y^e Civick
Pageant will leave Studley Hall at halfe
after One of y^e clocke & shall take its way
through mie Lord his noble desmense to y^e
Abbey where y^e faire Queres & damselfs shall forsake y^e chariots & go
in order by the side, singing they go.

y^e Plaie of Robin Hood & y^e Curtall Fryer shall be enacted.
When it be finish'd y^e folke which feel emptye maie go & be refresh'd
& y^e merrie plaiers repaire to y^e Abbey buttery for y^eir victuelles.

At y^e sound of y^e trompettes mie Ladie y^e Marchioness of Rippon shall
go to y^e place of y^e Revells & be sat with her ladies & courtiers so faire.

y^e Royal game of Tiltting at y^e ring shall be plai'd by lustie lads
which shall also run y^e Quintain.

y^e little Children shall make a merrie daunce on y^e Green.

Then shall y^e auncient Yorkshire Sword Daunce be daunc'd by
y^e peasant men from Kirby Village.

Now cometh y^e Knightly Tournament which y^e Heraldes shall
announce by Proclamacion & y^e knights in armour shall come forth &
joust. y^e victours shall receive laurel wreaths & favours from y^e Ladie
President of y^e Revells which be mie Ladie y^e Marchioness.

Comelie lassies of tender age shall daunce y^e Ribbon Daunce in right
merrie fashion.

y^e Bull-baiting shall be holden & y^e boy-dogs shall worrie y^e
raging beast. Take heed that y^e bull break not his chain.

y^e Procession shall be marshall'd again & go unto mie Lord Rippon
his house in order, all y^e knights & plaiers a-joining y^e same.

y^e guests maie now turn homewards at y^e setting of y^e sun. & be they
not let nor hinder'd lest thieves & robbers distraie their course.

Rippon.

Given at y^e Town Hall

Wilfred's Daie.

m^dccclxxxvi.



By Command of

D'Arcy Ferrers

Maister of y^e Revells.

RIPON MILLENARY RECORD.

* * *

PART I.

peruse the work. One great inducement for me to carry out the historical portion of the work on these lines was the fact that the late MR. WILLIAM HARRISON had already laid the foundation of the Municipal and General History of the City in his *Ripon Tracts*, a small unpretending 8vo., concluding with the year 1553, and containing the 1724 *Chronicle*. At his death his friend and fellow-worker, the late MR. JOHN RICHARD WALBRAN, F.S.A., took up the narrative and contributed a mass of valuable notes, bringing the history down to the year 1827. When, therefore, the idea of a Millenary Record was suggested, it seemed that the time had arrived when the interest of the people of Ripon in their ancient City had been so far aroused, that a more exhaustive history might be published, and form a fitting adjunct to the description of the grand Festival which was celebrated in August, 1886. The material was then entrusted to the REV. W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., and underwent careful revision, but unfortunately failing health did not permit him to add much to what MR. WALBRAN had already done ; and for the more modern history, and the extracts from the Works of the REV. J. T. FOWLER, F.S.A., the public are indebted to the indefatigable labours of MR. WM. GRAINGE, of Harrogate, so well known to Yorkshire Archæologists. I may also mention that MR. JOHN WHITHAM's careful notes from the earliest volumes of the *Corporation Register* and his transcript of the *Old Towne Book* were most valuable.

The mention of the Corporation Books reminds me of the deep obligation I am under to our courteous Town Clerk (MR. M. KIRKLEY), who has not only allowed me access to the Minute Books, &c., but has contributed many of the articles on Corporation Matters, and saved me a great amount of research. The manner in which the Town Clerk preserves the Corporation Archives is beyond all praise ; and I am glad to see that one of the Local Newspapers, *The Ripon Gazette*, is filed and bound—forming a valuable reference for the Ratepayers.

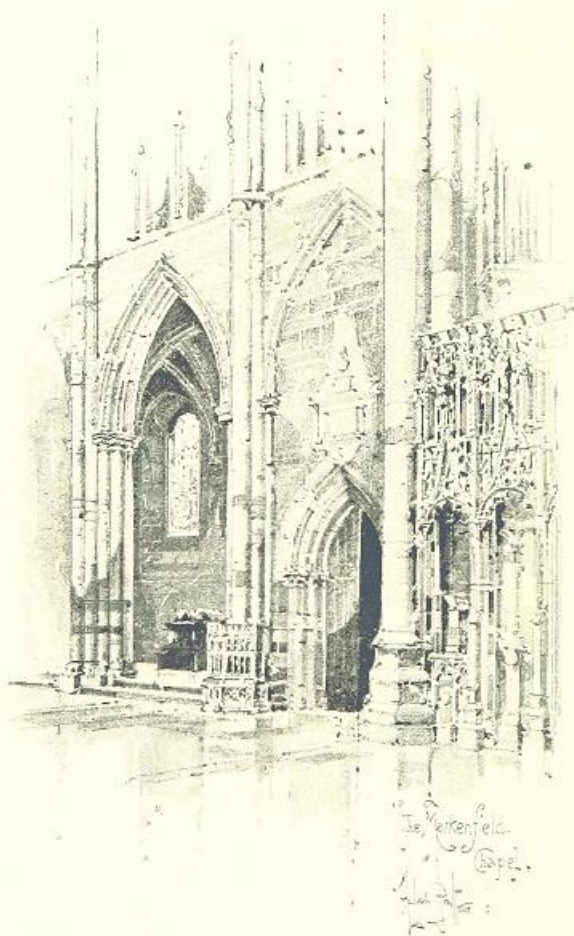
A few notes of explanation on the general plan of the work will doubtless be expected from me. The first part of the book describes in detail the celebration of the Ripon Millenary Festival. This has been compiled from the Newspaper Reports, which have all been carefully revised by the Master of the Revels, MR. D'ARCY FERRIS, and MR. J. P. LEE, the latter writing the introductions, and in some cases contributing the entire chapter—notably, "Miscellanea," a somewhat delicate task when we consider that it gives an account of the many difficulties that beset the path of the promoters of the Festival in its early stages. "Ancient Ripon: a Historical Sketch," which "was prepared for the purpose of affording information to the citizens of Ripon relating to their ancient town" by the REV. W. C. LUKIS, M.A., F.S.A., has been reprinted, with revision and notes by the author, who has also added a preface. "What ye Press said" follows, giving the verdict of the London and Provincial Press on the Festival, from various points of view; and, although mainly extracts, they strike the key-note of praise, which ran through almost every description which found its way into the Newspapers at the time. The Play and the Pageant List have been reproduced much in the same form as they originally appeared, the former having the old illustrations. A chapter reviewing the Festival has been contributed by the VERY REV. W. R. FREMANTLE, D.D., DEAN OF RIPON, whose deep interest in the movement from its initial stages gave it an impetus, the value of which it would be difficult to estimate. "A Review of the Pageant," by the MASTER OF THE REVELS, is a valuable contribution, which, following the previous descriptions, brings out the salient points, and gives prominence to certain sections of the display which would otherwise escape the notice of the reader. To keep up the sequence of the story I have devoted chapters to the "Jubilee of the Bishopric;" the "Market Day at Ripon"; as well as other items that formed a happy conclusion to a great festival.

Naturally the bulk of the illustrations in this work fall to the first part, and I rejoice that the original idea of a few full-page Autotype Illustrations was abandoned, as being wholly inadequate to convey an idea of the Festival. I have endeavoured to give a sketch, however small, of every section of the pageant, and have avoided singling out individuals, so that where these occur, the portraits have been contributed by

the persons themselves.

I cannot leave this portion of the subject without saying how greatly indebted I am to MR. C. WATSON, of Ripon, for so kindly placing his excellent photographs at my disposal, and for the great help he has afforded me in his ready compliance with all my wants. I have been indeed fortunate in securing the services of MR. J. JELICOE, who was present at the Festival, and who still declares (with his long experience of artistic displays) that the Ripon

Pageant was the finest he ever witnessed. The sketches speak for themselves, and there is evidence of the careful treatment the subjects have received at his hands, as well as of his intimate knowledge of costumes, which will appeal to the most careless observer.



But the book would have lost much of its charm without the dainty sketches of MR. HERBERT RAILTON to break up the monotony of a



succession of groups and cars. His exquisite pencillings of the old buildings of Ripon, as well as the more substantial structures of Ripon Cathedral and Fountains Abbey, all tend to carry the mind back to the past, and help us to realise more vividly the historical lessons of the pageant. Two ladies have honoured me by contributing illustrations—MRS. T. HILL, and MRS. HERBERT RAILTON. The

former's portraits will easily be recognised by the people of Ripon; whilst the latter opens the period of Municipal Reform with a chapter heading, and concludes the work with the figure holding the word "Finis." There is yet another gentleman who has contributed materially towards the embellishment of the book—MR. JOHN HENRY METCALFE, of Crayke Castle, Easingwold, whose chapter headings and initial letters exhibit such characteristic work. To him I am also much indebted for the accurate reproductions of the Badges on the Mayor's Baldric. Valuable assistance in procuring the rubbings of these badges was received from Mr. WM. S. SNOW, Jeweller, who most carefully rearranged the baldric in 1889. All the badges have been reduced two-thirds scale for the book.

Passing on to the second part of the work, the style of which was suggested, as already stated, by my late father's *Ripon Tracts*, the events follow in their chronological order, under each Wakeman and Mayor, a system which presents greater facilities for treating the various topics in detail, and of touching on minor events, than a narrative form would allow. The objection may be raised that the informa-

tion is somewhat fragmentary, but this difficulty is overcome with the aid of a good index, and the references to further information. Although nominally commencing with the year 1400, the reader will find, throughout, history of a much earlier date ; and for a most exhaustive account of the previous period of Ripon's history I would refer him to the Preface by MR. WM. GRAINGE, to whom, for this alone, a special debt of gratitude is owing. I will not conceal the fact that many improvements might be made in this portion of the work. It will occur to the reader that some subjects are dealt with too briefly, while others appear to be extended to a greater length than their importance demands. There are reasons for this :—In the first place, sometimes there is a lack of material to work upon, and in others the great difficulty is to bring all the facts within reasonable compass. No doubt the work has outgrown its original bounds, but in a revised edition the majority of these inequalities would disappear, and, doubtless, many who have not as yet contributed would be able to throw light on some obscure passages, and greatly increase the historical value of the work. I have been compelled to omit a most valuable "List of Grasses," with copious notes, prepared by MR. THOMAS PRATT, M.R.C.V.S., who has kindly contributed the "List of Rarer Flowering Plants," which will be found in the Appendix. To give instances where space has been trespassed upon, I may cite the two subjects—"The 1832 Election," and "The Volunteer Movement," both of which necessitated the addition of 8 pp. to each. It may also be mentioned that the biographies of the Mayors might have been rendered more interesting had they, or members of their families, supplied me with the materials. I regret, however, that I did not adopt the plan carried out by MR. J. P. LEE, in writing the last Mayor's biography, as it is interesting to note the different departments in which each has been engaged whilst serving in the council, and to connect the individual with any particular scheme in which he has taken a prominent part.

The delay which has occurred in publishing may have caused some annoyance to my Subscribers and friends, to all of whom an apology is due. I trust, however, that the magnitude of the work will be a sufficient excuse, and that its increased size and artistic value will amply compensate the most impatient for the delay. If the numerous inquiries by letter and otherwise are any criterion of the interest taken in the work, I may conclude that the book will be welcomed by many. The sketch here reproduced formed part of a letter received more than a year ago; it is pleasing to think that the prediction of my friend, as pictorially expressed here, is not likely to be fulfilled.

*When I receive the completed
book I shall be—*



*Yours truly
J. E. Thomas*

There is now left one pleasing duty to perform, and that is to convey my heartfelt thanks to the numerous friends who have assisted me in my work of compilation; and for the kind and willing assistance they have always given when their advice was sought. Many are acknowledged under the different articles, some are not, but I cannot now attempt to identify them; perhaps they will pardon me for not doing so. Below are given the names as they occur to me:—Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A., F.S.A., Wath Rectory; Mr. William Grainge, Harrogate; Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A., Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham; Rev. J. W. Darnbrough, South Otterington; Rev. Wm. Walbran, Pendleton, Clitheroe; Rev. W. H. Oxley; Sir Reginald Graham, Bart., Norton Conyers; Miss Staveley, Old Sleningford Hall; Mrs. Barker, North Street; Mrs. Husband, St. Agnesgate; Miss Frances E. Cross, Coney Garths,

Mr. John Henry Metcalfe, Crayke Castle ; Mr. M. Kirkley ; Mr. D'Arcy Ferris ; Mr. G. C. Hassell, Newcastle ; Mr. Ald. Baynes, North Villa ; Mr. William Eddon, of the British Museum ; Mr. H. M. Bower, Elmcrofts ; Dr. Crow, The Crescent ; Mr. T. Clarke, Moseley, Birmingham ; Mr. John Whitham, the Chapter Clerk ; Mr. T. Clarke Heslington, Ripon ; Mr. John Fairgray Sharpin, Scarborough ; Mr. Pratt, M.R.C.V.S., Ripon ; Mr. Thomas Skevington, Shipley ; Mr. John Wood, Crescent Parade ; Mr. James P. Lee, Zion Villas ; Mr. John Tuting, Skell Villas ; Mr. George Benson, late Parish Clerk, and other officials of the Cathedral ; The Editors of the *Yorkshire Post* and *Leeds Mercury* ; also of the *Ripon Gazette* and *Ripon Observer*.

W. H.

Ripon, September, 1892.

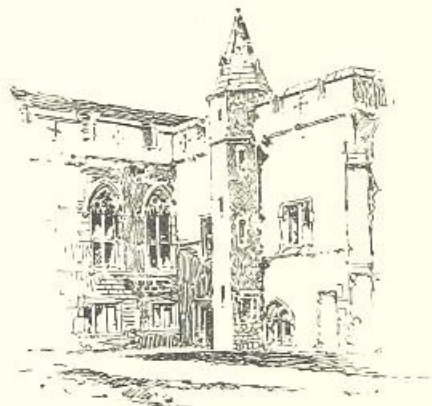


Old Black Horse.

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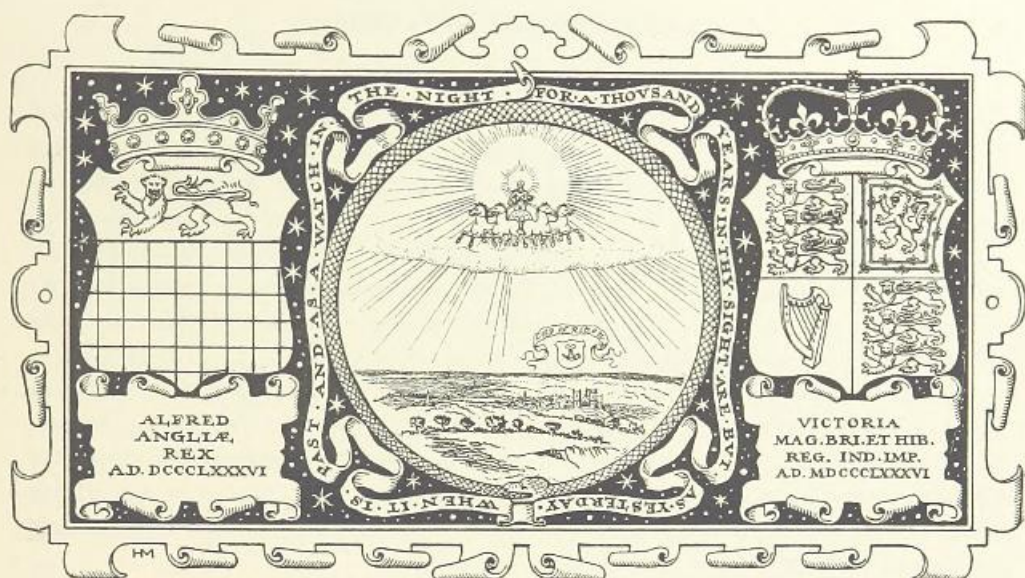
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THE OPENING DAY OF THE FESTIVAL.



CTIVE preparations steadily pressed forward for weeks and months by zealous and hard-working Committees, culminated at length in an elaboration of adornment, and a profuseness of decoration which has never been surpassed in the ancient City ; and the first day of rejoicing, Wednesday, August 25th, 1886, dawned upon a scene which will long dwell in the memory of the inhabitants. The pride of a citizenship extending back into remote ages inspired all classes, from the humble cottager to the dweller in stately mansion, with the single purpose of honouring a great historical event by a celebration at once unique in its character, and on a scale, the magnificence and extent of which was destined to attract and arrest the attention of thousands of visitors ; as well as to arouse the warmest interest throughout the country. This good old City of Ripon can boast of the enjoyment of civil and municipal privileges for one thousand years, and of ecclesiastical privileges from a still earlier period ; and to its inhabitants from time to time, have been accorded rights which to-day they guard with jealous care, though ever and anon the modern reformer, in his zeal for the general welfare in this advancing age, breaks down the barriers of local prerogative, and challenges the right of small communities to maintain privileges which give them an advantage over larger and more important areas. It is a city too that has long been loyal, not only to a national and constitutional form of government, but also to the traditions handed down from past generations ; upholding reverently the religious principles taught by successive divines from the early days of the

Christian Church, and taking advantage also of the educational institutions established in its midst. There has thus grown up an innate sense of what is befitting to the historical traditions of an ancient city, side by side with the recognition of what is due to the requirements of the present day. Ripon has learned from time to time to rejoice right royally at events of national importance—it has welcomed members of the royal family with enthusiasm and magnificent display; and it may be pardoned if now it indulges in rejoicing over its own antiquity, and on the attainment of an age in civic life, by the side of which our monarchical and imperial institutions are comparatively of recent growth.

The opening day of the festivities, though dull at times, was on the whole favourable to public rejoicing; and to those who rose early to complete the embellishments to be seen in all parts of the city, there was a freshness and beauty about the morning air which was most invigorating and inspiring in its effects. By 5 a.m. Mr. Clark, of Sharow, and a team of experienced ringers, ascended the Cathedral belfry, and in three hours and a quarter rang out a grand Millenary peal of 5000 changes.

As the day wore on the streets assumed an aspect of gaiety never before witnessed, thanks to the collective skill of decorative artists, whose varied designs gave most pleasing and harmonious results; the town throughout was in a holiday mood, and was bedecked with bunting, flags, evergreens and flowers. Right along the streets through which the different processions were to pass, Venetian masts, with stripes of Turkey red, had been set up, and were adorned with banners and streamers, and shields with armorial bearings, numerous enough and mysterious enough to puzzle the most learned in heraldry. Connecting the tall and slender masts on each side of the streets were strings of flags, in which all the colours of the rainbow were visible, while floral devices, laurels, heather, and evergreens were used with lavish profusion, giving a pleasing freshness and beauty to the decorations. In some instances subscriptions were made for street decorations. This was the case in Westgate, Kirkgate, Old Market-place, and North-street.

The Town Hall, as head quarters of the municipality, was elaborately decorated. High over all floated the Royal Standard, while right and left were Union Jack and Ensign. In the frieze, on a crimson ground with gold letters was the City motto, "Except ye Lord keep ye Cittie ye Wakeman waketh in vain." Below this were gas illuminations—in the centre a crown, and on each side the arms of the See of Ripon and the arms of the city, the outer ends being occupied by two stars. Below these again were the royal arms with a display of flags, flanked on the right by the city arms with a trophy of flags, and on the left by the Canterbury arms. Underneath these again stood out in clear relief the symbols of civic authority in York and Durham, with trophies of flags. The balconies and the window-lines were draped with crimson, blue, and gold fringe. The Market Cross, the most prominent object in the Market Square, was brought out with red, white, and blue drapery; in the upper courses festooned with evergreens, while on the base was a drapery of crimson cloth, with the motto, "Except ye Lord keep ye Cittie ye Wakeman waketh in vain," which was also in gold letters; wreaths of evergreens occupied the centre. A number of shields and trophies of flags were suitably displayed, and on the main frieze was a drapery in blue and gold. At the four angles of the cross were Venetian masts festooned from the cross with streamers in a variety of colours. The outlines of the Market Square were occupied

by a large number of masts with shields and trophies of various countries, festooned with streamers from mast to mast, the prominent masts being surmounted by crowns. The whole had a most pleasing effect, and was well worthy of the occasion. These decorations in the Market-place were carried out by the Yorkshire Decorating Company, for whom Mr. J. R. Calvert was local agent, and were paid for out of the general fund.

Coming to the decorations of private houses, Mr. Bateman (agent for Messrs. Womersley and Co., Leeds), and Mr. Moss (agent for Messrs. Kettlewell and Son, Leeds), executed many decorations in the Market Square, all the houses along the entire lines having handsome fringes of drapery and displays of flags and evergreens. Mr. Bateman's establishment was conspicuous as "No. 1, Ye Markette Place," and it was also described as "Ye olde English Cheape." The Unicorn Hotel displayed richly coloured drapery, and the Prince of Wales' feathers as a prominent feature. Mr. W. Harrison had a transparency of "Ye Curtall Fryer" carrying Robin Hood over the stream, with Fountains Abbey in the background. The windows were also draped with crimson and gold, and in the evening were illuminated with coloured lights. Mr. Judson, the chemist, had a similar transparency, with large flags flying from the roof. The Crown Hotel was prominent with four large shields with trophies of flags, Union Jack, and a variety of flags flying from the roof. Over the gateway were the Prince of Wales' feathers, and the windows were draped with crimson and gold. Messrs. Snow and Son had the inscription "Ye Ancient Horologe" over their shop. At the George and Dragon Inn were the mottoes, "Long live the Mayor," and "Success to the Trade of the City." Mr. Parkinson's premises were conspicuous with evergreens and flags. Messrs. Thirlway and Son, printers and stationers, were described as "Ye Anciente Press, 1474;" and also displayed the words "Be just and fear not." Adjoining here is one of the oldest, if not the oldest house in the town, that of Mr. Precious. Over the door was the sign, "Ye olde Basquet shoppe, visited by Royaltye." Higher still and suspended from the window by a pole, was the following quaint and interesting announcement: "1604. In thys House lived a long time Hugh Ripley, ye last Wakeman and first Mayore of Ripon." The Knaresbro' and Claro Bank was richly draped with crimson cloth bordered with gold fringe, interspersed with trophies, flags, shields, &c. The balconies of the Post Office were covered with crimson cloth, surmounted by a large trophy. On the west side of the Square Mr. S. S. Hill's, Mr. J. W. Todd's, Mr. Walls's, Mr. Baxter's, Mr. Hutchinson's, and Mr. Dennis W. Moss's presented a very attractive appearance in consequence of the many coloured buntings, crimson and gold window draperies, streamers of flags, evergreens and trophies, which were particularly bright and fresh, owing to the material used being entirely new. Conspicuous on Mr. Moss's front were shields bearing the arms of the city of Ripon, the arms of Fountains Abbey, and the Grantley arms, and in the window itself was very appropriately displayed a beautiful collection of pottery bearing the same arms and views of the Minster and Fountains Abbey.

The residence of His Worship the Mayor, the Inland Revenue Offices, Dr. Crow's, and other residences on the North-road were also very effectively decorated. The Mayor's residence excited great admiration for its tasteful embellishments, among which the motto, "Except ye Lord keep ye Cittie, ye wakeman waketh in vain," being well displayed. There were suitable decorations of flags and banners in Fishergate, Middle-

street, and Queen-street. In Middle-street, Mr. Aitken had a transparency of Mr. Wharton, M.P., while at the Buck Inn a stag was displayed on a flag. In Kirkgate, Westgate and Old Market-place, the decorations were tastefully carried out by Mr. W. P. Lowley, of Kirkgate, who made arrangements for the work with Mr. J. H. Dyson, of Dewsbury, well known in connection with decoration and illumination. In the Old Market-place venetian masts and streamers were the chief feature, this style being continued down North-street, streams of flags and festoons of flowers being the most prominent. Near the White Horse Hotel was a floral arch, draped with crimson cloth, and ornamented with flags, shields, and trophies. There was also the motto of "Welcome to our ancient Citty" on the one side, and "Dysporte ye all rite merrilee" on the other. At the top of Allhallowgate was a triumphal arch, representative of gateway and portcullis, on which a large figure of St. Wilfrid was a prominent object. This was formed of relief applique work, designed by Mr. Ferris, and cleverly worked by Mrs. Pullen. Evergreens formed the chief decorations, intermingled with flags and shields. At the entrance to the Crescent was a handsome arch of flags, evergreens and trophies, with the motto "Welcome old friends and new," in gold letters on crimson cloth. There were other special decorative features in North-street, notably at Mr. Horsman's, who had a motto with the words "886. Let Ripon flourish, 1886." Mr. Wells decorated his front with trophies of flags and banners, and in the evening he had an effective display of Chinese lanterns and a star for illumination; a like ornament was also shown by Mr. J. Gowing. The entire street was crowded with flags, shields, and trophies. The maltkilns of Messrs. R. Lumley and Co. displayed five large flags, connected with festoons of various coloured flags. Mr. J. Whitham had a large shield and trophy over the front door, and his windows were illuminated with coloured lights. Similar decorations were displayed by the Misses Ambler, which were also erected by the Yorkshire Decorating Company. Along the general route of the procession through the city, in addition to the above, there were displays of flags at Princess Terrace, Claremont, and in Princess Road.

At the top of Kirkgate was a traceried floral canopy, formed of evergreens, flowers, and flags, with the motto "Floreat Kirkgate," in crimson with gold letters, on one side, and "Civitas Riponensis" on the other. Down the street were streamers and evergreens, with shields and trophies on various houses. In view of the illuminations, Chinese lanterns were also suspended across the street by means of festoons intertwined into beautiful loops. At the top of Bedern Bank was a floral arch, on which the arms of Ripon were prominent in gold. Venetian masts also extended on each side of the Cathedral. The Dean, with his usual desire to increase the interest and attractiveness of the city, prevailed on the Millenary Committee to erect an arch in Kirkgate near the Police Station, a design for which was prepared by Mr. Councillor S. Harrison. The arch was decorated with evergreens and flowers, under the superintendence of the Dean's and Canon's gardeners, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Kirby, and was surmounted by the Ripon and Wilfrid arms. The side walls of the structure were crowned with turrets, suggested by those of the north transept of the Cathedral, in good imitation of Norman work. Variety was imparted by means of shields, one of which bore the sentence from Camden, "Ripon owes its greatness to religion."

Turning into Stammergate, Mr. John Morgan had a loyal and royal decoration. The

Gas Works also displayed flags, while along the entire street were Royal Standards, Union Jacks, and other flags, in great variety. These also extended along St. Marygate. The Fleece Inn was hung with streamers of ivy. Along Allhallowgate there were suitable ornamentations. Mr. Teather had a very neat display of flowers and evergreens, with the motto "Welcome to the City." Mr. Wilson and others also hung out flags. Outside the Mission Room was a banner bearing the words "Allhallowgate Mission Room." The Workhouse was decorated with shields and flags. Mr. W. Benson, Grocer, had also a neat decoration, with the motto "Long may the city flourish."

On Coltsgate Hill, shields, trophies, and flags were displayed by Mr. F. Smith. Other houses were decorated with drapery, while the west entrance to the Roman Catholic Church was surmounted by a pretty arch of evergreens, suitably intermingled with flags, shields, and banners. The Priory gate had an effective transparency of St. Wilfrid. Trinity Cottages were gay with flags and bunting, and Blossomgate had also a fair display. Mr. T. Pratt was conspicuous as "Ye Cittie Farrier," these words being surmounted by a horse's head, while there was also a shield bearing the Three Horse Shoes, the arms of Fountains. This design was appropriately decorated with evergreens. Mr. Wells, on the adjoining premises, also displayed evergreens, and the notice "Ye old English Furniture Shop."

At the entrance to Westgate a floral arch met the view, with streamers of flags and evergreens from house to house. Here were also the Ripon arms in gold. Festoons of flowers and evergreens were continued along the street. Near the centre was a second floral arch, with the motto "Rippon, long may it flourish." Messrs. Jackson & Co. had a profuse display of plants, Chinese lanterns, &c. Mr. T. Collier, Westgate, had his premises decorated with a number of flags, and in the evening the windows were filled with coloured lights. Mrs. Kenny, Park-street, had a life size transparency of St. Wilfrid over the gateway, and festoons of coloured lights. Mr. W. Forte, Westgate, had a handsome design surmounting his shop. In the centre was a top boot, on each side of which were the Ripon arms. Below these were the words "Ye well-known Bootmaker," and "To the good folks of Ripon," with shields on each side. Mr. Martin Robinson had the Ripon arms and spurs, with the announcement "Ye noted old secede shoppe." Mr. Smith's designs were chiefly directed to special tobacco mixtures, while Mr. Fossick, Saddler, showed a sign-board with the words "Ye old Lorymer Shop."

In High Skellgate, side by side, almost typical of the commemoration medal, were the two inns, the "City Arms," and the "Lamb and Flag."—The "City Arms" bears as its sign the "Ripon Horn," while the "Lamb and Flag" has long been noticeable for its emblems of the lamb bearing the flag, which, though slightly varied, are no doubt a representation of Wilfrid's Episcopal Seal. The decorations here were tastefully arranged and very chaste, trophies of arms and drapery being prominently displayed, while a transparency of St. Wilfrid was also shown. Mr. J. R. Calvert had special decorations, as also Mr. C. Shepherd, Mr. G. Lickley, and others. In Water Skellgate, in addition to decorations at the Public Rooms and the Mechanics' Institute, the Conservative Club was adorned with a pretty device in red, white, and blue, with a portrait of Mr. J. L. Wharton, M.P. for the Ripon Division, as the centre piece. Mr. Dunn, Chimney Sweep, in Low Skellgate, displayed a chimney brush. Along Barefoot-street and Mawson Lane, flags and banners were hung out.

Although little money had been spent upon decorations in Bondgate, yet it was as nicely decorated as any part of the city. In the middle of the street, between Mr. H. Croft's shops and the Ship Inn, a magnificent arch had been erected by the exertions of a few of the inhabitants, and a wonderful effect was produced by the artistic arrangement of some silver spruce procured from Hollin Hall, and a little ivy, and ling from Lumley Moor, &c. These were so arranged as to represent the seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. Four trees were in prominent parts of the arch; the first, decorated with white wild flowers, had the appearance of hawthorn; the second, laden with fruit—apples—represented Summer; Autumn's emblem was a tree with fruit; whilst Winter's representative was a tree covered with flakes of snow, formed of white cotton wool. There were also wreaths of flowers in other parts of the structure, which was composed of three arches—a large one in the centre, with a smaller one on each side. The top of the centre arch was surmounted by a large imperial crown, the work of Mrs. Wray, and was illuminated in the evenings with large Chinese lanterns, a number of which had been kindly lent by Mr. W. Dixon, of Kirkgate, and placed on different parts of the erection, which was the work of Messrs. T. Webster, H. Croft, W. Benson, E. Caygill, W. Simpson, T. Horner, and Mrs. Benson; Mr. W. Benson being chief architect and decorator. Messrs. R. Lumley and Co., at the Steam Crown Brewery, decorated the entrance to the brewery yard, and over the sign placed a large imperial crown, constructed with gas piping, which, when illuminated at night, had a most brilliant effect. Such in brief were the decorations in the city, but the general effect of colour, and in many cases, overwhelming profusion, produced effects magnificent and indescribable.

On the morning of that eventful day, the Reception Committee, of which the Mayor (Alderman Baynes) was chairman, assembled in the Council Chamber, at the Town Hall, at half-past Ten o'clock, shortly after which the Mayor and Mayoress commenced to receive the invited guests in the Saloon of the Town Hall. Among the earliest to arrive were the Mayors of Darlington, Stockton, Hartlepool, Richmond, Scarborough, Wakefield, Bradford, Keighley, Morley, Pontefract, Halifax, and Harrogate. Several of these municipal dignitaries were accompanied by Mayoresses, and all were attended by mace-bearers and wore the regalia of office. By and bye the popular Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of York arrived, attended by their sword and mace-bearers, the former wearing that ancient and quaint-looking head covering, the Cap of Maintenance. All the Chief Magistrates were fully robed, and wore their official chains and other symbols of authority. The visitors having been presented to the Mayor and Mayoress, such Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Ripon as were not members of the Reception Committee were ushered into the saloon. The company, which had received numerous accessions, including representatives of the various public bodies of the city and liberty, spent a little while in interchanging greetings, and then a Procession was formed in front of the Town Hall in the following order:—

THE NATIONAL BANNER.

BAND OF THE FIRST WEST YORK RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

THE CITY BANNER.

RIPON CIVIC OFFICERS.

-
- THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF RIPON AND POLICE.
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE OF RIPON.
- THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF RIPON (*Mr. Alderman Baynes*).
 THE SERGEANT-AT-MACE AND SWORD BEARER OF YORK.
- THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF YORK (*Mr. Alderman Terry*).
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE.
- THE MAYOR OF LEEDS (*Mr. Alderman Gaunt*).
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE.
- THE MAYOR OF RICHMOND (*Mr. Gerald Walker*).
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE.
- THE MAYOR OF SCARBOROUGH (*Mr. J. W. Woodall*).
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE.
- THE MAYOR OF PONTEFRAC T (*Mr. Alderman Rhodes*).
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE.
- THE MAYOR OF HARTLEPOOL (*Dr. Rawlings, J.P.*)
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE.
- THE MAYOR OF STOCKTON. (*Mr. W. M. Watson*).
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE.
- THE MAYOR OF WAKEFIELD (*Mr. Alderman Reynolds*).
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE.
- THE MAYOR OF BRADFORD (*Mr. Alderman T. Hill*).
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE.
- THE MAYOR OF HALIFAX (*Mr. Alderman Horsfall*).
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE.
- THE MAYOR OF DEWSBURY (*Mr. Alderman T. Bateman Fox*).
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE.
- THE MAYOR OF KEIGHLEY (*Mr. E. D. N. Marriner*).
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE.
- THE MAYOR OF DARLINGTON (*Mr. J. K. Wilkes*).
 SERGEANT-AT-MACE.
- THE MAYOR OF HARROGATE (*Mr. Alderman Ellis*).
 THE MAYOR OF MORLEY (*Mr. Alderman Schofield*).
- THE TOWN CLERK OF RIPON. THE TOWN CLERK OF CONGLETON.
 ALDERMEN OF RIPON. ALDERMEN OF OTHER BOROUGHs.
- COUNCILLORS OF RIPON. COUNCILLORS OF OTHER BOROUGHs.
 AUDITORS (*Mr. J. Wood, Mr. T. L. Browne*).
- NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS.
- THE REV. THOMAS ALLEN, *Wesleyan (Chairman of Sheffield District)*.
 THE REV. THOMAS LAW, *Wesleyan, Ripon*.
 THE REV. J. B. ROBERTSON, *Congregational, Ripon*.
 THE REV. GEORGE STOUT, *Primitive Methodist, Ripon*.
 THE REV. JESSE SHAW, *New Connexion, Ripon*.
 MASTER OF THE REVELS (*Mr. D'Arcy Ferris*).

MILLENNARY FESTIVAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

LODGE BANNER, AND MEMBERS OF THE ST. WILFRID'S LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS, M.U.

LODGE BANNER, AND MEMBERS OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

LODGE BANNER, AND MEMBERS OF THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS
(RIPON DISTRICT).

LODGE BANNER, AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY OF RIPON LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS, K.U.

BANNER OF YOUNG MEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

THE RIPON Y.M.F.S. DRUM AND FIFE BAND.

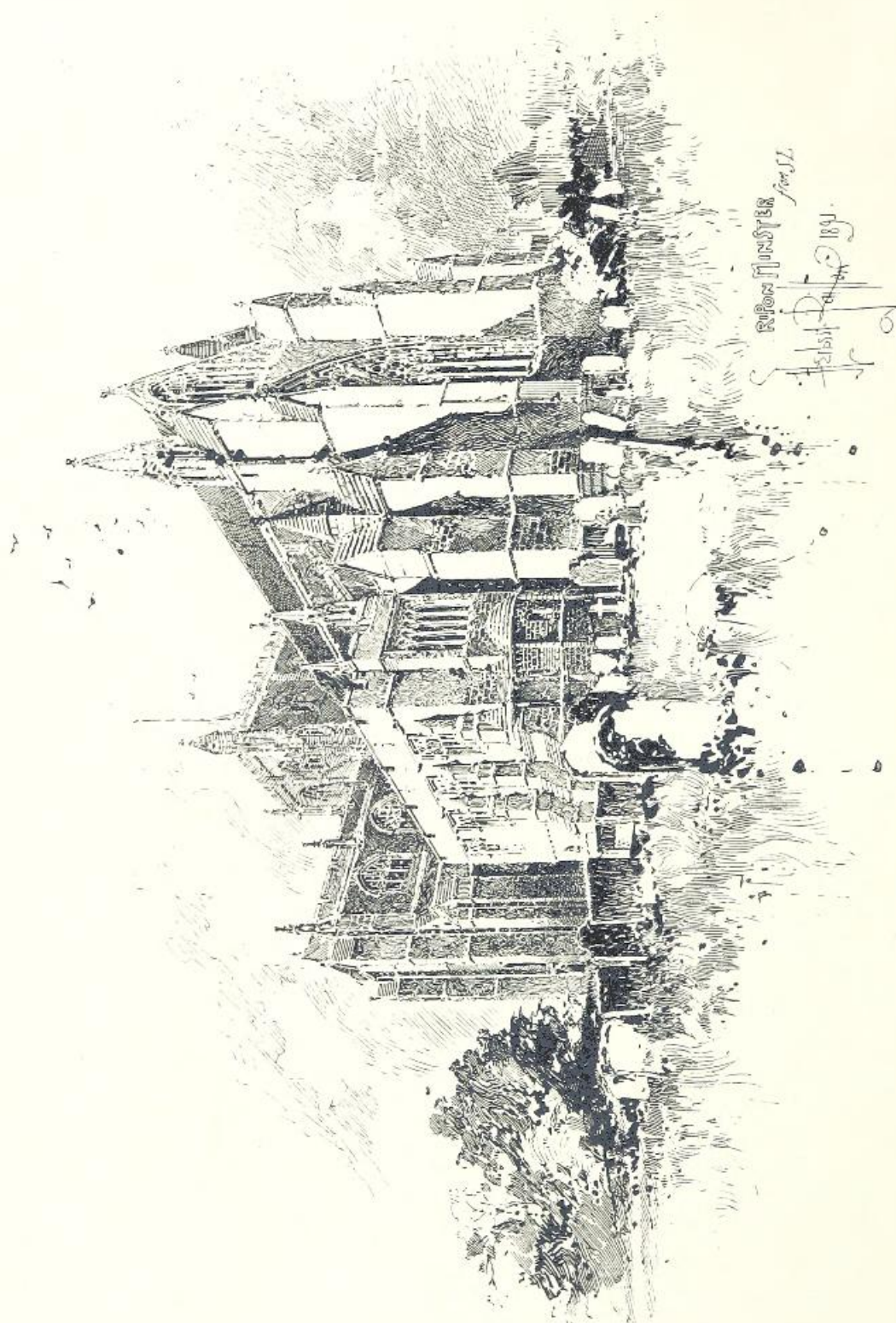
Previous to the setting out of the procession, the Civic authority appointing Mr. D'Arcy Ferris Master of the Revels, signed by the Mayor and sealed with the Corporation Seal, was affixed to the Town Hall. The Proclamation ran as follows:—

"RIPON MILLENNARY FESTIVAL. This is to certify that I have this day appointed D'Arcy Ferris to be the only Lord and Master of the Revels in the above festival, whom the general consent and joint approbation of the citizens of Ripon has called to the office. And I hereby enjoin all persons, of whatever estate or condition soever, that they obey the authority of the said office as though it were our own, to ensure thereby the success of the festival."

(Signed) "JOHN BAYNES, Mayor."

The official robes of the Chief Magistrates and other Office-bearers, together with the regalia of the Friendly Societies, formed conspicuous features of a picture that afforded unlimited pleasure to the great multitude of people who lined all the thoroughfares, or who looked on from upper windows, and from the roofs of houses. Setting out from the Market-place between eleven and half-past, the Procession marched through Westgate, Blossomgate, Trinity Lane, Coltsgate Hill, North-street, and Middle-street, and thence back to the Market-place, where many thousands of people who had reached Ripon too late to see it start from the Square, had gathered to see it return. In the meantime the clergy and dignitaries of the Church were assembling at the Cathedral. They included His Grace the Archbishop of York, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon, the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, the Ven. Archdeacon Cust, the Ven. Archdeacon Blunt, the Rev. Canon Holmes (canon in residence), the Rev. Canon MacColl, the Rev. Canon Pigou, the Rev. Canon Camidge, the Rev. Canon Ware, the Rev. Canon Haslop, the Rev. Canon Owen, the Rev. Canon Badcock, and about twenty Vicars of Parishes mostly within the Diocese of Ripon. When, shortly before noon, the Procession of Mayors and other functionaries had reached Kirkgate *en route* for the Cathedral, the ecclesiastical representatives, accompanied by the Choirs of Ripon, York and Durham, walked in procession from the west front of the Cathedral to meet the Civic representatives of Yorkshire Boroughs. The united Procession then marched down Kirkgate to the Cathedral to attend Divine Service, singing a hymn. The street and the approaches to the Minster were crowded with a rapidly increasing throng, every window or elevated point being taxed to the utmost. At this time the sunshine was delightful, and the scene from the west front of the Cathedral, up Kirkgate, as the procession drew near, was such as Ripon has not looked upon within its own somewhat limited confines for a very long time, if ever, and one that helped considerably to impress the importance of the Millenary Festival upon the minds of the citizens and visitors.





Edison Building

1857

THE SERVICE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

THE devotional service with which the Millenary Celebration virtually commenced, and which, in an ecclesiastical city like Ripon, had a special element of fitness on such an occasion, was one that will long be remembered by those composing the great congregation assembled under the roof of St. Wilfrid's Cathedral. In many respects besides the unusual spectacle afforded by the imposing procession of ecclesiastical and civic dignitaries, the incidents of the religious ceremonial were of a most interesting and impressive nature. It could not be expected that anything like an attempt at elaborate decoration of an interior so extensive as that of the Cathedral would be made, but it was necessary that something should be done in the way of adorning a place so prominently associated as is the chief church of the city, with the millenary celebration, and accordingly the efforts of a number of ladies were enlisted to devise and carry out a scheme of ornamentation which, while being kept within reasonable limits, should afford the colour and relief to the grey inner walls of the fabric, which seemed to be demanded by the festal nature of the occasion. Quite a large body of lady workers undertook this duty, and their task, which was directed by Mrs. Holmes, the wife of the Canon in Residence, Miss Darnborough, the Misses Boyd Carpenter, and Miss Cross was accomplished in a manner justifying, as it certainly elicited, the warmest praise. All parts of the interior which could be readily adapted to purposes of decoration bore ample evidence of feminine taste in the effective disposition of floral beauties, and every portion of what was evidently a well-considered general design, had been carried out with skill and success. In the whole scheme, the recesses of the nave windows figured very prominently, being filled in with beds of moss and ferns, graceful trailing ivy branches and the like, and studded with clusters of brilliant berries from the mountain-ash, dahlia blooms, pansies, and rarer flowers. In each case, the materials used in the decoration, and the arrangement were different, the result being a very pleasing variety. The font, standing at the west end of the south aisle, had been treated with excellent effect. Moss, ferns and flowers were judiciously used in adorning the exterior of the basin, while the base was strikingly beautiful with its green groundwork of moss, bearing in white letters the text, "Suffer little children to come unto Me." The decoration of the choir screen had been very tastefully carried out, and the brilliant hues of the flowers, set as it were in the richly carved stonework, presented a charming sight from the west entrance. All the niches were filled with choice flowers, chiefly conservatory products, while over the entire length of the screen at the top, was stretched a band of red cloth, bearing in bold white letters, plainly visible from all parts of the interior, the aptly chosen Scriptural motto, "A thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday." The appearance of the pulpit told of much time and care having been bestowed upon it by the decorators. Artistically executed symbolical designs filled up the panels, while the divisions and the top were wreathed with white flowers, contrasting well with the bright-hued berries used at the base. Nearly under the tower the banner of St. Wilfrid hung over the tomb of the last Wakeman and first Mayor of Ripon, Hugh Ripley, and on each side of the mural memorial connected therewith were banners bearing the arms of the city.

Quite an hour before noon, when the service was announced to commence, a number

of persons had appropriated seats in the unreserved portions of the interior, and so great was the throng of those early in attendance, that while yet an ample margin of time remained, all the available sitting accommodation was occupied. As twelve o'clock approached, the choir, who had been rehearsing the music, under the direction of Dr. Crow, retired, and shortly afterwards the Archbishop of York, preceded by his mace bearer, entered the Cathedral. Only a short interval elapsed before the choir, carrying banners, assembled in front of the screen, Dr. Crow playing an extempore introductory voluntary, during which a procession was formed, consisting of the choir and clergy, and culminating in the dignitaries, our venerable Dean, the Bishop, and the Archbishop, which moved to the western entrance of the Cathedral, there to receive the Right Worshipful the Mayor and those who had ranged themselves under the civic banners. The intention of the authorities was, as far as the service permitted it, to show the progress of church music historically, while as far as possible connecting it with the city of Ripon. There was therefore special appropriateness in the processional hymn, said to be written by King Alfred, with which, on the arrival of the civic procession, the service commenced. It was sung in unison, of course, to the old plain-song melody known as "Corde Natus," from a MS. of the 13th century, the organ part specially written, in the ancient mode, by Dr. Crow. The procession presented a most imposing appearance, the official robes and insignia of office adding greatly to the effect of a scene impressive in the extreme. The service was intoned by the Rev. H. Lunn, M.A. Precentor, the Rev. J. A. Naylor, M.A., Minor Canon, and the Rev. S. Reed, Succentor. The *Venite* was sung to Tallis's arrangement of the 6th tone, which, in form, is like the modern single chant which it foreshadows. The suffrages were sung to Tallis's festal use, in which the plain song is in the tenor, and which has been in constant use in the English church for more than three hundred years. Tallis died in 1585, having had the honour to serve in the Chapel Royal during the reigns of four sovereigns—Henry VIII., Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth. Psalm xc. was sung to the earliest double chant known, that in E minor, by Flintoft, a minor canon of Westminster (died 1727). Psalm cxxvii. was sung to a chant by Edmund Ayrton, a distinguished musician, descended from an old Ripon family, two of his relatives having been organists of Ripon Minster. Edmund Ayrton was born in Ripon in 1734, and educated in the Free Grammar School, close to the Minster. He was Doctor in Music of both Oxford and Cambridge. A fine work of his, for voices and orchestra, "Begin unto my God with timbrels," was sung in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 29th of July, 1784, being the day of general thanksgiving for the peace between England and America. He died in 1808, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. Psalm cxxxiii. was sung to a chant by Dr. Nares, organist of York Minster (1715-1783), Ayrton's master. The first lesson, from Zechariah iv., was read by the Ven. Archdeacon Cust; and the second, from ii. Peter, 3, by the Dean. The *Te Deum* and *Jubilate* were sung to Attwood's magnificent setting in D. Thomas Attwood, as a chorister in the Chapel Royal, and pupil of Dr. Nares and Dr. Ayrton, so distinguished himself that the Prince of Wales (George IV.) sent him to study with Mozart, who declared that he had imbibed more of his style than any other pupil he had taught. On his return to England he was appointed to St. Paul's, and his church compositions, a happy union of the old cathedral style and the Mozart school, have never been surpassed. He died in

1838. Among the choristers educated by him was Mr. Hopkins, organist of Rochester Cathedral, who was master to our present organist, Dr. Crow. The anthem was Purcell's "O sing unto the Lord," one of the finest compositions of the greatest musical genius England has ever produced. He was organist of Westminster at seventeen. Alas! that the abbey so soon received his ashes. He died at 37 (1658-1695). The old 100th Psalm preceded the sermon, and was not the least effective part of the service. Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" was sung after the sermon. This work, by a foreigner, had its special appropriateness, for it showed the period when English art was eclipsed by the genius of a German, backed up by royal patronage. More than a hundred years have passed since Handel died, during the greater part of which English church composers, as a body, produced little more than weak imitations of the foreigner, and are only now re-asserting their originality. The Ripon Cathedral choir, by whom the solos were sung, was strengthened by the choirs of York and Durham; and although criticism on a religious service is somewhat out of place, it is but bare justice to put on record the fact that the whole service was most impressively and splendidly rendered.

The Archbishop of York preached the sermon, taking his text from Psalm cxvi., verses 11 and 12, "What reward shall I give unto the Lord for all the benefits that he hath done unto me? I will receive the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord." The Preacher said: We are assembled to celebrate, as nearly as we can ascertain it, the thousandth birthday of this city. Few of us can attempt to compute the progress made in ten centuries by this country; few imaginations are bold enough or firm enough to present in sharp contrast, the ancient and the new. Yet we are not here for boasting, but for thanksgiving, and we cannot ask the Psalmist's question, "What reward shall I give unto the Lord for all the benefits that he hath done unto me?" without some standard of measurement of the goods which He has given us. What do you suppose was the condition of Ripon in the year 886? It was a collection of a few free men, of many serfs, and of some slaves. But the serf was almost a slave. He had no rights against his lord. If the land was sold, then he was sold with it. Dependent on the tempers of the master or his justice and mercy, and without remedy against him if mercy and justice failed, the serf of that time was not so much removed from the condition of the American slave of the nineteenth century. Slavery existed as well as serfdom. There was that lower depth. A debtor unable to discharge his debt, or a convicted criminal who could not pay his fine became the slave of his lord. Lords there were who trafficked in the children of their slaves, and Bristol was known in later times as the centre of this evil trade. Gathered in huts round the home of every greater lord were the slaves who did his menial duties. If an owner slew his slave there was no man to call him to account. Except the loss of a useful chattel, there was no punishment at all. Between that time and this, my friends, when all men are equal as in God's sight, so in the sight of the law the interval seems one, not of a thousand years, but of a new creation of the social system. Slavery was not extinct in England until one half of your municipal life had elapsed—until the fourteenth century. The intolerable infamy of its revival in our colonies in the sixteenth century will rest upon England and upon Europe until the end of time; more heavily, I fear, upon those nations which have done most to make the Word of God known, for in them the contradiction is

most glaring between the will of Him who died to redeem all, and the Christians who resolved to enslave them again. If I wished to move you to gratitude to-day—to make this a festival of true thanksgiving—I might be content to dwell upon this proof of progress, and on this alone—at the one pole, slavery; at the other, complete freedom. It has been a long strife and of various fortunes, but it cannot, we think, be fought or lost again,

For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding Sire to Son,
Though baffled oft is ever won.

But you will ask me—What share did Christianity take in this great emancipation? Ought not her first and last word to have been that slaves should be free because Christ became man in order to redeem us? It seems too bold to say, with the facts before us, that the chains had fallen from the limbs of the slave at the bidding of Christ. And yet, if we may set aside the one question of time, if we accustom ourselves to the thought that the whole plan of God, as we know it, is wrought out by slow growths and gradual changes, if we will cease from that natural impatience which unconsciously accuses God for not adopting swifter methods more suited to our bird-like agile little wits, we shall be forced to admit that Christianity has spoken the first word and the last of the sentence against slavery. A meeting like this, which takes for its unit of time a thousand years, is just the occasion for remembering that in His sight a thousand years are but as a day. In the Roman Empire, up to the time of Basil the Macedonian, the marriage of slaves with the benediction of the Church had been forbidden. For them there was no true marriage at all, but an infamous contract that did duty for marriage, for it was held that Christian marriage would have made them free. Basil decreed that they should marry with priestly benediction. Basil died exactly 1000 years ago, in 886. Slavery was ended for ever among civilised nations with the close of the American Civil War. The sanction of Christian marriage was to decree the emancipation of slaves. Yet observe, that no imperial decree could prevail till well-nigh 1000 years had passed. A selfish resistance prevailed. Yet it was the work of Christ, and it is now complete. At the dawn of your millennial day, freedom was the luxury of the few, slavery and serfdom the lot of a great part of your population. Serfdom has disappeared, and even freedom is of finer growth, now that it is purged of the temptation to be cruel and to be tyrannous. It is not easy for us to see or to conceive how, save through the changed wills and affections of men, through the change wrought by the Gospel, slavery could have been abolished. I put aside the question of a standing miracle. In the Roman Empire it was as firmly rooted as the empire itself. The slaves in some cities, more in number than their masters, set free by some sudden act or edict, debased and brutalised already by their treatment, must have become an army of plunderers. The masters, less numerous but better armed and more ready to organise themselves, would have triumphed in the end, and a series of bloody revolutions must have begun. The patience of God with wrong and the slow growth of good, is very hard to understand. It is a great deal more easy to see where the impatience of human critics of that divine long-suffering would have plunged us. Religion has conquered by submission. There were many hideous crimes in Paganism besides slavery, which must have aroused the indignation

of believers. They were forced to endure the sight of them, and by loving union and purity of example, and by bearing their cross, they won upon the world in a degree far greater than they could have done by any rhetorical protest, or by the indignation of prophetic rebuke. The edict of Basil went long unheeded, so strong were social forces and the appetites of men. When half your millennial day had passed, and the land system had become almost what it is at present, a great plague swept off the people, and the ground went untillied. What was the result? At once, when public freedom was invaded, the laws of Edward III. interfered with contracts for wages, and even, by attaching the labourers again to the soil, brought serfdom back. Such attempts indeed were vain. The sweets of freedom had been tasted, and none would submit. But this shows how deep-seated was the self-interest that freedom must contend with. It needs not much reflection to be persuaded that the way of God for human emancipation was the most excellent way, and in that march towards freedom how much has been comprehended? The aimless wars in which for the madness of the kings the people were stricken—the ignorance of the whole nation—the huts and cabins in which the poor were herded, as now no gentleman would lodge his kine—the portentous plagues which, like the Black Death, avenged ignorance and sanitary conditions—the fierce sea robbers who, in the early fifteenth century, alone represented the navy which has made England later the mistress of the sea—the peasant wars, vain efforts for the most part to obliterate the intolerable contrast between the rich and the poor, between the courtly Chaucer-picture of the pleasant existence of gentlefolk, and that sedate aspiration of Lanland's vision of "Piers, the plowman"—through all this it is our Lord that has brought us—He and not another. In this little city that fact at any rate is plain to read. The church, with a few rude dwellings round about it—such was the beginning. A more splendid church, with chapels, with hospitals, and charities round about it, and the population living in comfort, using in peace all the fruits of the intellect of the past—that is the later and present phase. Of that past let us always speak with reverence, for it is the mother of our present. By regular evolutions have come down our great institutions; and though local meetings have trained us for the great Parliament, and our own struggles for personal freedom have taught us a juster mode of dealing with our colonies, whom at first we treated with selfish greed, still, I say, the seeds and the seedlings of liberty were in the past. We never sat still and content in our bonds. Our ignorance was great, but from the days of Alfred we have never wanted some who saw the light. Oh! this country needs some singer who could stir the people into a song of thanksgiving: "Oh that men would therefore praise the Lord for his goodness, and declare the wonders that He doeth towards the children of men." We, like the Jews, have been gathered back from wandering in the wilderness of ignorance. We are the children of those who have been "fast bound in misery and iron," and we have broken the fetters and bars in the strength of God. We have been tossed on the stormy deep, and our "souls melted because of trouble," but we have cried to Him and He has brought us "to the haven where we would be." Now I think it would be natural for some to remind me that the depression of the industry of all classes in the community is a notable feature in the present time, and that the call to thanksgiving is less appropriate than at almost any former moment. Now it is one advantage of a historical survey of long periods that it

dissipates alarms and prevents exaggerations. There is an alarm in most countries at the power of socialism, which is a protest on the part of the working classes against the inequality of wealth. It has been profoundly remarked that social convulsions occur, not when the need is at its sorest, and the provocation greatest, but when better times seem to have set in, and men are impatient for a more rapid change. France groaned under many evils in the eighteenth century. Just before the Revolution, as De Tocqueville remarked, a gleam of prosperity was over the French people; and then came the great explosion. "One would think," says the same writer, "they found their position insupportable because it was becoming so much better." The working classes are suffering at the present moment, so far as they suffer without their fault, from want of work and nothing else. Where there is work their condition is immensely improved. Half a century since—pardon the details, they are short, and most conclusive—a working population of nine millions of men earned about 171 millions a year, and three or four years ago thirteen millions of working people earned 550 millions. In the first case the income was £19 a head for a small population; in the latter £42 a head—an increase of more than a hundred per cent. Let us never think of the sick and suffering poor without sympathy. Here, in this church, they never are spoken of except in terms of commiseration and love; nor would we speak otherwise of those whose hands hang down from enforced idleness from the fluctuations of trade. But also let us not forget that in the march of civilization no class whatever has gained so much in comparison with the former state than that which we call "the working class." "Oh that men would therefore praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men." It is not a temporary lull in the prospering breeze that should make us doubt the love and bounty of our great Father. The prosperity of this town has been linked from the first with religion. The Church has been its nucleus; its charters have been granted to the Church; the Church has protected the tender shoots of your liberties. That no doubt has changed; yet in that highest freedom—the power of free men to give ourselves to the one Master whose service is perfect freedom—how safe is our position? The message of Christ to us is taught to every child; the character of Christ, which draws all men unto Him, is pictured clear upon the tablet of our mind, religious freedom is safeguarded by our laws, and persecution is quite unheard of. If the world still lies in wickedness, it has no power to injure those that seek God. Its weapons are not the faggot and the rack, but the feeble taunt and harmless sneer. There is no doubt a fear abroad that with complete freedom of thought, religion will be discredited, but you should set against that the fact that the last century has seen more of Christian endeavour, more success in missions, in religious instruction, in the works of succour for poor people, in Christian sympathy of class for class, than any previous century of the ten. In this day of rejoicing do not let that dark thought intrude that the mass of the people are about to break away from Christ. The love of many has waxed cold, and so it has always been, yet let us trust mankind; they have always sought divine guidance; and their nature will not change. Changes there may be towards simpler forms of worship, towards loving aggression in seeking out those who hang back from us; but the nation will never try to dispense with the Saviour, will never neglect religious consolation in favour of that self-reliance which is often but another name for

self-conceit. In some moment of enthusiasm at scientific discovery, when science seems lifted from a study into a gospel, in some subtle temptation to simplify the world's great mystery by the expedient of leaving out of account all except material laws, the general mind may seem inclined to a fatal direction towards godlessness and wrong. With face half averted stands the disciple, the whole nation, about to turn and walk with Him no more. So it seems, but there comes again in time the thought that what we are taking instead of His truth is no substitute, for it belongs indeed to another region of thought. Others may interpret natural laws, others may conquer nature by obeying her, but one thing they do not pretend to, "To whom shall we go, Lord? Thou hast the words of Eternal Life."

The Bishop of Ripon pronounced the benediction, and the service then concluded, the organist playing the National Anthem, with Adolph Hesse's splendid variations, as the congregation left the Cathedral. The offertory was in aid of the Ripon hospitals.

On leaving the Cathedral the municipal and other dignitaries, followed by the members of friendly societies and others who had assisted in constituting the original procession, went, four abreast, up Kirkgate to the Market Place, preceded and followed by the volunteer band and the drum and fife band respectively. The gathering of spectators was by this time so great that Kirkgate was almost impassable, and the assembly in the Market Place extended from one end to the other. On reaching the front of the Town Hall the procession from the Minster dispersed, and the mayors and aldermen had ample time in which to disrobe before going to the luncheon.

THE LUNCHEON.

At the luncheon in the Victoria Hall which followed the service in the Cathedral several hundred persons were present, but as the interval before the public meeting in the Market Place was very brief, the toast list was curtailed as far as possible, and the speeches generally were rather of the complimentary order than bearing upon the historic event that was being celebrated. The mayors all wore their chains of office. The Mayor of Ripon did the honours for the civic body very ably, and the eloquence and wit of the Bishop of Ripon brought, during his lordship's address, a frequent renewal of the hearty cheers which greeted his rising.

The Mayor of Ripon presided at the luncheon, and was supported on the right by the Archbishop of York, the Mayoress of Ripon, the Bishop of Ripon, the Lady Mayoress of York, the Rev. W. C. Lukis, Mrs. Fremantle, the Rev. J. A. Naylor, Mrs. Holmes, the Mayor of Richmond, the Mayor of Scarborough, the Mayoress of Hartlepool, the Mayor of Hartlepool, the Mayoress of Leeds, the Mayor of Leeds, the Mayoress of Bradford, the Mayor of Bradford, the Mayoress of Dewsbury, the Mayor of Dewsbury, the Mayoress of Keighley, the Mayor of Keighley, the Mayoress of Morley. To the left were Mrs. Thomson, the Marquess of Ripon, Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, the Dean of Ripon, Mrs. Lukis, the Rev. Canon Holmes, the Rev. J. T. Fowler, Mrs. Naylor, the Lord Mayor of York,

the Mayoress of Pontefract, the Mayor of Pontefract, the Mayoress of Stockton, the Mayor of Stockton, the Mayoress of Wakefield, the Mayor of Wakefield, the Mayoress of Halifax, the Mayor of Halifax, the Mayoress of Darlington, the Mayor of Darlington, the Mayoress of Harrogate, the Mayor of Harrogate, the Mayor of Morley ; the Town Clerk of Congleton, Mr. J. Wilson, LL.D., &c., &c.

The luncheon was provided by Mr. R. E. Collinson, of the Unicorn Hotel, and was of an excellent character. After ample justice had been done to the luncheon, during which the volunteer band played selections of music from the back of the balcony, a short series of toasts was proposed.

The Mayor of Ripon proposed "The Queen," and said, in all assemblages of this character, and especially where so many municipal authorities were gathered together, the one prevailing feeling was a spirit of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen. (Applause). At the banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool in connection with the opening of the Liverpool Exhibition by the Queen, Lord Derby remarked the Mayors present were chained, but the chains worn were not the chains of slavery, but emblems of love and loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. (Applause). Shall we, the citizens of Ripon, be behind the city of Liverpool, we who have enjoyed civic privileges for a thousand years. (Cheers and applause). No, a thousand times no ! He would ask them to drink to the health of the Queen and the rest of the Royal Family. (Applause). The toast was then enthusiastically honoured, the band playing the National Anthem.

The Lord Mayor of York (Alderman Terry) rose to propose "The Mayor and Corporation of Ripon," and in doing so spoke of the importance of the toast in connection with the history of Ripon, and of the honour which was attached to the civic authorities this year. He felt it was indeed true what his Grace the Archbishop of York had told them that morning, that they were linked to the past history of the country by the progress of the present. It did not need many words to enhance the toast before them ; so he would content himself by simply saying with what pleasure he participated in the ceremony of the day, and though the various Mayors present might not agree with the brevity of his remarks, yet he was certain they would concur—(hear, hear)—in expressing their congratulations and delight at the successful Millenary which they had met to celebrate, and in joining most heartily with him in drinking the toast which he had the pleasure to propose. (Cheers).

The Mayor of Ripon in reply said, he should be guilty of great ingratitude if he did not at once acknowledge this toast. He could assure the Lord Mayor of York how deeply he felt the compliment paid to him and to the Corporation of Ripon ; and after one thousand years of civic life some might think they needed their health restoring—(laughter)—but he was disposed to think they were like the noble British oak which required one thousand years to grow, which stood one thousand years in its prime, and took one thousand years to decay, so they had only just reached the prime of life—(hear, hear)—and had another one thousand years to run before decay set in. He believed during the last ten years the Corporation of Ripon had effected more changes and improvements than any other corporation in the United Kingdom, taking population and rateable value into account. (Applause). Sanitary matters had been dealt with in such a manner that the death rate

had been reduced to one of the lowest in the kingdom. (Applause). They all knew how difficult it was to grapple with places like Ripon, parts of which were constructed one thousand years ago, when the same attention was not paid to sanitary matters as at the present time. Then they had the gas and water works belonging to the Corporation; and during the last session of Parliament they had obtained an Act for the supply of water by gravitation from Lumley Moor, where there was an excellent gathering ground free from pollution of any kind, and several springs of beautiful, clear, and soft water, from which they expected a bountiful supply of very good water for the city and district. (Applause). In carrying on the work of the Corporation they had endeavoured to look up to the city of York as the mother city, and to copy her example in everything which was for the good of the citizens. (Hear, hear). This had reference to the past, but they did not mean to stand still in the future. At the present time they were having the sulphur water from Spa Gill analysed. They hoped to induce the Railway Company to provide a station nearer the centre of the city for the convenience of visitors. (Applause). In fact there was a great deal of work before them, and he hoped the Corporation would grapple with it successfully. (Hear, hear). They would expect to hear from him a few words as to the title under which they held the Millenary Festival. In proving a title or starting an argument it was always a great advantage to have a self-evident fact before them, one which none could dispute. No one would dispute they had a Mayor and Corporation to-day—(laughter)—that was a good platform to start from. (Hear, hear). They had the Charter of James II. (1686), James I. (1604), the Charter of Stephen (1135-47), and other Charters, to Athelstan (940), all of which were confirming Charters. (Applause). King Athelstan was the nephew of Alfred the Great, and had arrived at man's estate during his uncle's lifetime, and this Charter, in addition to giving privileges to the Liberty of Ripon—of which the city of Ripon was the capital—was also a confirming Charter. This Charter had been the subject of several lawsuits, but was always maintained, and was as well authenticated as any historical document in the world, and two strong collateral proofs of it were, that the Liberty Justices were acting under its provisions at the present time, and the offices of Mayor and Corporation were duly filled each year. On the Charter of King Athelstan they stood on firm ground: and being a confirming Charter of all rights and privileges previously granted, and there being no former record of any other charter before King Athelstan, except that of King Alfred, they had good grounds for believing Athelstan's Charter was a confirmation of the Charter granted by his uncle, King Alfred, in 886. (Applause). In the name of the citizens he thanked those present for the enthusiastic manner in which they had received the toast. (Loud applause).

THE BISHOP OF RIPON, who was most cordially received, proposed "The health of the Marquess of Ripon." His Lordship said: I think it was a good omen that we heard from the gallery just now those auspicious strains which remind us that old acquaintance should never be forgotten. (Laughter and cheers). It had a strong reference to the past no doubt as well as to the presence here to-day of one whose health I am now going to ask you to drink—our always kind friend, the Marquess of Ripon. (Cheers). The Mayor in his speech told us that if Liverpool could show its loyalty to the Queen, surely Ripon with its thousand years might do so with more reason, but I would venture to

carry the comparison a little further, and to say that we in Ripon can boast of things which Liverpool, with all its splendour of wealth and magnitude of resources, cannot command. (Hear, hear). It is true the river Ure is not freighted with rich argosies, nor does mercantile wealth find its way over the waters of the Skell—(laughter)—but at least we can claim that our antiquity is greater, and we can claim this that anyone may go where they will and examine the port of Liverpool (from Eastham to Birkenhead and New Brighton) and not find a more splendid place and one better safeguarded than the Abbey of Fountains. (Applause). It is said that the old are ever envious of the energy of the young, but I am persuaded that if we could get into the heart of hearts of new republics and cities, it would be found they were envious of the venerableness of the old. (Applause). Ripon cannot claim that it can send forth its legions of ships to the ends of the earth to bring in the rich produce of varied lands, but we can at least give blessing to our city and recognise the importance of a kind hospitality. (Applause). I am glad to learn from the Mayor's exhaustive and convincing speech that we can claim antiquity for the city, and that—if the civic authorities will forgive me—the antiquity of the city is not a mare's nest. (Loud laughter). Whatever amount of scepticism or credulity may be involved in such a question, I am persuaded that the ruins of the ancient Abbey of Fountains will be the central point of attraction during the pageantry of the week. (Hear, hear). The Marquess of Ripon, by his kindness and generosity, has always thrown open his grounds to the public on special occasions, and he has enabled this millenary gathering to be a success. (Applause). And it is something for Ripon that we have in its borders one who has signalised himself not only in the west, but in the east, under the hot sun of India, and who comes back to us, as we are glad to have him, to plant his interest and sympathy in the festivities of to-day, and to show that under the weight of empire and diplomacy he possesses the power of sympathising in the simple and innocent delights of simple people. We will be children this week, for we believe there are days when the child heart may yet come back to us; therefore let us drink with child-like heart and real enthusiasm to the health of Lord Ripon, and pray that he may long be spared—I don't say he may live a thousand years—(laughter)—to remain among us. (Cheers). We shall not forget his kindness and generosity in the thousandth year of this city's history. (Loud cheers).

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON, who was loudly cheered, said: Mr. Mayor, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has often fallen to my lot in this city to receive great kindness at the hands of my friends and neighbours, but I don't think that I have ever before heard the toast which you have received in so friendly a manner on this occasion, proposed with so much eloquence, brightened with such flashes of wit, as now. (Hear, hear). You must permit me at the outset of my few remarks to tender to you, my lord, personally, my grateful thanks for the manner in which you have submitted this toast for the consideration of this assembly. I need not surely say that it has been a very great pleasure to me to have been able to do anything which was calculated to render the success of this interesting festival more complete than it might otherwise have been. (Cheers). I should indeed have forgotten a very obvious duty if I had not at once readily complied with the request made to me some months ago by your civic representatives, that I would place at the disposal of those who are organising this festival the grounds of Studley and Fountains

Abbey—(cheers)—for I hold that such possessions as that—so beautiful and fraught with so many historical and sacred memories—can only in any country be entrusted to private hands if those to whose care they are given place them largely at the call of the public. (Cheers). Such possessions are in no true sense private. They are part of the public domain of the country, and it is as such that I have always endeavoured to hold that abbey and those grounds which have now been for so many years in my hands. When I recollect the intimate connection that has existed for centuries between the Abbey of Fountains in the first place and the city of Ripon, and then afterwards between the owners of Studley and this ancient borough, I should indeed have been wanting in the ordinary sense of gratitude if I had not been most anxious by every means in my power to conduce to the complete success which I trust will attend the festival we are commencing this afternoon. (Cheers). We are about to quit this most admirable building, upon the possession of which I take the advantage of this occasion heartily to congratulate you—to meet the general community of this city in the Market Place, and under these circumstances it would be unsuitable for me to enter at any length into the causes which have brought us together to-day. Remarks of that kind must be reserved, and I will content myself with once more heartily thanking you for the kindness you have shown me. (Cheers). His lordship, in conclusion, said he was asked to express the regret of Lady Ripon that she was unable to be present. She had unfortunately been suffering for the last few days from an illness which, though not serious, had confined her to her room, and she was anxious to take every precaution in order to be able to fulfil the duty she had undertaken to perform on Friday and Saturday. (Cheers).

The proceedings then concluded with loud cheering and the playing of Rule Britannia by the band.

Luncheon over, the prominent personages, clerical and lay, who had been present, walked in procession, accompanied by the band, to the Market Square.

THE PUBLIC MEETING IN THE MARKET PLACE.

THE Public Meeting in the Market Place was a great success. The weather favoured the proceedings in the open air to as great an extent as could be desired. A large and enthusiastic crowd surrounded the Market Cross, where a temporary platform had been erected for the convenience of the speakers, and many of the principal guests, including most of the dignitaries who had been present at the luncheon. The Mayor presided.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON said: I am very glad indeed that you are gathered together to-day in such numbers in order to prove your loyal attachment to the ancient traditions of this place. It was said by a wise man that man was distinct from the lower animals by one thing, and that was by being able to tell what o'clock it was. And I cannot help thinking there is a great deal of sound philosophy, and a great deal of moral wisdom in that. The stars above us may mark the time, the clocks in our houses may indicate the hour, but man alone can tell what o'clock it is, because man alone of all the creatures of

the earth can take cognisance of his own life and the life of his kin. He it is who has the power of marking the slow ascent and movement of man from age to age, and can tell the difference between the low-water mark of public freedom and the high-water mark that we have reached to-day. You have heard from the Archbishop of York in his sermon, for which we have all to thank him, that it is precisely that spirit which ought to spring into action on an occasion of this kind, and rouse up within us that manly intelligence that can mark the growing periods of the world's history, and understand the position we occupy, to know where we are and what age of God's world we live in. To know this is to begin to know our duty in the place where God has put us. I do not imagine that there is any-one here to-day who, whatever he may feel of gladness on such an occasion as this, and however delighted he may be with the historical pageantry with which we are to be entertained, has not also a sort of feeling moving through his mind that draws him heart to heart closer to his brother man. He will feel that there is also an undertone of seriousness which mingles with such a movement as this, because he will remember he is one of those who knows that life's pageantry stands for a while, and then, like our ancestors who have passed away, he too will move with the moving procession out of sight. It would be a bad and a sorry thing for Ripon if this thousandth anniversary were not marked by increased moral and intellectual force, that as citizens we should understand our duty better, that as men we should be linked closer together in one great society, that we should feel more sympathy one with the other, that the spirit of class alienation should disappear from our midst and a stronger and wider increase of love should, as it were, be sanctified by the recollection of this year, for we know that above all the cry and clamour for progress and advance, there is one thing which alone can make the spirit of progress to be noble and dependable, and that is the recognition of the brotherhood of man in the Fatherhood of God. I know very well that there will be a feeling in your minds that there is in our gathering something of what may be called the comic feeling. There are some among us who are inclined to look upon festivities and pageants as so much child's play. Well, I will frankly say about this, that if there is one thing which we have all to join shoulder to shoulder to fight against in the present day it is that anomaly of a false utilitarianism. Let me explain what I mean. I do not for a moment mean that we ought not to seek to promote what is useful to the greatest number, but I do think there is a certain sort of pedantic utilitarian who can never see good in anything unless it has a money value. I think that that is a very low order of mind. I cannot help thinking that when once we can shake off the tyranny of greed and the usurpation of the spirit of covetousness over our better natures, the better it will be for us all. There is a slavery, as his Grace told us, which, thank God, has passed away, but let us remember that the slavery of the nineteenth century may be a slavery of another order, that we may be tempted to fall down and worship the golden idol, which I cannot help thinking sometimes Englishmen have painted and set up; and these gatherings are witnesses that it is sometimes wise and fit that men should enter into little amusements and festivities, and learn to be glad with a natural gladness which is dear to the heart of God. (Cheers). To lay aside the work of the day and to get rid of the eager desire to make wealth, this is truly a gain, and when you look at your pageant on Friday, when you see the record of the past brought back in mimic

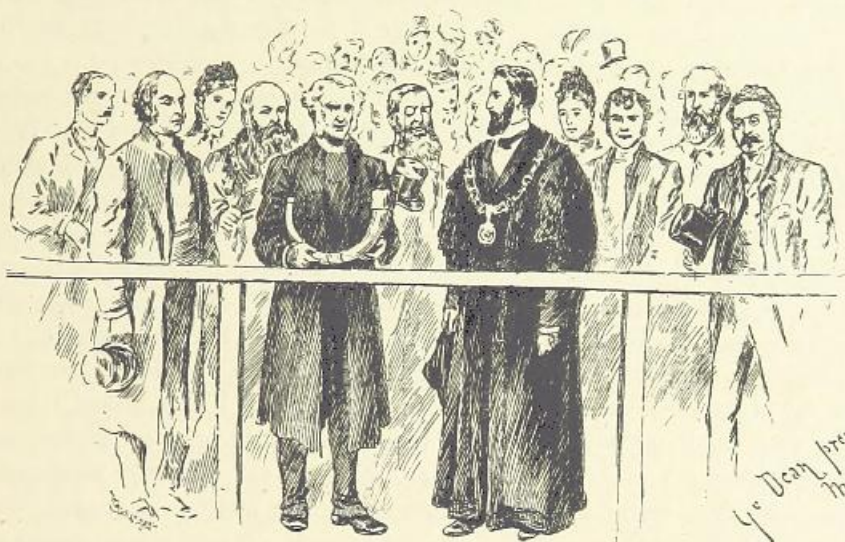
show, you will at least remember that there is something for you to gain in the contemplation of that which, while it revives the past, gives also a higher and truer view of the present. (Cheers). One word and I have done. A modern writer, whose vivid descriptions and whose powerful pen has been read by thousands, has told us that there is something coming across the world about which he has a gloomy feeling. Men, he says, have lost the lightness of their ancestors; we cannot joy with the same sincere and hearty delight as was the case in the ancient days—so at least he tells us. He tells us that there was a day in which men were so great that they did not fear to stoop to laughter; a day when men were so strong that they thought it no lack of dignity to indulge in mirth. In those days of Dante, Leonardo, and Shakespeare, men laughed and followed King Carnival. In these latter days, if it be true, as this writer says, our mirth is tinged with vice, and we blush to show ourselves glad, then it were better that King Carnival was put out of the way. Let us, in Ripon at least, by our demeanour and by the way in which we show our interest in this pageant and festivity, show that that imputation is not true, that we can rejoice with simple gladness, that we can be thankful to the strong Hand of God, Who led our fathers, and Who is safeguarding us to-day. To use the words of the same writer of whom I have spoken, because we are labouring for one another, we are not afraid to laugh, and because we are serving God we are not ashamed to be glad. (Cheers). I congratulate you on this gathering, and I only trust that whatever else we may do, the day will be remembered as a day in which gratitude to God, brotherliness among men, reverence for life, and cheerfulness towards duty shall be its outcome for the future. (Cheers).

THE DEAN OF RIPON said: I feel that perhaps I have been put in a more prominent place on this occasion than becomes me and my office, but I can assure you that I have taken from the very first a very deep interest in promoting the celebration of this millenary. The more I have been engaged with the investigation the more I have been persuaded that we stand upon firm ground in tracing back the first municipal condition of this city to the time of Alfred. Now one point has greatly helped me in the work which has been given me to do, and that is that there has been great unanimity of feeling throughout the whole city and neighbourhood of Ripon. (Cheers). I cannot help thinking that this is in itself an argument in favour of the ground we have taken. There are always on every question persons ready to criticise whatever we propose, and we may have had a few here in Ripon; but when I look around upon the efforts which have been made to bring about this celebration, I can see only one feeling, namely, a firm belief that the claim to antiquity which we set up is borne out by the documentary evidence. (Cheers). The more the documentary evidence has been searched—and I have taken great pains in going to several sources of information, such as the Library of the House of Commons, the British Museum, Bampton Castle Library, and other places; and the more I have studied and examined, the more do I find it proved to my satisfaction that the charters have been granted from Athelstan forward, and therefore we are not exposing ourselves to taunt or ridicule when we say that Ripon is one of the oldest cities in old England. (Cheers). Moreover, I find that the titles that have been borne by the officers in authority in this city confirm the statement I have made, that there is no other city in England that has ever had a Wake-man but Ripon. I believe there is no other city in England that has continued its name

and privileges of a Liberty excepting Ripon. Where else is continued the old practice of blowing the horn at the time of the ringing of the curfew bell? Where else is there the continuance of any feast like that of St. Wilfrid's? These and other things such as the Thursday market, the granting of land by the First Alchfrid, and renewed by the Second Alfred, to the Church of Ripon; these are standing facts, with the old sanctuary crosses, which convince me that we are not imposing upon the public in standing before you to-day and claiming to celebrate our millenary. (Cheers). There is one other point of great interest to which I should like to refer, and it is this, that the history of this city links together, in a most interesting point of view, the introduction of Christianity and civil privileges. (Cheers). It is thought by some that Christian privileges were granted to cities that had attained a certain condition, and I thank his Grace the Archbishop of York for the very lucid manner in which he put the matter in his excellent sermon in the cathedral this morning. (Cheers). He there stated distinctly that the population rose from the existence of the church at Ripon. They did not build the cathedral because there were a great number of persons to go to church, but the cathedral was built first by the missionaries, the church was the attraction, and it was round the church that the population gathered, and by degrees civil privileges were, through the church, communicated to the laity. I defy anybody to overthrow that argument. It may not be a palatable argument in this nineteenth century, but it was the argument in the sixth and seventh centuries. The whole of this district was moors and forests, with a population in a condition of pauperism. Then it was that St. Aidan, St. Cuthbert, St. Wilfrid, and others came and built beautiful churches. It was in this way that the gospel was preached, and privileges obtained, which have existed until this day. But I will not longer dwell on these things, which have already been brought before you by the Mayor and others, as well as in that excellent manifesto drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Lukis. I shall now conclude by performing an office which is an exceedingly agreeable one to myself. When I was paying a visit lately to Chillingham Castle, the Earl of Tankerville showed me his herd of wild cattle, and after I had seen those beautiful creatures I ventured to ask his lordship to give me a horn from one of these animals. It then occurred to me that it would be a suitable present to the Mayor and Corporation on this occasion. (Cheers). So I had it mounted with silver in as simple a manner as I could, because I wanted to preserve and keep to the ancient ideas. In presenting it to you, Mr. Mayor, I will read the inscription which I have put together, and I hope the gift may be kept for another thousand years. (Cheers).

The Dean then handed the horn to the Mayor amid hearty cheering, and said: I make this presentation with great pleasure and satisfaction, inasmuch as in all my communications with the Mayor I have found him most kind, pleasant, and efficient. I beg to add that whatever feelings may be entertained by the laity towards the church, we of the church shall always regard the laity and the municipal authorities of these cities in which we live with the greatest possible respect and affection. Mr. Mayor, I hope you will accept this as a present from the church, and though you may "Lift up your horn on high," I hope you will not "Speak with a stiff neck." (Laughter and Cheers).

The Dean then invested the Mayor with the horn, amid cries of "blow it."



The Horn, handsomely mounted with silver bands by Messrs. Bright and Sons, of Scarborough (bell and mouth-piece sealed), has a shield bearing the following inscription :—
PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF RIPON BY THE VERY.
REVD. W. R. FREMANTLE, D.D., DEAN OF RIPON, AT A PUBLIC MEETING IN THE
MARKET PLACE, ON THE DAY OF THE MILLENARY FESTIVAL, AUGUST 25TH, 1886.

The inscription (which is placed inside the lid of the box containing the horn) is as follows :—

RIPON MILLENARY FESTIVAL, AUGUST 25TH, 1886.

THIS HORN,

FROM THE HERD OF WILD CATTLE AT CHILLINGHAM CASTLE, IS PRESENTED BY THE
VERY REVEREND W. R. FREMANTLE, D.D., DEAN OF RIPON, REPRESENTING THE HORN
OF OFFICE GIVEN TO THE FIRST WAKEMAN OF THE CITY OF RIPON WHEN THIS
ABORIGINAL RACE ROAMED AT LARGE IN THE FORESTS AND MOORS OF THE NORTH.

The pryse of the hunter ;
The boast of the hospitable board of Old England ;
The Horn, the symbol of legal authority.

Mightiest of all the beasts of the chase

* * * *

The mountain bull comes thundering on

* * * *

Spurns with black hoof and horn the sand,

And tosses high his mane of snow.

(Sir Walter Scott).

THE MAYOR in reply said he would have acceded to the request to blow the horn but the mouthpiece was sealed and therefore he could not. He accepted the horn for the Corporation of Ripon, and he had no doubt their successors would religiously regard

it and preserve it for the next Millenary Festival. (Applause). The Dean's gift was most appropriate, and he could heartily reciprocate what the Dean had said as to their intercourse, which had been most agreeable. He concluded by thanking the clergy for the active part they had taken in promoting the Millenary Festival. (Applause).

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK said: I am very proud to stand on this platform to-day to take part in these rejoicings. I cannot for a moment consent to view it as a mere bank holiday, or time of amusement: I feel perfectly certain that the result of this celebration, in which you have legitimately boasted of your great antiquity, will be productive of a fresh spirit of municipal activity in the town, that it will fuse classes together more than they have been before, that the splendid unanimity which has been exhibited in the preparations for the festival will be carried far beyond it, and that you will find yourselves, as you have been in these preparations, a united community. (Cheers). But I find myself in a very doubtful position here. The fact is that this able document prepared by the Rev. Mr. Lukis is full of the most incendiary matter, and I am afraid I shall, before I leave this platform, have to defend myself, because once upon a time my great predecessor St. Wilfrid snuffed out, if I may use such a vulgar expression, the Bishop of Ripon, and for nearly 900 years there was no revival of that office. But you may be well assured,—for you have completed fifty years' episcopate of very able bishops,—that there is no danger of the Bishop of Ripon being removed, and you have heard to-day how that office is likely to be fulfilled in the future by the very able man who now presides over the diocese. (Cheers). But in the next place I shall have to make myself right with the Mayor, because it appears in the papers of the Archbishop of York, dated towards the end of the sixteenth century—there is a paper among them which proves quite conclusively that the Archbishop of York has control within the borough of Ripon,—that where there is a disputed election in the office of Wakeman, it is the Archbishop of York who has to step in and set matters right. I don't know how certain members of this community would like that; I am afraid they would make it very hot for me if I were to enforce that by any arguments. Up to this moment you have been most unanimous, and religious differences have not been manifested among you, but if I were to say that I was going to look after the election of Mayor and Wakeman, I am afraid you would assist to escort me to the station. I confess I am a little sorry that the institution of Mayor instead of Wakeman puts a difficulty in my way. I remember a young person saying to me—"I would rather be an archbishop than a bishop." I said "Why?" and the reply was—"Well, because there are several bishops and only two archbishops." Well, there is something in that. The Wakeman of the city was quite unique, there was no other Wakeman in the world, and for my own part I think that it was a very great mistake when you merged your individuality in a general Corporation, and accepted a Mayor instead of a Wakeman. (Hear, hear). I have done with Mr. Lukis's manifesto, except to say this—whether it was exactly 886 years or not, that was the date of your first charter I do not know, and I do not very much care, but you have a very great antiquity, and you have preserved your character more than many other cities have done. Manufacturers have not come to you. You are still the centre of an agricultural population. Your municipal functions are discharged without disturbing elements. I hope you will long continue to prosper, and to be an example to

other communities by the spirited way in which you make improvements. I ought to have remembered to break a lance with the Lord Mayor of York at the Luncheon to-day, because the Mayor of this place said that in the matter of waterworks, gasworks and sanitary arrangements, you were making York your model. If you lived at the side of the river which washes York you would have a very different idea of the rivalry. That beautiful and pellucid stream laves my garden, and I know exactly what it is in hot weather and when the water is low. I was very much inclined after what I heard to-day to invite the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon to pay me a visit to show them how these matters are conducted in some other places. But, never mind, we will try to do better. Many of you were not in the cathedral to-day, and I may therefore be permitted to touch upon one or two matters which were then said. It is a difficult thing to imagine what was the case a thousand years ago in any town. The fact of the matter is that you cannot imagine what a church then was. Some of these old churches connected with St. Ninian's and other great names, were, after all, little buildings made of mud and wattle, as humble almost as the dwellings around them. It was not for some time, that we attained to churches of polished stone, and these churches long preceded the comfortable dwellings we now live in. I will give you an illustration of the difficulty I have referred to. I read in a popular life of Wycliffe, a little time ago, that Wycliffe went to the Queen's College, Oxford, where he studied, took his degree, and lived. There is nothing to find fault with in that historical record except this—there was then no college in existence; and what was then called a college was a mere assemblage of huts and shops. It is quite evident that this popular writer carried back the present into the past, and imagined that Oxford was then what it now is, the centre of great halls. Nothing of the sort. We should feel thoroughly thankful to Almighty God if we really could put side by side the past and the present. If we could better understand the lives and the struggles of Englishmen in those early days, and compare them with the state of things now existing, we should indeed be thankful. The noble lord who is now among us might in those days have merely been the oppressor of the people, whereas now he is called the friend of every man in this place, and instead of being a terror to you, he is regarded by you all with great respect and love. (Cheers). So with your religious freedom; it has all grown by degrees. All of you who attend your vestry meetings and read the reports of your municipal meetings—there may not be much in those reports to admire or study—(laughter)—I solemnly assure you I never read one of them—(renewed laughter)—there may not be in these reports much which strikes you, but you will remember that it is from this training that Parliaments have come, and the nation of England has come. It has come because you could never keep an Englishman silent under wrong. He would discuss it, would move and arm himself, and if necessary would die rather than the cause of freedom should suffer in his hands. What shall we say about the future? There are some philosophers who always think that the end of all things is coming. On this point I would only say this—that the last fifty years have been productive, more than any previous fifty years, of every kind of improvement. Sanitary science, about which your Mayor takes great comfort, came into existence within fifty years. The only wonder is that our ancestors survived the bad smells. (Great laughter). There must, I think, be a screw loose somewhere about the argument, otherwise we should

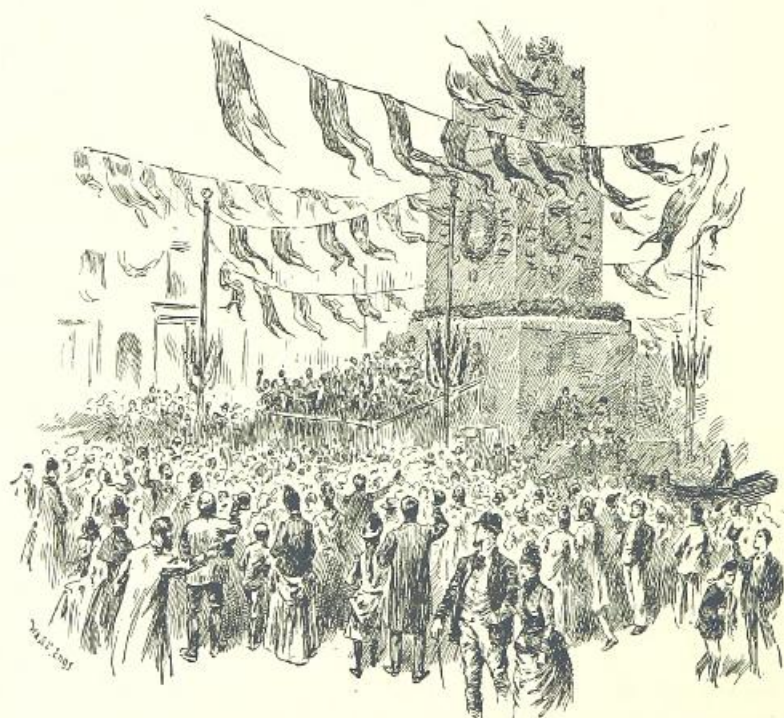
all have been dead long since. (Laughter). However, sanitary science has come into being, and we can now realise what it can do for us. Whoever should stand upon a hustings like this, in the 2000th year of this city—I cannot invent a suitable word for that, and I must say that I do not think you have been very happy in the selection of a word—will have to congratulate himself and the people upon far greater advancements. There is one other thing to which I should like to allude, and perhaps you will pardon me if I repeat it here. People are very much alarmed at the freedom of thought which goes on in the present day. They say there is a danger, if you let people read certain books, that by-and-by they will refuse to believe in revelation, and will turn away from religion. I deny that altogether. I do not believe it for one single moment. I cannot imagine a worse compliment to pay to religion than to say that as people get more educated they will learn more to do without it; nothing of the kind will occur. We are sometimes told that science will do everything. It will enable us to travel quicker, make our homes more comfortable, but we have another world besides this to settle with. By-and-by we shall have done with all science, and the fruits of science; we shall have to go from these things: and to what? To nothing? Human nature must entirely change before we can persuade ourselves that when we turn away from this life we shall have to look to nothing.

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON, who had a cordial reception, said: Mr. Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen,—What is it that can be left for any man to say after the speeches to which we have just listened, which have done so much to exhaust the topics which belong to the occasion that has called us together? There is only one failure which I have observed in our programme, and that is that my worshipful friend the Mayor did not sound the horn. (Laughter). But I should be very sorry if you carried away in your minds any blame to the chief magistrate of your city on that account. He did not wind his horn because there was no means of winding it, and it seems to me that what he and the Corporation of Ripon will have to do instead, will be to continue to blow their own trumpets, as it will be admitted my worshipful friend somewhat did at an earlier period this afternoon. (Cheers and laughter). It is, I think, a very good thing that in an ancient city like this an occasion should be offered to us upon which we may turn back our thoughts to the past history of the town and neighbourhood. You will on Friday and Saturday be called upon to witness, what I have no doubt will be, a very striking and beautiful pageant connected with this festival, and there will be then represented before you—vividly brought to your minds—the long history of your country and your town, for I find that those who have ordered the proceedings of these revels have determined that they will begin at the beginning; and although certainly they have not commenced, as I once heard a member of Parliament commence his speech, at the period of the deluge—he was speaking against time—(laughter)—they will take you back to the ancient Britons and the Druids, and they will show you no doubt in a very graphic manner the state of dress or no dress—(laughter)—in which your ancestors ran about these woods. Then you will be reminded how upon those savage ancestors of yours, there came in the mighty power of Rome, and also of what those great Romans—the greatest empire of which history makes mention—did here in England as elsewhere in the world, introducing, by rough and violent means it may be, but still introducing among savage tribes the elements of civilisation. But we have little to do

with that very early period of our history. We in Ripon are very modest men ; we don't want to go back to the time of the ancient Britons or Romans, we are quite content with the history of a thousand years, and therefore on this occasion we take our start from a thousand years ago. And yet it seems to me that we may fairly go back, if we want to know the origin of this city, a century or two earlier, for, as you have been reminded to-day by the Dean in his address, this city really owes its origin to St. Wilfrid, who, at the end of the seventh and the beginning of the eighth centuries lived in this part of the country, and a portion of whose church is believed to still exist in the crypt of your minster. The story of St. Wilfrid's noble life, and of his many troubles and trials, forms no insignificant part of the history of our country, and it is surely a brilliant proof of what can be accomplished by a great and good man—whose fame does not rest upon military achievements or the conquests of the field, but upon good work done for God and for his countrymen—that his memory should be now, after the expiration of twelve centuries, still fresh and living among us. (Cheers). It was not long after St. Wilfrid had established his monastery here in Ripon that the kings of this country thought it right to confer civil privileges upon the people who had gathered around that monastery and that church. I will not venture to enter upon any questions of ancient charters or precise dates. I deeply regret the enforced absence upon this occasion of an eminent man whom we expected to have among us—I mean the Bishop of Chester—(cheers)—the foremost of living English historians. He would have been able to speak with unimpeachable authority on antiquarian questions of this description. For practical purposes it is enough to know we have existed as an organised civil community for some ten centuries, and that it is so long ago as that—a period of time which it is not easy to realise—since you first here in Ripon began to be taught those many and invaluable lessons which have been given to the English people by their institutions of local government. It is these institutions which have been the foundation of our political freedom, and which have enabled our race to play the great part it has played in the transactions of the world. (Hear, hear). Out of these institutions also there grew here, as elsewhere in England, the right of Parliamentary representation. It took nearly three centuries before that Parliamentary representation was granted, but when that famous monarch Edward I., availing himself of the fruitful conception of that great man Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the first of English Reformers, called to the councils of the nation the representatives of the boroughs of England nearly 600 years ago, in 1295, you were first called upon to elect members to the Commons House of Parliament. It is true you did not enjoy the privilege uninterruptedly. There was a period when it was not granted, but from the 16th century to the present time it has been yours without interruption. True it is that now you of this city no longer by yourselves send your representatives to Parliament. The circumstances of the time and the changes of the age have rendered that arrangement no longer possible ; but you still enjoy, in ampler measure than you did before, your full rights of English citizenship, and the great responsibility which is attached to the enjoyment of those rights. (Hear, hear). I might go on and remind you how Ripon was famous in the 17th century in the great struggle for English freedom against the tyranny, civil and ecclesiastical, of the House of Stuart ; I might bring down the record to later times, but I will not detain you by doing this. I

am not surprised that many among you should have been anxious to avail yourselves of this opportunity to bring back your minds to a past history in many respects honourable and distinguished. It is very natural that you should be proud of your long historic life in this ancient town; it is very natural that you should be proud to feel that Ripon was at all events among the first of English cities to which civic institutions were granted; and it is very natural that you should feel it a proud distinction to have enjoyed for so lengthened a period those institutions by which the men of this country have been trained to the discharge of the great duties of public life; but I trust that all here will remember that while they proudly recall to their recollection the long history upon which I have briefly touched, such a history and such a past impose upon those who can claim them special duties and special responsibilities. (Hear, hear). It is very right that you should cherish the noble memories of the past, but they will do you no good, they will rather add to your condemnation, if you who live now do not labour manfully and wisely to fulfil the duties which lie at your hand at the present day; if you do not strive not only to maintain but to raise the reputation of the city which enjoys the high distinction of claiming St. Wilfrid for its founder, and the great King Edward for the author of its political enfranchisement—(hear, hear)—and if, while you think upon this honourable past, you do not make it the great object of your lives to pass on to future generations of the citizens of Ripon the unstained record of your Corporate life.

The company then dispersed, giving three hearty cheers for the Mayor.



Three Cheers for ^{Y^e} Mayor

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

LONG before the hour fixed for the Master of the Revels to make his proclamation the market square was all alive with a gay crowd of eager spectators, and the utmost interest appeared to be displayed in the arrangements for the evening's manœuvres. By this time many of the houses and shops on all sides had been prettily lighted up both in the windows and on the outside walls with coloured lamps, gas jets and Chinese lanterns, the whole presenting a very effective spectacle.

The Town Hall front was brilliantly illuminated with gas devices, the imperial crown and the civic arms being prominent features. Mr. Bateman's illuminated devices, "Ye Olde English Cheape," "No. 1, Ye Markette Place," were very effective. The streets leading out of the Market Square, especially North-street, Kirkgate and Westgate, were notable for an attractive display of Japanese lanterns festooned across the roadway, the soft light of which contrasted peculiarly with the smoke and glare of the flambeaux. The residence of Mr. W. Wells, of North-street, was conspicuous with a brilliantly illuminated star. The triumphal arches in Kirkgate, Bondgate, and Allballowgate were literally ablaze with lanterns—indeed the citizens generally vied with each other in the character and quality of the illumination of their respective windows, the whole city having the appearance of a continental carnival. The villa residents outside the town hung lanterns in their windows, the gardens being also illuminated by coloured lamps suspended in the trees.

Soon after seven o'clock the various groups of personages who were to take part in the procession assembled on one side of the square and formed into line, torches being distributed to numbers of working men and lads the whole length of the way. The lighting of the torches having been accomplished, the procession filed past the Town Hall and in the direction of North-street.

Thirty link boys led the way with their torches, and were followed by the Ripon Drum and Fife Band. Jepson's Hospital boys came next, evidently delighted at participating in so gay a scene. Behind these was a brewery waggon from the Crown Brewery, laden with barrels and decorated with hops, the men in charge being neatly dressed in red caps, tipped with a sprig of hops. Then the Oddfellows of St. Wilfrid's Lodge, M.U., with their banner and symbols of office, followed closely by the dusty millers in their quaint white hoods and smocks, one car containing sacks of flour, the other a millstone, from Mr. T. A. Handsley's mills, the cars being very effectively draped. St. Wilfrid, on horseback, was here prominent, accompanied by his two deacons and monks, with shorn pates and flowing robes. After these trooped the members of the U. A. Order of Druids (Ripon District), clad in antique garb, with long white beards and priestly-looking countenances, the lights of the torches borne on either side adding a weird charm to their mystic attire. After them the guild car of the saddle-tree makers, from Mrs. Benson's establishment in Bondgate, with model forge and workers in dress of olden time, the operators working during the whole of the procession, followed by the Ripon Fire Brigade, ready for action, and the Ripon Rifle Band playing the "Millenary March," and other selections from the *repertoire* of festival music which had been specially composed. Bringing up the rear

was the Master of the Revels (Mr. D'Arcy Ferris) in his gorgeous costume, attended by the "fool," chamberlains, and train-bearers, and following came five carriages containing the Mayor and Town Clerk, chaplain, and Corporation officials, who in their turn were accompanied by the Executioner and Horn Blower. Sergeant Chapman carried the ancient horn, and was a centre of attraction all along the route, the numerous medals on the belt of the horn gleaming strangely in the torchlight. The most conspicuous and interesting sight however, was probably the car containing the Master of the Revels, whose appearance and surroundings were of a most unique character. His dress was of old gold plush in the Elizabethan style, richly embroidered, and set off with a handsome train borne by two little boys in costumes of a similar description. Round his neck he wore a gold chain of office with a medallion inscribed thus:—"Billesley Hall, Lord of Misrule, Christmas, 1885," which was worn by the wearer at that historical place on the occasion of his first management of old English merry-making. His chamberlains were Mr. Harrison (Ripon), and Mr. Hyde (Leeds), both handsomely attired in old English costumes. The "fool" was Signor R. I. Isnard, who carried the usual matters pertaining to the gentleman of the cap and bells. Along the route of the procession, the "Millenary March," and several items from the play of *Robin Hood and the Curtall Friar*, were sung by the foresters and boys. On passing St. Wilfrid's the Ladies' Chorus, led by Miss Stansfield, joined in singing the Festal March, with happy effect. A large portion of the procession wore bay or green round the rims of their hats.

The following was the order of the Procession:—

CITY POLICE.

GROUPS OF TORCH-BEARERS.

DRUM AND FIFE BAND.

JEPSON'S BOYS BEARING TORCHES.

BREWERS' GUILD CAR.

BANNER.

CITY OF RIPON LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS, K.U.

MILLERS' CARS.

BANNER.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

BANNER.

SADDLE-TREE MAKERS' CAR.

BANNER OF ST. WILFRID.

ST. WILFRID'S LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS, M.U.

ST. WILFRID, MOUNTED, AND SUPPORTED BY HIS TWO DEACONS.

FIRE ENGINE.

FORESTERS, SINGING FESTIVAL MARCH.

BANNER.

VOLUNTEER BAND.

CARRIAGE CONTAINING CORPORATION OFFICIALS.

CARRIAGE CONTAINING COUNCILLORS.

CARRIAGE CONTAINING MAYORS FROM NEIGHBOURING TOWNS.

CARRIAGE CONTAINING THE MAYOR OF RIPON (*Mr. Ald. Baynes*),
 CHAPLAIN OF THE COUNCIL (*Rev. J. A. Naylor*), AND TOWN CLERK (*Mr. M. Kirkley*).
 BANNER OF MASTER OF THE REVELS, AND HERALDS,
 CHAMBERLAIN AND VICE-CHAMBERLAIN,
 MASTER OF THE REVELS, AND TWO PAGES, IN A CAR.

The route of the Procession was as follows: From the Market Place through Middle-street, North-street, Princess Road, Stammergate, Allhallowgate, North-street, Coltsgate Hill, Trinity Lane, Blossomgate, Westgate, High Skellgate, Low Skellgate, Borrage Bridge, Barefoot-street, Mawson Lane, Bondgate, King-street, Bedern Bank, Kirkgate, to the Cross, where the Master of the Revels read his Proclamation, as follows:—

PROCLAMACION OF YE MAISTER OF YE REVILLS.

O yez! O yez! O yez!

WHEREAS notable Cityzens of thys aunciente citty have taken counceill & willed that ye thousandth anniversarie of hyr Cyvick Pouuer should be celebrated; & itt hath binne thought a mete & semelie thyng th't ye same should be holden wyth moche pompe & honovr, & wyth auncient sportes & revells: & WHEREAS itt hath moreover binne judged by ye eldersmen of thys same Citty that ye orderinge & directinge of ye said dysportes & revells together with an historical pageant should be devised by one of gode understandinge wit & cunning: THEREFORE by these presents be itt known unto all of what estate or condicion soever whom itt shall concern that I, D'ARCIE FERRERS, mynstrielle, having binne honoured & advanced to be ye duly appoynted Maister of ye Revells afore-named of all gode orders by ye RITE WORSHIPFUL MAYOR OF RIPON who hath delivered testament thereof with hand & seal set thereto, & hath therein commanded that I shall be from henceforth in ye duracion of ye festival taken & obeyed for ye true & onlie Lord of ye revells whom ye general consent & joint approbacion of ye afore-named notable cityzens have elected to ye same, Do now command, advertize, & make known that ye afore-named revells shall commence thys night by a godelie procession of all guilds, societies, and companies, together with ye presentment of SAINT WILFRID of pious memorie, and also of notable persons & officers in ye Liberty of Rippon, To conclude with ye auncient ceremonie of blowing ye horn at ye settinge of ye citty watch, which shall be done at ye bidding of ye Worshippful Mayor. Alsoe I do comand & make known that a great & gorgeous pageant ye like of which shall not have binne seen for manie years, & which shall set forth ye historie of thys auncient citty shall be enacted on Friedaie & Saturdaie, heaven wylling, at ye beavteous grovnds of FOVNTAINS ABBAY, by grace of ye most NOBLE YE MARQUESS OF RIPON, K.G., to be followed by ye merrie geste of *Robyn Hoode & ye Curtall Fryer*, & by Old Englysche merrie dysportes & pastymes, & a noble *Tournament* of knights in armour, whereat mie Ladie ye Marchionesse shall preside, over & above which shall be *Riband-Pole Dauncing, Bull-baitinge, Quyntain and Tiltinge at ye Ringe*.

Come all faithfull & patriotick cittyzens to ye pastyme above sett forth, & bear your part inn your cittye's rejoicings, & be there none that bear spite or malice, nor any that do wrong in all these daies of this my power & authoritie.

D'ARCIE FERRERS,

MAISTER OF YE REVELLS.

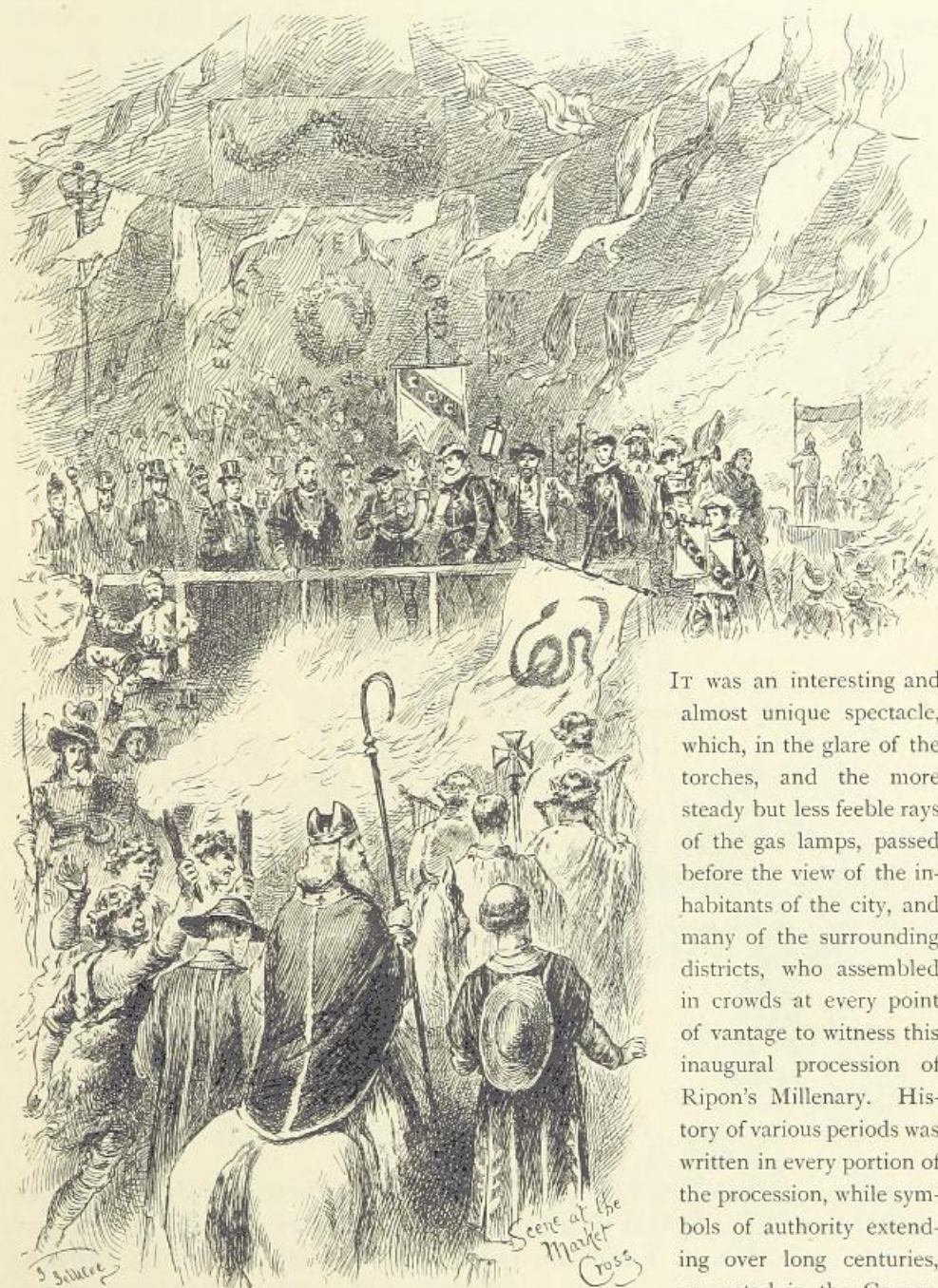
Given at ye Town Halle, in Ripon,

August xxv., mdccclxxxvj.

Amongst the spectators was Mr. Mark Landon, disguised as "T'ould man fra' t' moors," who had come to Ripon to see t' stirrings. Carrying an old lantern, he elbowed his way amongst the throng, and made himself conspicuous along the whole route, and was eventually "run in" by two "mock" policemen (Mr. A. Brown and Mr. A. Wells), and given in charge of Sergt. Wilson, who locked him up—some small boys remarking,



"What a sham it was that t' poor owd chap should be locked up, when he had done no harm, and were nobbut looking at t' stirrings." He was duly liberated on making known his identity; and eventually assisted at the ceremony of reading the Proclamation, by "showing a light" for the Master of the Revels when reading the document. His "get up" was so perfect that his most intimate friends did not recognise him; and several bestowed their charity on him during the evening.



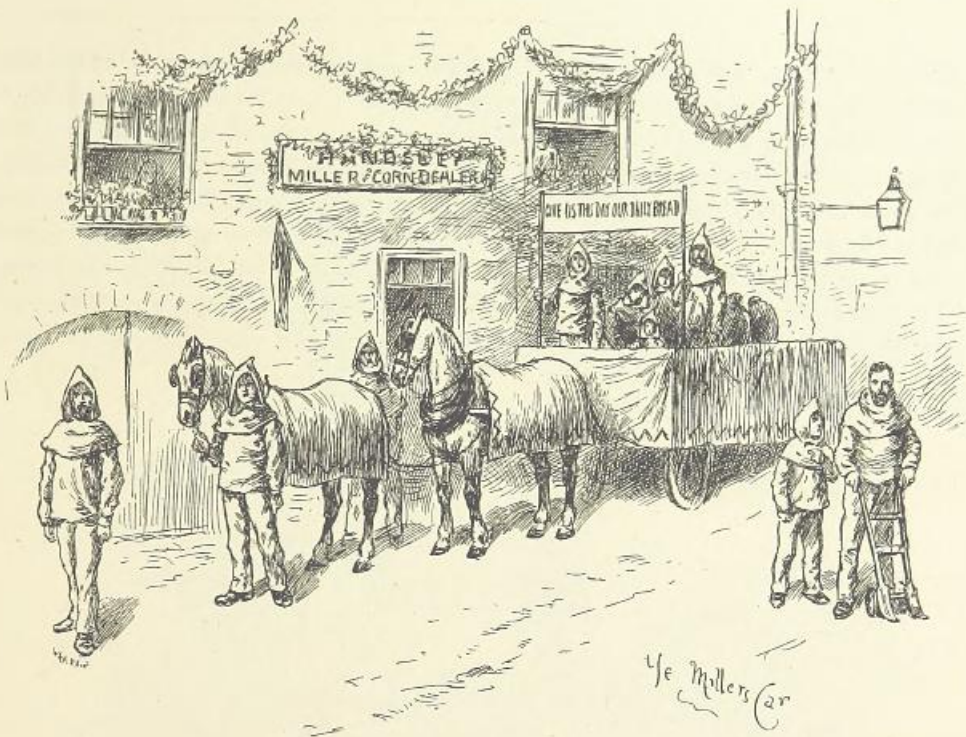
IT was an interesting and almost unique spectacle, which, in the glare of the torches, and the more steady but less feeble rays of the gas lamps, passed before the view of the inhabitants of the city, and many of the surrounding districts, who assembled in crowds at every point of vantage to witness this inaugural procession of Ripon's Millenary. History of various periods was written in every portion of the procession, while symbols of authority extending over long centuries, as vested in the Corpor-

ation, were side by side with the representatives of deeds of charity and love, as centred in the benefit societies and such institutions as Jepson's Hospital. The boys of Jepson's, though few in number, take their name from that benevolent and philanthropic citizen who,

early in the seventeenth century, made provision for orphan boys, and conferred a benefit on the city which it is hoped that succeeding generations may continue to enjoy. The very name of St. Wilfrid, still kept in honour, rouses all the veneration of the multitude, and as the patron saint sweeps by, the mind goes back still further in history, to the time when the good and holy man established his church in Ripon, making it a centre of ecclesiastical authority, the prestige of which it now enjoys. Frequently was the saint brought to mind during the procession, notably at Allhallowgate, and appropriately in the confines of the Catholic church, where a transparency of St. Wilfrid was exhibited. Passing over Coltsgate Hill, Miss Stansfield's admirable chorus of Greek maidens sang from the garden adjoining St. Wilfrid's, and raised a cheer from the merry throng of revellers as they passed. The antique garb of the Druids carries our historical meditations to remoter ages, when yet the light of Christianity had not shed its beams over the land, and when the ancient Briton roamed the woods in all his native freedom. In these latter days the Druids no longer assemble "sage beneath the spreading oak," they now minister to the needs of men, in more comfortable quarters, and dispense with a liberal hand to sick and suffering



humanity in united brotherhood. How gaily the manufacturers of nut-brown ale go by, with their prancing horses and jovial looking men! "Ye good old ayle" has long been one of the chief products of Bondgate, and the "Crown Steam Brewery" is known far and wide. Bread is justly regarded as "the staff of life," and Mr. Handsley's waggons furnish in a practical manner illustrations of how our food supplies are obtained, from the primitive mode of dressing the stones for grinding the corn, down to its perfect state ready for delivery to the housewife, the whole appropriately surmounted by the petition,



Ye Millers Car



Ye Mill Stone Car

"Give us this day our daily bread." Bondgate again figures prominently, as the head quarters of the saddletree-making industry, a trade which flourished here considerably in Elizabethan times, and the city still maintains its reputation for saddletrees, but curiously enough this "suburb" monopolises the trade. Bondgate Hall, a quaint old building (the front unfortunately modernised), has been the seat of the manufacture for centuries, and still flourishes as in days of yore. Here James I. is said to have taken up his quarters when passing through Ripon on his progress to Scotland, in April, 1617, at which time "his Highness" was presented by the mayor (Simon Browne) and corporation with a gilt bowl and a pair of Ripon spurs. Hard by is the birthplace of Eugene Aram, whose father



was a gardener at Newby—but we are digressing. As might be expected, this was a most effective car—representing the various stages of the work still in vogue of making cart and saddletrees. Then the Car of the master of the revels and his gorgeously attired courtiers sweeps up into the Market-place, closely followed by the carriages containing the mayor and other civic dignitaries; after these troop countless foresters, torch bearers, etc., and mingle with the gay crowd about the platform, erected for the speeches in the afternoon, which still remained, and upon this the mayor, members of the corporation, master of the revels, and chief dignitaries assembled. Banners, flags, and streamers were above and around the platform in great profusion, while in the foreground the various parts of the procession drew up in a large square, the whole being illuminated by countless flambeaux and coloured lamps. The Proclamation of the Master of the Revels was then read; and exactly at nine o'clock, when the curfew tolled from the cathedral tower, the sounding

The Sabbath School
at
Tomball, Tex.





of the "Wakeman's Horn," a custom which has been maintained from Saxon times, was duly performed by "old Simmonds," who blew three long blasts. The "sounding of the horn" by one so familiar with the ceremony awakened great enthusiasm, and elicited ringing cheers from the assembled crowd. It should not be forgotten that the ceremony of blowing the horn has not ceased since about A.D. 700. The function concluded, the "Millenary March," which had been heard along the route, was again sung, at the bidding of the mayor, this time augmented by the chorus of little girls with beautiful effect. As the strains of the Festal March died away, cheer after cheer went up from the gay throng, and the happy townspeople began slowly to disperse, though it was not until after midnight that the Market



Place assumed anything like a quiet aspect, the streets being thronged with crowds anxious to see the illuminations. And lastly amongst the thick of the fun, was ever to be seen the Merry Jester—Isnard—making jest and merriment all along the route—dancing hither and thither. Sometimes mounting the steeds which were yoked to the cars—again slipping away, and tormenting "t' ould man fra' t' moors," or engaging our mock police in hue and cry. At another time he might be seen mounted on a lamp post, or some point of vantage, from which he would humourously lecture his companions of the Revels.

The entire procession was well conceived and admirably carried out, and the concluding

tableau in the Market Place formed a sight never to be forgotten. The police arrangements were such that everything passed off quietly, and with the utmost satisfaction.

We could not close this notice without a word about Simmonds, the old horn blower, who at this time was in his 85th year, and in failing health; he died the January following the Millenary celebration. The interest attaching to the blowing of the wakeman's horn on this occasion was intensified from the fact that the one who then held the official post of horn-blower was a venerable representative of a venerable city. Simmonds had been horn-blower 43 years; and he succeeded his father, Benjamin Simmonds, who was also horn-blower for many years, the two having held office the greater part of a century. In his prime, Simmonds was noted for the length of blast he could blow; and during the summer months, when tourists and visitors drew up to the cross to interview the official, he would entertain them by his long yarns about the honoured custom of blowing the "nine o'clock horn," carrying back his hearers in fancy to the far distant Saxon period, when the sounding of the horn set the watch. The accompanying sketch is a faithful portrait of the old man in his Millenary dress, from a photograph by Mr. F. Gricewood.



EXHIBITION OF CORPORATION PLATE.

THE following Corporation Plate was on view at the Mechanics' Institute Lecture Hall during the Festival Week.

THE CORPORATION OF YORK.—A gold loving cup, 26 oz. in weight, the gift of Marmaduke Rawdon, Lord Mayor of London, in 1672, with the inscription, "The gift of Marmaduke Rawdon, Sonn of Lawrence Rawdon, late Alder. of this Citty, 1672; Sr. Hen. Thomson, Mayr." A large silver-gilt cup with elevated cover, the gift of J. Turner, Esq., and dated 1679, and the following inscription upon the rim: "Iohes Turner Serviens ad legen civitatis eboru recordatur hoc majori et comunitati ejus de gratitudinis ergo dedit, 1679." On the centre of the cup the inscription is also placed: "Re-gilt in 1772 by Charles Turner, Esq., the present Lord Mayor, and one of the representatives of the city of York, and great grandson to the donor." On both sides the arms of the city are engraved, and in other respects the cup is of chaste design. A choice exhibit is a chaste pair of silver punch bowls of quaint design, but very handsome, the gift of Recorder Prickett, and dated 1699. On both sides of one is the inscription, "Ex Dono Georgii Prickett, Servientis ad Legem Recordatoris Civitatis Ebor, 1699." On the other bowl the inscription is relative to its being renewed, as follows:—"This bowl renewed by order of the Mansion House Committee, in the Mayoralty of Thomas Smith, Esq., 1786." The other side contains an engraving of the city arms. There is also a pair of large silver tankards, the gift of Thomas Bawtre, Lord Mayor of York, 1673. On these is inscribed, "The gift of Thomas Bawtre, late Lord Mayor of this city, Anno Dom. 1673." The lid is surmounted by a lion; and the three feet which support the separate cups represent three lions. The arms of the city are engraved upon the separate fronts. A pair of silver cups, each of which is 23 oz. in weight, the gift of Leonard Besson, Lord Mayor of York in 1702, inscribed: "The gift of Leonard Besson, twice Lord Mayor of this City. Renewed, John Peckitt, Lord Mayor 1702." The city arms are also emblazoned upon the centre of the inscription. An old silver cup with spout, on which neither date nor year are named; a silver tankard with lid, the gift of Bridget Hodgson, midwife, on the front of which is inscribed, "The gift of Mrs. Bridgett Hodgson, midwife. Renewed 1739. George Eskricke, Esq., Lord Mayor." This also contains an engraving of the arms of the city. Amongst the smaller relics is a silver snuff box, the gift of Richard Etherington, armiger, and dated 1664. On the top is the inscription, "Dono Ricardi Etherington, armiger, 1664—Renewed Anno 1716, Rich. Town, Lorde Major." This also contains an engraving of the city arms. One larger silver snuff box, no name or date. Amongst the other exhibits is a large silver piece, with splendid plateau of "Justice"—this is not only very fine, but very rare; a large sword of state, the gift of Sir Martin Bowes, in 1545, Lord Mayor of London and native of York. The inscription on the blade of the sword runs thus: "Martyn Bowes, Knyght, Borne within this citie of York, and Maior of the Citie of London, 1545, for a remembrance." The case of the sword is embellished with jewels, and ornamented at the base with worked gold casing. The handle is also exceedingly chaste, and is embellished with figured gold and jewels.

THE CORPORATION OF RICHMOND.—Two large silver maces, gilt and richly adorned.

On a large projecting moulding at the bottom of the handle of the larger one is engraven, "The gift of the Hon. Henry Mordaunt and Thomas Yorke, Esq., the representatives in parliament for the corporation of Richmond. Anno Domini 1714." Below it are the Common Seal of the Corporation; the Mordaunt arms, argent, a chevron between three estoiles sable; crest, in an earl's coronet, the bust of a Moorish prince, couped at the shoulders, habited in cloth of gold, all proper, wreathed about the temples argent; and the arms of Yorke, argent, a saltire azure; crest, a monkey's head, erased, proper; with a rose between each of the arms. Round the cup of it are several figures and devices embossed; as four females, with hair turned back, fastened by a studded comb; instead of arms, two pieces of foliage springing from the shoulders, and the body couped in the middle, the lowest parts terminating in sea-weed. Between the females are portcullis with two chains ending in rings, the badge of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., a rose and a thistle springing from the same branch, fleur-de-lis, and a harp; all under crowns, and each between G. R. At the top of all the crown of England, and on the lid the arms of England. Round the top of the smaller Mace are embossed a rose and crown, the crest of the arms of the town of Richmond, a harp, and St. George's cross, each between the figure of a man with his arms across his breast, a bushy beard and hair, couped at the middle; the lower part has a head in the centre with festoons about it, terminating in fruit and foliage. The top rim is studded with roses. On the lid are the arms of France, England, Scotland, and Ireland, quartered in one shield; above it "C. II. R. 1660;" round it, "Robert Wilson, Alderman, in that happy year of his Majesty's Restoration;" at the bottom of the handle is a large spreading rose. A very small Mace, the cup and crown broken off. On the bottom are the arms of France and England quartered, with "Charles II. Rex," over them; probably the first mace ever borne before the chief magistrate of Richmond. Large silver Bowl, called the Crown Bowl, from its having a loose top in the form of an open crown, has on the bottom of it engraven, "Richmond, November 4th, 1754. Out of the great regard and affection I have for this Corporation, I give this Bowle to be used by the Mayor for the time being for ever. Cuth. Readshaw, Mayor." On the outside are engraven the common seal of the Corporation and the arms of Readshaw, vert, a stag's head erased, proper, holding an olive branch. A Peg Tankard, given by William Wetwange, the first mayor, on the 23rd of May, 1668, being the same day on which he entered upon his office. It is very much worn, and round the lid is engraven, "Hoc gratitudinis suæ tesseram dedit Willielmus Wetwang, armiger, Primus Major hujus Burgi Richmondiae creatus, May 23, anno 1668. On the top is, argent, a chevron azure, between three lions' gambes erect and erased, gules; in a canton vert, as many escutcheons, ermine. Crest, a squire's helmet, and over it, on a wreath, a hedge-hog, or, for the arms of Wetwange. On the side are engraven a rose, a tulip, and a daisy, and severally between them, issuing out of the side buds of each, are a man couped in the middle, attacking with a spear a semi-griffin; a satyr sitting upon his haunches, his elbows resting upon his knees, attempting to scratch with his long nails a female, who is defending herself with a shield; and a semi-griffin and a goat fighting, parted by the handle. The Snow Tankard, on which is inscribed, "The gift of Sir Mark Milbanke, Bart., and John Hutton, Sen., Esq., to the Corporation, after a disputed race in a great snow at Easter." No date. Silver Bowl, in the shape of a cup,

upon a long stalk, given by Willance as a memorandum of his great escape, on which is engraven, "This Boulle given by Robert Willance to the Incorporated Aldermen and Burgesses of Richmond, to be used by the Alderman for the time being, and to be delivered by him, his executors, or assigns to his successors for ever. 1606." A Two-handled Cup, with this inscription, "The gift of George Moore, of East Witton, to the Mayor and Corporation of Richmond for ever, as a grateful acknowledgement of their honest and zealous endeavours to discover the execrable murderers of his kinsman, John Moore, of Gilling, perpetrated December 16th, 1758. Henry Lanchester, Mayor." A Silver Salt Cellar and Cover, given by Mr. Cotterell in the year 1595 to the Corporation, to be used by the chief magistrate for the time being. It was usual formerly at all public feasts to set one of these salts in the middle of the dining-table, not only for holding salt for the use of the guests, but also as a mark whereby to separate and distinguish the seats of the superior sort of the company from those of an inferior degree, the gentry above the salt, and persons of a lower rank below it. Hence the old proverb, "Above or below the salt."

THE CORPORATION OF RIPON.—The Ripon exhibits included a massive silver cup, emblazoned with the wakenman's horn underneath, with the inscription, "Ex dono Johannis Aislabie, Aem Majoris Burgi de Ripon, 1702." An old silver tankard, "The gift of John Wilson, grocer, to the Corporation of Rippon, ye 10th August, 1723. James Jackson, Esq., then Mayor." A coat of arms (probably his own) engraved above the inscription. A second, and larger tankard, bearing the inscriptions: on one side: "Presented to the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon, by Peter Taylor, Town Clerk, as a small mark of his esteem, regard, and good wishes for their prosperity, 1819." On the other side the City Arms, surmounted by the Spur, and the lines, "Retain your loyalty; Preserve your rights." A punch ladle, bearing the City arms, and round it the inscription: "The gift of the Rev. Henry Blacket to the Corporation of Ripon, 1788." A small silver mace of curious design, at the end of which the arms of England are engraved. The mayor's chain and mace of the Corporation were shown, also a silver snuff box.

Councillor Hill and assistants had the supervision of this department, and materially assisted visitors by their graphic and interesting explanations of the exhibits.



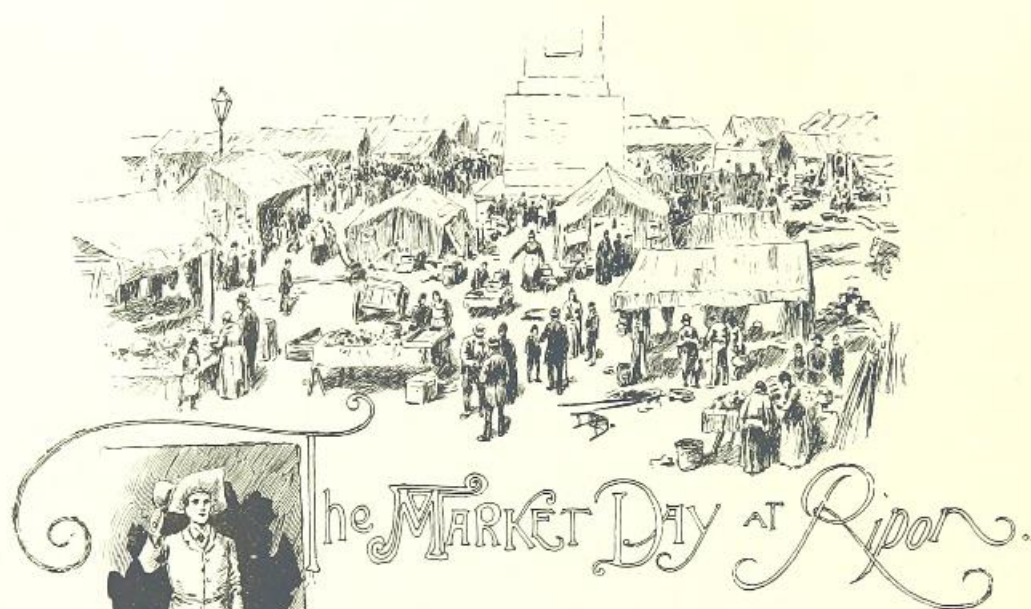
EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUITIES.

THE Ripon Naturalists' Club opened the doors of its museum in Park Street, free to all-comers, during the festival. Suggestively interesting as is the ordinary collection of specimens, what there was to see had, thanks to the various contributors, acquired a feature of special interest for the Millenary Celebration. Possessors of antiquarian, literary and archæological curiosities in different parts of the county, had sent rarities bearing more or less on the subjects which were, and had for many a month been uppermost in the minds of the inhabitants. For instance, Mr. John Chapman, of the Old Market Place, lent a "Complete and Absolute Geography," dated 1666, full of beautifully-finished maps, designed by M. Sanson, geographer to the French King, and rendered into English and illustrated by Richard Blome, by His Majesty's "especiall commande." The work, which was singularly well preserved, was open at a page from which the following is an extract :— "Rippon, a cittie between the Yore and a branch thereof, over which are two bridges. It is a place of much antiquity and fame for its religious houses, but especially for its stately monastery, built by Wilfred, Archbishop of York. It is at present a large and well-built Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor and aldermen, and hath the election of Parliament men. The town is well inhabited by gentry, and its market, which is on Thursdays, is very great for cattle, corn, provisions, and chiefly for wool, which is much bought up by the cloathiers of Leeds. This town is beautified by a very fine cathedral church, with a lofty spire-steeple, and in this church was St. Wilfred's Needle, a place famous in our Fore-fathers' days, being a narrow hole in a close-vaulted room underground, in which place (as 'tis currently reported, but not recorded for truth) women's honesty was used to be tried, for, according to the story, those that were chaste could easily pass through, but the kind-hearted souls were (by an unknown means) held fast and could not pass through."

Mrs. Rothery, of Littlethorpe Hall, lent a portion of the very extensive collection of antiquarian and other specimens, which the late Mr. Rothery got together at great pains and cost. One of a number of quaint-looking books was an octavo of a hundred pages or so, entitled, "Robin Hood and Johnny Armstrong, illustrated; printed on London Bridge in 1759." The numerous woodcuts represent the bold outlaw, or his henchman, in what a dramatic critic would call "striking situations." On one page the hero is being carried over a deep stream by a lady, and elsewhere he is engaged in deadly combat with the enemy. Over the case containing this curiosity of literature is the star and mantle of the Order of the Garter worn by Charles I. on the scaffold, and Cromwell's military hat. Hard by is the oak cradle in which the children of Henry IV. were rocked, and a silk cap worn by several of the Royal progeny. Mrs. Rothery's loan includes an ancient cabinet of needlework, prominent objects in which are portraits of Charles II. and of Fair Rosamond. Upon the walls of the reading room were hung much that the learned in the science of taxidermy would linger over with pleasure, including specimens of eagles, owls, falcons, and the like. Ladies would find ample food for amusement in a most gorgeous Norwegian bridal bonnet, fearfully and wonderfully bespangled with gewgaws. Other examples of the holiday or official garments, worn in the days when Ripon was a metropolis of textile industry, were there; while stone battle axes with which ancient Britons faced their

enemies took us back to pre-historic times. A prominent feature of the exhibition was a fossil ichthyosaurus, for which the late Mr. Rothery paid £100. Mr. J. F. Sharpin exhibited beautiful cases of valuable ancient china and glass ware, as well as a case of instruments, ancient swords and other weapons of warfare, together with stone implements and ornaments of the Paleolithic and Neolithic ages. Mr. J. Grayson of Ripon, was a contributor to the numerous cases of beautiful birds. The Roman remains from Castle Dykes near Ripon, where formerly was a Roman camp, were an interesting feature, and included a human skeleton, exhibiting the head-wound which caused his death, and other valuable specimens. Amongst the relics of local interest was a coat belonging to Mr. W. Harland, of one of the old Ripon volunteers first formed when Napoleon I. threatened the invasion of Britain. The Ripon Liberty halberds displayed up to within recent years at Quarter Sessions were on view. Mrs. Barker sent a piece of old carved oak from Fountains Abbey. Charters of Incorporation were contributed by the Hull Corporation. Other exhibits were a handsome Japanese cabinet from Mr. Watson, of Sand Hutton; a copy of the Magna Charta; a spinning wheel, and black oak chair curiously carved, from Mr. Abbott, who also sent a flint-lock gun and two pistols; a number of coins, a quantity of old china, as well as a Yorkshireman's coat of arms—the latter the property of Mr. Briscoe. The Marquess of Ripon had allowed the promoters of the exhibition to draw considerably upon the Studley Royal collection of Nature's wonders. His lordship's contribution included several cases of coleoptera well worth seeing. From the hall of the deanery came a row of portraits in oil of the Kings of England. A model of the Halifax gibbet—which bore a horror-striking likeness to the guillotine—and an axe, and sundry other uncouth-looking relics of the same period were lent by Lord Conyers, lord of the manor of Wakefield, whose collection was further represented by a pillory, which seemed to have done good service in its time, for the spaces in which the heads and wrists of the unfortunate persons who were subjected to this mode of correction, had worn the wood upon which they rested quite smooth. "We do not wish to punish. Our desire is to prevent," was the motto lettered upon the cross-piece at the head. Portions of the bones of Eugene Aram and of Daniel Clarke his victim reminded us that the ghastly scenes, which form the groundwork of one of the most powerful of Bulwer Lytton's novels, were enacted not far from where we stood.

Mr. Fowler says there are but two copies of the description of the ancient boundaries of Ripon extant. But a third copy was there exhibited by Mr. Whitham, solicitor, who also supplied some very interesting old legal documents, dated 1329 to 1356. From the Corporate archives were forwarded a selection of the old charters of the City of Ripon, and volumes full of old-world records, amongst them the MS. which asserts that Ripon was incorporated A.D. 886. In the gardens of the Bishop of Ripon's predecessors there used to be a maze, out of which it took a very clever person to find his way. A plan of this puzzle, made about half a century back, was one of the special items in the loan collection.

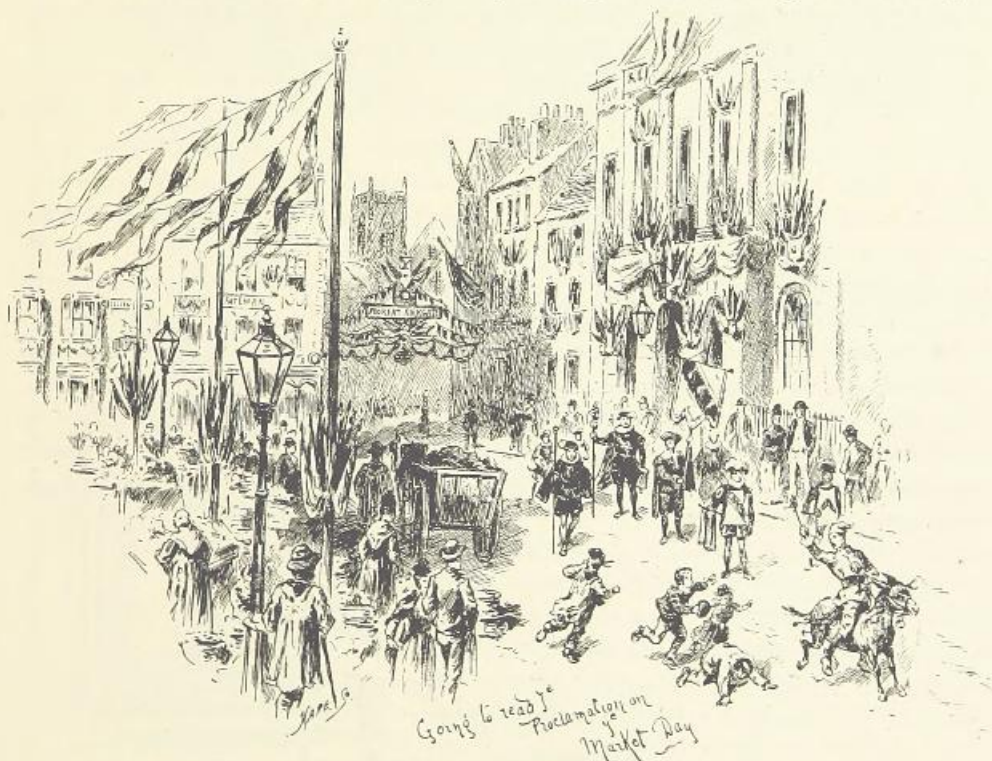


THURSDAY in the Millenary week, so far as merry-making was concerned, proved an awkward factor, which could not easily be dispensed with. Having fairly entered on celebrations of an imposing character, initiated by a solemn service in the Cathedral, and followed by luncheon, meetings, torchlight procession and illuminations, there was a disposition to continue the civic rejoicings, but the market day was inexorable, business must be attended to, and so we find those whom we have associated with the characters of "Johannes de Stapleford," "Johannes de Ebor," "Hugh Ripley," and other celebrities of Millenary fame, stepping out of their mediæval costume, and resuming their every-day duties, which, on this busiest day of the week, become amplified in a marked degree.

The spacious Market square presented a transformation scene, which to the uninitiated might have been attributed, if not to the magician's wand, at all events to an unrehearsed portion of the pageantry not yet in the programme. True, there still remained the Venetian masts, the floral arches, the festoons, the streamers, and all the wealth of decoration bestowed by the rejoicing citizens in commemoration of their great historical festival, tributes which, despite a stiff south-westerly breeze blowing overnight, remained intact in all their pristine splendour. But how marked was the contrast between bright and festive gaiety of festoon and streamer, and the dingy weather-beaten covers of numerous stalls dotted here and there across the spacious square. The scene is one of busy activity. Heavily laden carts and waggons bring in the country produce, which is readily purchased by the eager huckster or the careful housewife who is making ample provision for the two remaining days of the festival. The Russian trophy, with its roll of local heroes who fell in the Crimea, forms a base for the market gardener; while, surrounding the venerable obelisk, which commemorates an Aislabie of honoured name, the vendors of butter, eggs, and poultry, assemble to dispose of their commodities for the general good of the community. The loud ringing of a bell by the city bellman duly attired in official coat and hat, announces that the corn market, which is opposite the Unicorn hotel, is now open,

and thither farmer and merchant wend their way to transact business on the local exchange. Fruit and vegetables, implements of husbandry, hardware, dry goods, and other commodities, may be found in their respective quarters of the market; and from all these the city toll collector levies the usual dues.

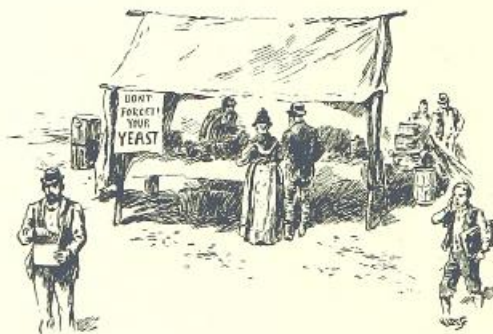
And here at once history steps in to answer the enquiry of the why and the wherefore of this impost on merchandise, and we find the market question all along the line mixed up with the Millenary Celebration and Jubilee of the Bishopric of Ripon. We are told that the tolls and stallage of the markets and fairs of the city of Ripon belonged for many centuries to the archbishops of York as Lords of the Manor of Ripon. In 1837 they were transferred by the then archbishop of York to the bishop of Ripon, shortly after the restoration of the see of Ripon. In 1857 they were again transferred by the late bishop of



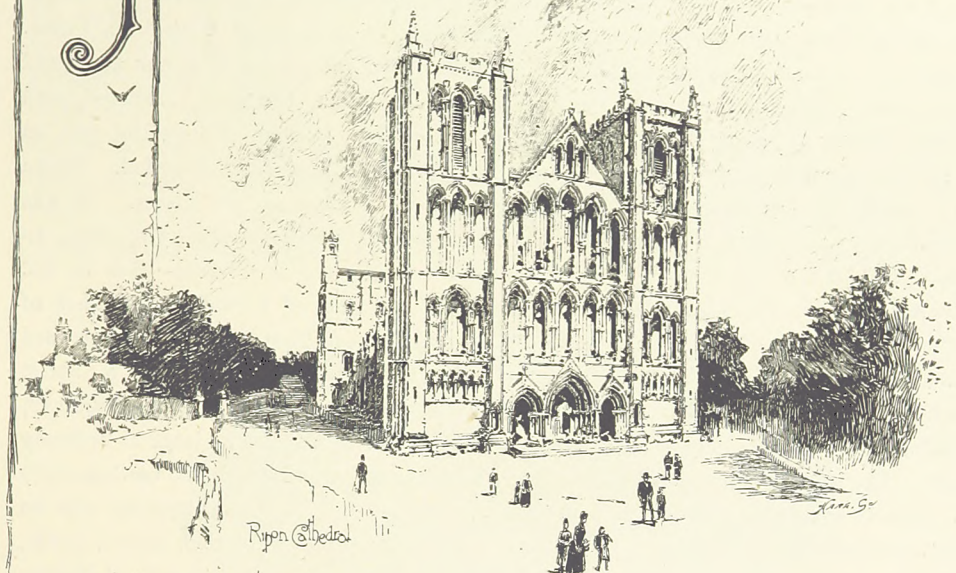
Ripon to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England. In 1829 the archbishop of York granted a lease of three lives of the tolls, etc., to Messrs. Raggett and Wasse, and they and their assigns from time to time granted sub-leases of the tolls for short terms of years, after inviting competition from toll farmers. The last holder of a sub-lease appears to have paid an annual rent of 250*l.* to original or principal lease-holders. In 1853 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners bought out the interest of the original lease-holders, subject to the sub-lease then held by a Mr. Joshua Bower, which had not expired. In addition to the tolls levyable under the charters to the archbishops of York, there was for many centuries a corn-toll levied in the markets by the mayor and corporation, which seems to have been

claimed by them by prescription. This toll was designated "the market sweeping, or hand lawe," being a handful out of every sack of corn exposed for sale in the market place. This was, however, too great a joke for a Yorkshire farmer; and in process of time the practice arose of bringing samples only, the result being that the "hand lawe" diminished to a value of 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per annum; and on petition by the Corporation was abolished in 1849. In the meantime, the other market tolls were very irregularly collected, and exorbitant rates, amounting to fifty per cent. in value were charged. There was further petitioning by the Corporation, which resulted in that body becoming market agents of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1858; and finally, in 1880, the Commissioners sold the market rights to the Corporation for the sum of 1500*l.*, a very uniform system of tolls being now levied.

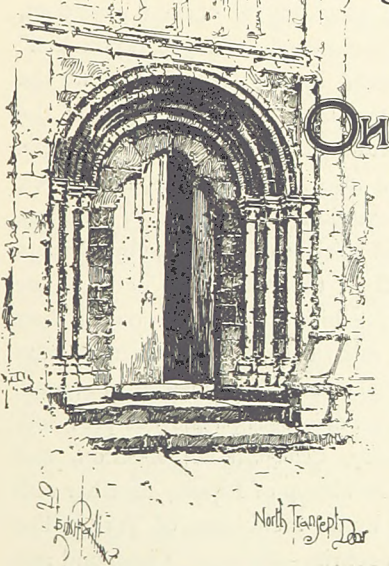
But enough of these reveries anent the Ripon market, its tolls and customs. The usual drowsiness of a summer afternoon was falling over the city, when suddenly the appearance of a picturesque group in front of the Town Hall excited general attention, and there was at once a rush to inspect the novelty. First appeared the Master of the Revels, in his gorgeous costume, preceded by his Jester riding on that ancient but useful animal, an ass; while accompanying the Lord of Misrule were the worthy Chamberlains; the procession being headed by heralds, who duly trumpeted forth the august approach. A considerable crowd at once gathered, and followed the small but interesting procession in its tour of the Market-square. The Master of the Revels at length took his stand on the platform near the market cross, whence his famous proclamation was again set forth for the delectation and information of those dwellers beyond the city's pale who had not before learned its contents. In the evening a desire had been expressed for some diversion associated with the Festival, but though Mr. Ferris was willing to gratify the public wish, it was found impossible to do so; and hence there was nothing more attractive than to wander in the direction of Studley, there to anticipate in imagination the splendid pageantry of the morrow. At a later hour many of the streets were again illuminated, with striking effect.



Jubilee of the BISHOPRIC.



SERVICE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

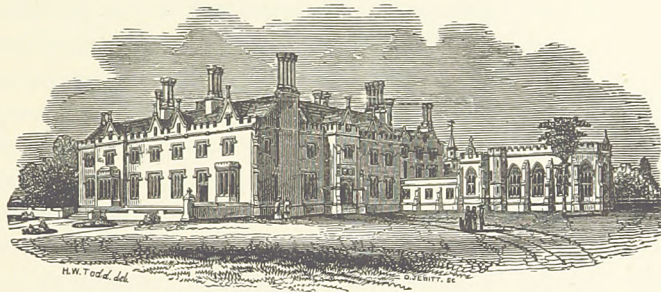


ON THURSDAY morning a special service was held in the Cathedral, Ripon, in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Bishopric of Ripon, which was restored in 1836, by the re-creation of the Diocese and the appointment of Archbishop Longley as first bishop. There was no demonstration in the city itself, but there was a large attendance of clergy and laity from all parts of the Diocese. The only special feature was the unveiling of the new west window as a memorial of the event about to be celebrated. It was in this simple ceremony, however, that the whole history of the Church in Ripon was recalled. In a wonderful harmony, as the Dean observed, it blended recollection of the past with realisation of the present. It carried

the mind back to the time when Archbishop Longley entered upon his duties as first Bishop of the re-created Diocese; and from that standpoint it was by an easy transition of thought that the life and times of the city's patron saint, Wilfrid, were recalled. It has been remarked with reference to Ripon that "the history of the sacred establishment is the history of the secular community," and it would seem to be no less true that with the life of Wilfrid the history of the sacred establishment first took definite form. Twice in its life-

time of 1230 years has Ripon given a name to the see of a bishop: first, about the year 681, when Eadhaed, with that title, was appointed to preside over a portion of the extensive see of York, then rendered vacant by the flight of archbishop Wilfrid to Rome. Wilfrid was restored to his dignities in 686; and Eadhaed and his see of Ripon are heard of no more. Indeed, the Ripon men of this period—Eata, Cuthbert, Eadhaed, and Wilfrid—appear to belong more to the age of legend than to that of historical fact, as we look at them through the mist of antiquity by which they are enshrouded. There is no doubt or obscurity about the formation of the modern see of Ripon. It was constituted by an order of king William IV. in council, dated October 5th, 1836, to include that part of the county of York heretofore in the see of Chester—that is, the deaneries of Boroughbridge, Catterick, Richmond, and part of Lonsdale, also that of Craven, and of such parts of the deanery of the Ainsty and Pontefract as lie westward of the wapentakes of the Ainsty, Barkstone Ash, Osgoldcross, and Staincross, a district which includes within its circuit the large and important towns of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Barnsley, and a host of villages as large as ordinary towns. The northern portion of the diocese is agricultural and pastoral, and consequently but sparsely inhabited; while the southern is a vast hive of industry, teeming with an active, enterprising, and energetic population, sending the products of their mines, anvils, dyeing-vats, and looms to all quarters of the world. The Collegiate Church of Ripon, and the Chapter thereof, were made the Cathedral and Chapter of the new see, and the town became dignified with the appellation of a city, according to ancient precedent, although it was not until 1865 that it was officially created a city by the “City of Ripon Act.” Among the property, possessions, and revenues transferred by the same decrees for the endowment of the see of Ripon were all the messuages, lands, tenements, etc., in the Liberty of Ripon, and the manors of Ripon and Thornton, which had previously been held by the archbishop of York, in right of his see; and also all the manors, messuages, farms, lands, tenements, minerals, royalties, and other possessions of the bishop of Durham, situated in Howden and Howdenshire, Northallerton and Allertonshire, Borrowby, Brompton, Romanby, Osmotherley, and Sowerby Grange, all in the county of York. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners also determined to allow the bishop of Ripon, out of their revenues derived from the reduction of the incomes of other bishops, a fixed annual sum of 2,200*l.*, which they calculated would augment his annual income to an average of 4,500*l.*, exclusive of 500*l.* per annum which they allowed until an episcopal palace was provided. The patronage of the benefices of Birkby, Osmotherley, Leak-with-nether-Silton, and Craike, was transferred from the bishop of Durham to the bishop of Ripon; together with the advowson of the vicarage of Birstal, formerly held by the archbishop of York. The new episcopal jurisdiction was divided into two Archdeaconries—those of Richmond and Craven: the former consisting of the deaneries of Richmond, Ripon, Catterick, Lonsdale, and Boroughbridge; and the latter comprising the deaneries of Craven and Pontefract. Though his property, reserved rents, etc., in this neighbourhood, were transferred to the bishop of Ripon, the archbishop of York, in right of his see, was Lord of the Manorial Liberty of Ripon, and had the power of appointing justices of the peace for that franchise until 1836, when it was transferred to the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding. The

Episcopal Palace adorns a slight eminence about a mile north-west of the city, commanding agreeable prospects down the valleys of the Laver and the Ure, as well as of the Cathedral and the humbler structures that cluster around. It is a spacious stone building, designed by Mr. Railton, and skilfully combines all the arrangements demanded by the comforts and elegancies of modern times, with picturesque, but often intractable detail of the Tudor era. The foundation stone was laid by the bishop of Ripon, on Monday, the 1st of October, 1838; and the structure was prepared for his reception in the autumn of 1841. In 1847 a handsome chapel was added by the munificence of Archbishop Harcourt, who for that purpose placed the sum of 3000*l.* in the hands of the bishop.



The grave of the late Bishop Bickersteth, which adjoins the south-east corner of the Cathedral, was on Thursday morning chastely ornamented with flowers. The marble upright cross was festooned with ivy, purple clematis, and white liliums, with a large cross of the choicest hothouse flowers and maiden-hair ferns, artistically arranged. The work, as on former occasions, was executed by Mr. W. Alves, of Ripon.

Service was fixed for noon, but long before that hour the best seats in the nave had been appropriated, and at the opening of the service the congregation had assumed very large proportions indeed. Among the clergy present were the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, the Dean of Ripon, the Dean of Worcester, the Venerable Archdeacon Boyd, the Venerable Archdeacon Cust, Canon Holmes, Canon Gibbon, Canon MacColl, Canon Badcock, Canon Pigou, Halifax; Canon Owen, Boroughbridge; Canon Hulbert, Almond-bury; the Rev. H. Lunn, Precentor, the Rev. J. A. Naylor, Minor Canon, and the Rev. S. Reed, Succentor (Ripon Cathedral); the Rev. F. Earle, Tanfield; the Rev. W. H. Patchett, Sawley; the Rev. J. S. Tute, Markington; the Rev. James Gallie, Great Horton; the Hon. and Rev. James W. Lascelles, Goldsbrough; the Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A., Bishop Hatfeild's Hall, Durham; the Rev. J. K. Harrison, Dewsbury; the Rev. A. Scott, Pateley Bridge; the Rev. J. H. Huddleston, Cayton Hall; the Rev. Frederick J. Poole, Bishop Monkton; the Rev. H. Deck, Hampsthwaite; the Rev. Joseph Hulme Goodier, Ripon; the Rev. Lewis Sanders, Killinghall; the Rev. M. C. Bickersteth, Pudsey; the Rev. Edwin Bittleston, South Stainley; the Rev. Thomas Falkner, Burton Leonard; the Rev. R. W. Bardsley, Skelton; the Rev. J. M. Ward, Clapham; the Rev. V. P. Leonard, Lightcliffe; the Rev. J. Vaile, Winksley; the Rev. R. J. Hill, Leeming; the Rev. R. W. Marriott, Aldborough; the Rev. C. E. Wyvill, Spennithorne; the Rev. E. P. Knubley,

Staveley; the Rev. J. Myddleton Evans, Esholt; the Rev. A. W. Robinson, Bilton; the Rev. T. F. Buckton, High Harrogate; the Rev. W. T. Twamley, Wakefield; the Rev. F. T. Kruckenberg, Grewelthorpe; the Rev. R. H. Heap, Thornton; the Rev. E. N. Langham, Ripon; the Rev. A. H. L. Hastling, Hereford County College; the Rev. T. H. May, Leeds Parish Church; the Rev. F. Baines, St. Cuthbert's, Leeds; the Rev. John Thursfield, St. Edmund's, Leeds; the Rev. J. B. Healy, Studley; the Rev. P. W. Brank, Scruton; the Rev. C. D. Lampin, Huddersfield; the Rev. H. P. Waller, St. Catherine's School, Broxbourne.

The clergy and choir having robed marched in procession to the western end of the Cathedral, where the ceremony of unveiling the new window was performed. As a matter of fact the beautiful window had been uncovered on the previous day, though the formal ceremony was not then proceeded with. It forms a thoroughly artistic addition to the nave, and is an admirable substitute to the ineffective window it supplants. It has been inserted by Messrs. Burlison and Gruylls, of London, and is in memory of the first two bishops of the resuscitated diocese, namely, Bishop Longley, who was afterwards translated to the Primacy, and Bishop Bickersteth, who had died a short time ago, The window, which consists of two tiers of five lights, may be thus described:—In the lower tier the parable of the wise and foolish virgins is represented. In the south side light the ten virgins are seen sleeping. The north side represents their awakening, the five foolish virgins in surprise eagerly asking for oil for their lamps. In the adjoining light on the north the five foolish virgins are going to buy oil, while correspondingly on the south side the wise virgins are setting out to meet the bridegroom. In the centre the striking scene of the closed door and the despair of the foolish virgins are forcibly depicted. In the higher portion of three central lights in this tier are seen the bridal party going in to the feast, the bridegroom going to meet the bride, and the marriage feast. The parable has its heavenly counterpart in the higher tier of lights. At the foot of the two outside lights in the lower tier are the arms of Archbishop Longley and Bishop Bickersteth. The clergy having paused in front of the window,

The DEAN OF RIPON spoke as follows: My dear Lord Bishop and dear Brethren: May I be permitted to address a few words of explanation with reference to the window which has now been unveiled. It was, in the first place, erected as a memorial to our late beloved Bishop Bickersteth, whose piety, wisdom, and labours are so well known throughout the diocese that I need not enlarge upon them. It is only for me to say with thankfulness that his life was consecrated to his diocese, and with sadness to add that he was a martyr to overwork. But the window has a linked connection with the late Archbishop Longley, the first Bishop of the revived Bishopric of Ripon. Upon his translation six out of the ten lights were filled with stained glass as a memorial of him; the work however did not prove to be satisfactory, and the desire has again and again been expressed that a more worthy record of the first Bishop should take its place. No one was more anxious for this than your late Bishop, who constantly regretted the failure both of design and effect of the window. It seemed, therefore, not only to be in accordance with his wish, but as affording a fitting opportunity for making the grand space of this west window an appropriate memorial to him and to his predecessor, and a lasting symbol of episcopal

succession and of the unity of faith and love. This inscription is as follows :—To the glory of God and in memory of the Right Rev. Robert Bickersteth, D.D., for 27 years bishop of this diocese, consecrated January, 1857; and died on Easter Tuesday, 1884, aged 67 years. He succeeded the Right Rev. C. T. Longley, D.D., afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, whose memory as the first Bishop of the re-created see of Ripon is also preserved in this window." The erection of this window occurs at the jubilee of the revived bishopric, and leads us back not only 50 years, but 24 times 50 years, when the Bishop of Ripon was a missionary. Bishop Wilfrid, who built the first church in Ripon of polished stone, lived a noble example to all who should succeed him, for not only was he zealous in building magnificent churches, but he was diligent in preaching the gospel both at home and abroad, and in raising the spiritual tone of the services of the sanctuary. This window therefore combines in a wonderful harmony the history of our cathedral in the past and in the present. It brings before us the lives of three bishops, namely, Bishop Wilfrid, Bishop Longley, and Bishop Bickersteth, and bids us look forward to the day when the Chief Shepherd and Bishop of our souls shall come again and sit down with His bride to the marriage supper of the Lamb. We humbly trust and pray that as the worshippers leave this House of God day by day, and lift their eyes to the western window, they may be reminded of the parable of the ten virgins, and may be able to read more clearly and distinctly as the sun is going down and the light shines more brightly as the day is waning, that the time is drawing nigh when night cometh, and that they who have oil in their lamps and their lights burning will go in to the wedding, but the foolish will be excluded for ever when the door is shut.

At the conclusion of this short and appropriate address, the Service proper began with Processional Hymn, which was the well-known, "Blessed City, Heavenly Salem," upon the melody of which Dr. Crow had improvised during the procession to the west. The prayers were intoned by the Rev. Herbert Lunn, M.A., Precentor, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Naylor, M.A., Minor Canon, and the Rev. S. Reed, Succentor. The first lesson was read by the Ven. Archdeacon Cust, and the second—the parable of the ten virgins—by the Very Rev. the Dean.

The music selected for the day's service was written by native composers who were living at the time of the re-erection of the bishopric. The chants for the Psalms were by James Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey (1802-1882); Dr. E. J. Hopkins, organist of the Temple Church (b. 1818); and Henry Smart (1813-1879). The *Te Deum* and *Jubilate* were sung to Smart's fine setting in F.; and the Anthem was that very admirable specimen of English church music, "Praise the Lord O my soul," which was composed for the Bi-Centenary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, held in St. Paul's Cathedral, on May 24th, 1854, by that eminent composer, Sir John Goss, Mus. Doc. Cantab. (1800-1880), organist of the Cathedral. It would have been difficult to select musicians more worthily representing British Musical Art. The hymn after the sermon was, "O God our help in ages past," sung to the tune known as St. Ann's, which is attributed to Dr. Croft (1677-1727), one of the greatest of our British composers, whose anthems are even now constantly sung in our cathedrals. He was organist of Westminster; and we are moreover indebted to him for the introduction of printing from engraved pewter plates. Perhaps no finer and

more dignified tune exists ; and certainly no grander specimen of the adaptation of hymn tune melody to instrumental purposes is known, than John Sebastian Bach's Organ Fugue based on its first line, which, after the Bishop had pronounced the Benediction, Dr. Crow, who presided at the organ throughout the service, played as the concluding voluntary, on the magnificent organ which has replaced the miserable instrument that did duty at the erection of the See. On this occasion the choir was not augmented, but our small choir, being highly efficient—lacking, of course, power and breadth of tone—make up in quality what they lack in quantity ; and the acoustical qualities of the nave are so perfect that the music sounded surprisingly well. The middle movement of the Anthem, "Peace be within thy walls and plenteousness within thy palaces," especially, was as beautiful as appropriate to the occasion.

The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, from Zechariah, iv., 1, "And the angel that talked with me came again and waked me as a man that is wakened out of his sleep." He said there are two ways in which the vision of God comes to the sons of men. It comes sometimes in the hours of the night when sleep has fallen upon men, and the cares and distractions of the world are shut out. It is a picture of this truth that no man can understand God, or can perceive the laws of His working till he has entirely laid aside those ruffling and irritating distractions which disturb the serenity of the soul—for only upon the soul that is at peace can the vision of God glow. But this text brings before us the other way in which the vision of God is brought to the sons of men. It is peculiar in this respect that it is not a vision given in the night season when deep sleep has fallen upon man, but it is a vision to the awakened, "And the angel of the Lord came again and waked me as a man that is wakened out of sleep." And that, too, has its meaning, for surely it is to teach us this, that though on one hand the tranquil soul is enabled to perceive the vision of God, yet on the other hand an observing soul can alone receive it. "Man walketh in a vain shadow and disquieteth himself in vain : he heapeth up riches and cannot tell who shall gather them," are true words which express more conclusively and strongly the dream in which men live ; fretting themselves to no purpose, grasping at glittering things which never last, and riches which they cannot take away with them when they die. But the vision suggests more this. It is only to a man awake that God can speak, it is only to the eye that is unclosed that God can make his vision known. Take the stillness if you will, but you must not take slumber into the quiet. Yours must be a quiet apart but it must be the wakeful eye, and the observing as well as the resting soul. That you will see is clear, it is not merely a theory drawn from the words I have read, a man who is awake sees the vision of God ; but it is one of those things which is true in the ordinary history of the world. The most business-like man who has watched life will tell us that success is due largely to the habit of observation. "The eyes of the wise man are in his head ; the eyes of a fool are in the ends of the earth." For the fool is away dreaming in some distant corner, but the wise man is watching what takes place at his feet ; and the wise man watching finds success. It is to the man on the alert that the power of really rising in life comes. He watches, for instance, the dusky dye floating on the surface of the water, and out of it he finds a fortune. So true is it, that it is only to the waking eye that the vision of the opportunities of life's success is given. So also in the

power of knowledge. It is not every man walking into some sacred shrine that can observe the lessons of science there, but the man with a wakeful eye and quick habit of scientific observation catches a glimpse of the slowly swinging lamp, and has a vision of the laws by which God rules the world. Galileo finds it because his eye is awake to know the teaching of God. The Abbé Haiiy finds it when his eye was awake to see that in the broken and scattered crystals at his feet there were signs of distinct law and order. What is true about us is true also of the history of man. Surely the power of prophecy belongs not merely to the man who falls into a trance, but who falls into a trance having his eyes open. And the power of personal religious life depends largely upon the answer to the prayer, "Open thou mine eyes that I may behold the wondrous things of thy law." So it is to the watching eye that things are made plain. Dull and dreamy eyes that look with lack-lustre gaze upon the world see nothing, earth's beauties are there but they see no form nor comeliness in them. Love is there labouring at their side but they see no beauty in it that they should desire it. The incessant pilgrimage of benevolence is there, but they see not the sanctity of the feet of Him who went about doing good. They look only upon the face that has no comeliness, they look only in derision upon the form that hangs upon the cross, they see not the majesty of the silent suffering, they see not the glory of the noble solitude. Thus has the world heard the story of the Crucified One told in its ears, it is not all (and certainly not the dreaming eye) that can understand the majesty and the mercy of that story; only to the soul that the spirit of God has awakened is the full significance of it revealed. The world is a sealed book to men because they do not read into the soul-life beneath them—the life of unseen energy. Look at the ordinary man and see how he regards the face of nature. Flowers as things that live and die, the fruit of the earth as sown and reaped, summer and winter, to be followed by flowers next spring, that will wither and die; summer and winter still succeeding one another. Such a man is as one who stands by the seaside and watches the waves fall at his feet, as they come with their irritating monotony, and he sees no more. But unseal the man's eyes, let him awake, and beneath those things he will see that nature does not repeat herself in ceaseless, irritating monotony; but while the wave dashes upon the shore the tide is coming in; underneath the apparent incessancy and similarity of life's phenomena there are movements going on. The wave is seen by the dreamy man; the tide is observed by the waking man. To the ordinary man the phenomena of nature are observed as a strange wave-like incessancy of seasonal order. Let him awake, and lo! the life of the world and the universe is not simply composed of recurring phenomena, but these recurring phenomena are in themselves the indication of a larger law, which is lifting the whole of creation higher and higher in the scale of a noble evolution towards that Divine far-off event to which the whole creation moves. Science touches the slumbering man, and he wakes to see he is not in a world that is merely measured by strange monotonous facts, but that those facts are instinct with life, and are declarations of dim unseen force that pushes on the great creation, and lifts it up towards the bosom of God and towards the realisation of God's purpose. It is the same in the sequence of history. To the ordinary man the story of historical life amongst men is a story of revolutions, bloodshed, quarrel, dispute, and controversy; but when that man wakes up and becomes an intelligent student of history, he begins to see

that those things are but the little crisp surface of the wave, and that beneath them all there is a steady tide which is moving onwards towards the emancipation of men, the recognition of a better condition of social order and sanitary law. This is exactly what you here in this city of Ripon are beginning to realise in your Millennial festival, for after all, the one lesson which leaped from every lip on Wednesday was this, that though there may seem something childish in the little early debates, and strange scenes of quarrel and heat which may be read in the story of vestry, municipality, or corporation, yet within all these there was a tide as it were making its way on to the full development of that glorious national freedom which is our heritage to-day. The man awakened by the touch of history shall see beneath small and insignificant circumstances a glory and a mechanism which is working on to nobler and to richer ends. It is true also in regard to the history of churches. We sometimes are inclined to be impatient with the State and the churches. We say to ourselves these bodies of men with their divergent opinions, these parties with their constant controversies had better be upset from off the face of the earth; they have disturbed more than they have edified; they have caused more ill-blood, and ill-feeling, than they have established truth or spread salvation in the world. And so the slumbering man who judges of the surface of things is unable to realise in the history of churches, the power and progress of divine life amongst men. He does not see that there never yet was an age of controversy, however much it might be stained by the shortcomings of men, but that in it, deep down in their heart of hearts, men taught by the divine Spirit of God, struggled for that which they knew to be a heritage of truth and a principle which they could not afford to surrender. When the story of religious thought is written, and when we can read it with the eyes of those who are awakened by the power of divine truth, we shall be better able to understand our brother's position, and know that when he seemed to struggle for that which looked puerile or insignificant, he was struggling in reality for something which to his soul was as the sacred oil of God. And thus in the history of churches it will be seen that while we look and slumberously judge one another—and nothing makes the heart go to sleep like the power of passion, self-will, self-conceit, and controversy—when we look upon things with slumbering eyes we shall be disturbed, and distracted, and confounded; for in our dreams things mingle strangely, and we do not read their full meaning, but only let Heaven's angel touch us and let us awake, and lo! there is order and progress, there is an advance and there is a purpose. The lights may be meagre in God's church, and Zerubbabel may be one whose conduct is open to a thousand criticisms of men; he may be well wrapped about by infirmities and none know it better than himself, but for all that to the eye that is awake, these things have a power behind them—the power of God, and prove that they can carry on His work. The same is true with regard to the persons of men. How often is it the case that we misconceive regarding our own life? Our spiritual history is a thing of which we have very little cognisance. What is life to the ordinary man? It is, "I rose after I had slept, and I went through my daily occupation, I discharged my business, I paid my debts, I came home tired and I slept. My life is made up of circumstances which I know I can calculate, they succeed one another with a regularity which sometimes is pain to me;" and he forgets that if his eye were awakened he would see every one of those circumstances in the light of the spiritual machinery

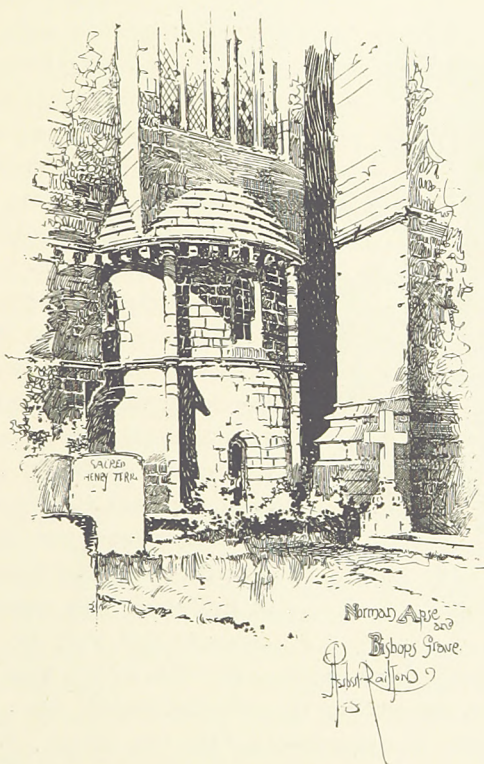
within him. He would see—not a mere candlestick standing before him, but he would see the Divine and glowing oil; he would see—not merely his actions, but would understand that within himself there was a spiritual machinery which was taking down every act done, every word spoken, every thought thought, and ever assimilating it into his nature as men assimilate food, and so building up that sacred thing within him which we call character, for every act is the parent of habit, and every habit is the former of character. It is true we need to be awake to the inward mechanism and laws of spiritual being which go to the formation of character. Nor is that all. Our life is not merely a life within itself, but we are to read our brother men, and we need an angel to awake us to understand how to read the history of men and to recognise the meaning of their lives. When the westering sun is falling away towards the distant horizon, and you know that within a little while its brightness will be gone and the darkness will overshadow the sky, at the closing moments of day when the last rays leap up from the declining sun, then it is that the glorious figures inscribed upon the window will begin to glow, and the full story-meaning of it be read by the sons of men. And as you heard the words that were spoken to you at the beginning of this service did not your thoughts come up and see there is a sacred parable here that we do not know or recognise the meaning of the lives which have been amongst us till we were awakened by the angel of death. I cannot stand here to-day without recalling the fact that we are not merely celebrating the thousandth year of this city's life, but we are met to do honour to the memory of one who but a little while ago exercised office amongst you; whose long labour, and deep and strong piety, and ardent zeal, and a martyrdom to industry, has made his to be a sacred memory amongst you, and as we think we begin to understand that within the lives of men like Bishops Longley and Bickersteth we need not to look merely at the surface record of action, but try to understand the unseen mechanism and spiritual force which God set to work by their means. We are weak and cannot read it all and the mysteries of being are largely hid till the day when God makes them plain; but still even now out of their story there will flash the likeness of heaven, and ever their hands moving the stones to the proper place in the spiritual temple. We can now see that the seven eyes of God's lasting providence were upon them, and that not only the light which glows within their limit is seen by us, but far above it the Divine and sacred grace which made them what they were, till at last we hear their voices coming back to us from the past, which is never past, "Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit saith the Lord." May I ask you briefly to look with me at the effects of the vision which is to make man realise the nobler aspect of all his duties, and the transcendent power which enables him to do them? It makes him realise the nobility of duty and of office. One of the mistakes of men is that they are always distinguishing between the secular and sacred amongst us. There may be those who will speak of the secular which was represented at the festivity, and of the religious authority of the minister; but remember that no office is merely secular, every office is sacred. That was our Master's teaching when he warned Pilate—"Thou couldest have no power against me except it were given thee from above." The man who only regards place as being a convenient step from which he can look round with contempt upon his fellows, the end of his ambition, the goal of his hopes, the little round of glory which he has marked out for himself, that man

degrades the conception of his office, be he magistrate, or mayor, judge or officer, be he man of Church or man of State. But the sanctity of it will raise within us the thought of its dignity ; then every action becomes sacred, you are not a mean little candle to be snuffed out by passing breaths of wind, you are a golden candlestick set in God's house to discharge God's work with impartiality, truth, justice, judgment, purity, and lovingness. But the other lesson was that of courage in the discharge of duty. Who art thou, O great mountain ? before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain ? The mountains before us in Church and State are great, they whisper a thousand things to make us afraid. They tell us the mountains are too great. Speaking of our own work here to-day, they tell us that our scheme for the creation of this new Bishopric in South Yorkshire is in the clouds. Be it so. It is in the clouds because it is above the comprehension of some. Be it so ; we know full well that two-thirds of the great hill that lay before us has already been shorn down, and we see, not in a dim and distant future, but within the range of practical fact, the achievement of this purpose, which was begun in our midst, begun by men who spoke of themselves as Yorkshiremen ; it was carried on by men who claimed the persistency which they believed to belong to Yorkshiremen. Who art thou, O great mountain ? By the work of God, by the industry of men, by the united effort of those who understand there is a meaning behind all things, that mountain shall be levelled with the plain, and in its place a new sanctuary of God, consecrated to fresh uses, shall be built up. The hands that began, they alas ! cannot finish, they lie in the cold earth ; but they who look down upon us from above will know that there are not wanting men to take up the work and vindicate the long labours of the twenty-seven years of the episcopate of Bishop Bickersteth, men who will determine that the work which was initiated in the closing years of his life shall be a real and accomplished fact. The spirit of courage means something else. It means a resolution to work only with the weapons of God. Alike in church and state, alike in private and public life, there is a temptation to use unhallowed weapons. Not by the might of physical strength, not by the power of an authoritative coercion, not by the strength which man deems strength, but by the laws of heavenly mechanism, by the holy workmanship of the Divine Spirit, which is a spirit of wisdom, gentleness, justice, a spirit of truth and love, by these weapons we may win. No others become the hands of God's workman, all weapons are alike in the hands of God, and the weakest may do what the strongest cannot achieve. And in the hand of God the man that lives and does the work that God sets before him, will undoubtedly achieve what God intends him to achieve. Here is the solution of life. You have to exercise a strong self-restraint, you must put aside the weapons of might and power, and you must remember that by pureness, knowledge and love, by the spirit of the Lord can these things only be achieved. Let us go home to our work. God has taught us in His providence. The eyes of His seven-fold wisdom have been upon the history and growth of the city. The eyes of His wisdom have been upon the history of our land, in the restoration of the bishopric of this place, and the oil of His grace has been with you in the past, and He has set lights in your midst in church and state. By the same spirit by which Wilfrid taught and built, and by which Bishop Longley patiently and meekly laboured, and by which in devoutness, piety, eloquence, and self-denial Bishop Bickersteth laboured, by the same spirit be it ours

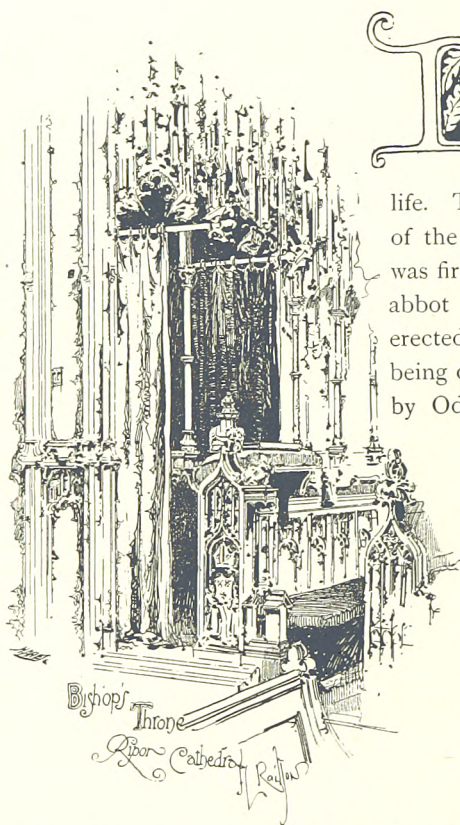
to labour, and then when God's hand is laid upon His feeble human instruments, we shall give forth music responsive to His touch, and join in the chorus which is ever welling up in the hearts of those whom God has awakened. "Not I, but the grace of God which is in me." "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord."

The offertories on behalf of the Wakefield Bishopric Fund amounted to £27 14s. 7½d.

The benediction was pronounced by the Bishop.



THE BISHOPS OF RIPON.



RO ACCOUNT of the Jubilee Service would in any sense be complete without a chapter referring to the last fifty years of her ecclesiastical

life. To use the words of an old writer in telling the story of the city : " It owes its grandeur to religion ; for here was first a monastery of Scots settled under Eata, the abbot of Melrose, after which a religious house was erected, A.D. 660, by Wilfrid, archbishop of York, which, being demolished by the Danes, was afterwards rebuilt by Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 930." But

this is not the place for a dissertation upon the early ecclesiastical history of our ancient city, nor for an examination of the causes which led to the short-lived existence of Ripon as a separate See during the protracted struggle between the Northumbrian chieftains, Egfrid, and his successor, Aldfrid, on the one hand, and on the other hand the great churchman, St. Wilfrid, whose ultimate triumph had such far-reaching effects upon the subsequent history of the whole Church of England. The purpose of this chapter is rather to deal with the years that followed the

order of the king in council, dated October 5th, 1836, making what was, to all intents and purposes, a new diocese, and erecting the collegiate church into a cathedral. The order in council was followed by the appointment of the first bishop ; for an account of whom we are indebted to the " Memorials of Ripon," published by the Surtees Society.

CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY, D.D., F.S.A., enthroned November 11th, 1836, was the fifth son of John Longley, Esq., one of the metropolitan magistrates, and recorder of Rochester, born July 24th, 1794, at Boyley Hill, in that city. He was admitted at Westminster school in 1808, and elected a student at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1812. When he graduated he was placed in the first class in classics, and he received the degree of B.A. December 6th, 1815. He proceeded to M.A. May 13th, 1818 ; to B.D. April 29th, and

to D.D. April 30th, 1829. He received holy orders as a deacon in 1818, and as a priest in 1819, from Dr. Ed. Legge, bishop of Oxford. He became tutor and censor of his college; and in 1825 was chosen one of the public examiners in the University. In 1827 he held the office of proctor, and was elected one of the Whitehall preachers. In this year also he was preferred to the rectory of West Tytherley, in Hampshire, having previously held the perpetual curacy of Cowley, near Oxford. He remained at Tytherley until his appointment, in 1829, to the head mastership of Harrow School, for which office he was not a candidate. On November 24th, 1831, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. On October 24th, 1836, he was nominated to the new bishopric of Ripon, and was consecrated at York on November 6th following (23rd Sunday after Trinity), by the archbishop of York, and the bishops of Carlisle and Chester. Two years later, on October 1st, he laid the foundation stone of the Episcopal Palace, on a site north-west of the city, commanding an extensive view towards the south; and in 1847 a handsome chapel was added by the munificence of Archbishop Harcourt, who for this purpose had placed the sum of £3,000 in the hands of the bishop. In 1848 he was elected a trustee of the Bushy Charities, at Westminster, in the room of Edward, archbishop of York, deceased; and in 1854 was appointed by parliament one of the Oxford University Commissioners. After presiding twenty years over this bishopric, honoured and beloved throughout the diocese, he was elected, November 1st, 1856, to the see of Durham, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Edward Maltby, and the election was confirmed in York Cathedral on the 21st of the same month. His subsequent career does not concern our purpose, but it will be remembered that from Durham he was speedily translated to York; and in two years more became archbishop of Canterbury. He died October 27th, 1868, and was buried at Addington. As to his work in the diocese of Ripon, we cannot do better than quote from the first charge of his successor. Speaking to his clergy in 1858, Bishop Bickersteth said: "The name of Bishop Longley will never cease to be remembered in this diocese with grateful affection; I believe it may truly be said that this affection was entertained for him amongst all classes, as well for his office as for his work's sake. As the first bishop of the diocese, it fell to his lot to do more for the organization of the work of the church within its limits than will probably ever devolve again to his successors in office. It will not be necessary for me to dwell upon what more immediately relates to the constitution of the See, such as the territorial boundaries, and other matters of similar nature; although it would not be difficult to show how largely the whole diocese is indebted to the forethought and judgment of its first bishop. The present diocese was reconstituted in the year 1836. It was an eventful period in the history of our church. Public attention was beginning to be awakened to the fearful amount of spiritual destitution which prevailed in many parts of the country. Hence it arose that one of the most pressing wants which was immediately forced upon the notice of my predecessor in office, was the necessity for a large extension of church accommodation." Bishop Bickersteth goes on to tabulate actual figures. It appears that in 1836 there were in the whole diocese 307 churches, 297 incumbents, and 170 parsonage houses. When Bishop Longley was succeeded, he left 432 churches, 419 incumbents, 146 curates, and 301 parsonage houses.

ROBERT BICKERSTETH, D.D., F.R.S., was installed March 5, 1857. Robert, son of late Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., rector of Sapcote in Leicestershire and rural dean, was born August 24, 1816, at Acton in Suffolk, of which parish his father was then vicar. He was destined for the medical profession, but, with a view to Holy Orders, was admitted at Queens' College, Cambridge, and in 1841 took the degree of B.A. He proceeded to M.A. in 1846, and to D.D. (*jure dig.*) December 30, 1856. In 1845, having been some time curate to his father at Sapcote, he was appointed to the incumbency of St. John's Church, Clapham, Surrey; in 1851 to the rectory of St. Giles' in the Fields, London; and in 1854 to a canonry in Salisbury Cathedral. On December 30, 1856, he was elected bishop by the dean and chapter of Ripon, and the election was confirmed at York on January 17, 1857. On the following day he was consecrated in Bishopthorpe Church, near York, by the archbishop of York and the bishops of Durham, Carlisle, and Manchester. When he succeeded to the see he was the youngest bishop on the English bench, and when he died he had served longer than any who survived him. For nearly a quarter of a century, until failing health required a partial and (it was hoped) temporary retirement from the public duties of his office, Bishop Bickersteth gave all his energies with ungrudging self-devotion to the oversight of the Church in the Diocese, the result of which may be seen in the great work which has been and is still going on. Of the nature and extent of that work some idea may be formed from the following statement:—

In 1836, when the See of Ripon was constituted, the population of the Diocese was 870,000; in 1856, when Bishop Bickersteth succeeded Bishop Longley, 1,120,000; and in 1881 it had increased to nearly 1,600,000. During the episcopate of Bishop Longley, 137 churches were consecrated in the Diocese, of which 113 were new parish churches, 18 were churches re-built or enlarged, and 6 were chapels-of-ease built for the most part in more or less remote hamlets of large parishes. During the episcopate of Bishop Bickersteth, 158 churches were consecrated, of which 92 were new parish churches, 47 were churches re-built or enlarged, and 19 were chapels-of-ease. In 1836 the number of Incumbents in the Diocese was 297, and of curates 76; in 1856 the number of Incumbents was 418, and of Curates 146; and in 1883 the number of Incumbents had risen to 500, and of Curates to 266. In 1857, the first year of Bishop Bickersteth's episcopate, the number of confirmation centres was 19, and the number of persons confirmed was 3,753; in 1883 the confirmation centres were 63, and the number confirmed 10,781; so that whilst the population increased by some 50 per cent., the number of persons confirmed increased by nearly 200 per cent. In his last charge, moreover, that of 1879, the Bishop was able to report that only 16 parish churches remained, in which there was but one full service every Sunday, and only 15 in which the Holy Communion was administered less frequently than once a month.

The following Table, extracted from the Bishop's charges for 1867, 1870, 1873, 1876, and 1879, shews the sums raised and expended in the Diocese for church purposes during the 15 years 1864 to 1879 exclusive, (1) For the increase of Church Accommodation, (2) For the Restoration of Churches, (3) For the erection or enlargement of Schools, (4) For the building of Parsonage Houses, (5) For the augmentation of endowments; irrespective of all contributions to Societies, Diocesan or general:—

(NOTE.—Fractions of £1 are neglected).

	1864-6.	1867-9.	1870-2.	1873-5.	1876-8.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—For the increase of Church Accommodation.....	112,498	112,514	63,227	98,773	137,400	524,412
2.—For the Restoration of Churches	87,468	88,678	107,042	113,380	87,892	484,460
3.—For the Erection or Enlargement of Schools	41,021	59,197	119,081	99,576	47,415	366,290
4.—For the Building of Parsonage Houses.....	40,098	36,767	39,569	41,986	14,512	172,932
5.—For the Augmentation of Endowments.....	27,780	33,059	16,147	40,958	30,024	147,968
TOTAL	308,865	330,215	345,066	394,673	317,243	1,696,062

Of other works accomplished during Bishop Bickersteth's episcopate, it must suffice to mention two: The opening of the Diocesan Training College for Schoolmistresses at Ripon in August, 1862; and the Restoration of the Cathedral under Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost of 40,000*l.*, begun in 1862 and completed in January, 1869.

In 1872, the Bishop presided at the Church Congress, held at Leeds, and by his tact and judgment contributed not a little to the success of that gathering. It should be noted that the now invariable custom of repeating the Apostles' Creed at the Congress was commenced at Leeds by his suggestion. The late Bishop Forbes, of Brechin, dedicating to the Bishop a re-issue of his paper on the "Deepening of the Spiritual Life," expressed the general feeling of the members of the Congress with great felicity,—“To the Right Reverend Robert, Lord Bishop of Ripon, who presided at the congress at which it was read with grace, dignity, and justice.”

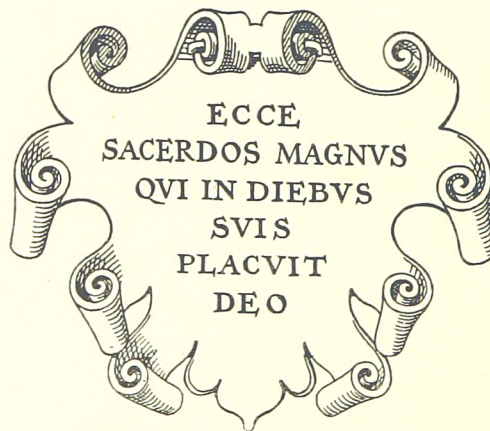
In October, 1878, the first meeting of the newly-constituted Diocesan Conference was held at Leeds under the presidency of the Bishop, who in his opening address traced the growth of the desire for such a Conference, and defined its functions and the benefits to be expected from it. Between the morning and afternoon sessions of the second day of this Conference, the High Sheriff of the County (W. Aldam, Esq.), in the name of the Churchmen of the Diocese presented to the Bishop a portrait of himself, painted by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., to remain in the Palace at Ripon as a memorial of the Bishop's highly-valued work in the Diocese. The Bishop was able also to preside at the meetings of the Conference in 1879 and 1880. In 1883, the last meeting of the Conference during Bishop Bickersteth's episcopate was presided over by Bishop Ryan; to whom the Diocese owes a debt of gratitude for his constant and kindly help to both Bishop and Clergy.

None who were acquainted, however slightly, with the life and labours of Bishop Bickersteth need telling with what earnestness and self-denial he devoted the best part of his life to the work of GOD and His Church in this Diocese. But those who knew him best not only learned to love him most, but were most deeply impressed by the simplicity of his Christian character, his laborious devotion to the duties of his high office, and his frank readiness to own and to honour work done for GOD wherever he thought he saw it, even though it were sometimes done by men whose sentiments were not altogether in harmony with his own. So long as health and strength were given him the Bishop was conspicuous, even in an age when episcopal fidelity has become the rule, for the unselfish

energy of his work and for the general fairness of his administration of the Diocese, no less than for the accuracy and punctuality with which he transacted its business.

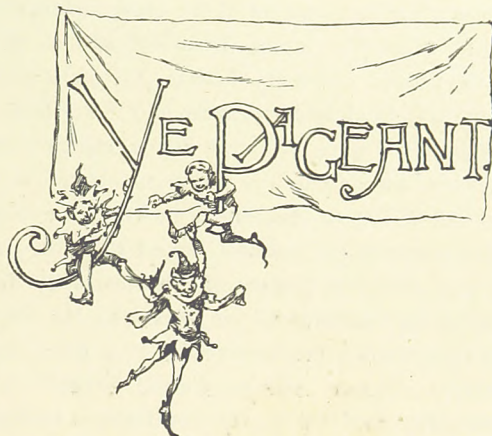
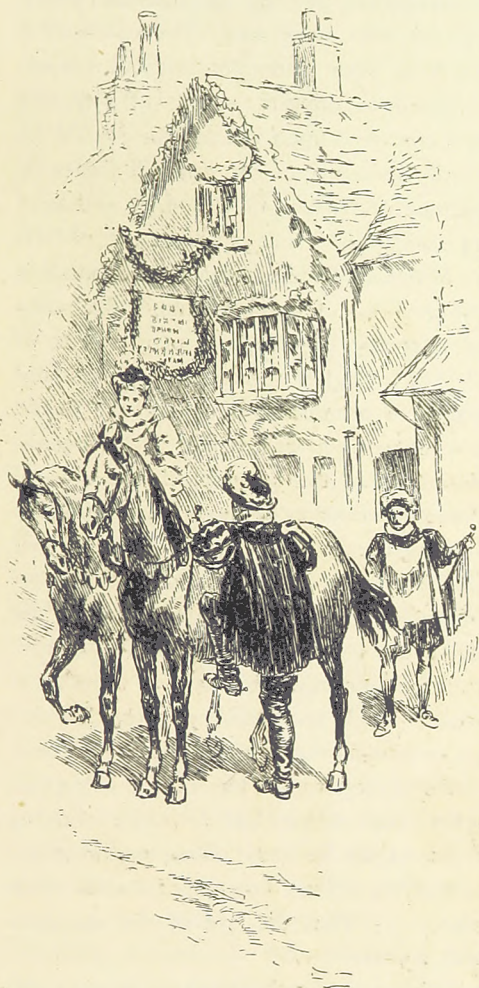
We are indebted for the above account of Bishop Bickersteth's labours to the *Ripon Diocesan Calendar* for 1885. The story of his life has been told by his son, the Rev. M. C. Bickersteth, in a work published by Messrs. Rivington (1887).

WILLIAM BOYD CARPENTER, D.D., enthroned in Ripon Cathedral, September 9th, 1884. Late scholar of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, B.A. (Sen. Opt.) 1864, M.A. 1867, D.D. (*jure dig.*) 1884, was ordained deacon 1864, and priest 1865; consecrated in Westminster Abbey, July 25th, 1884, by the Archbishop of York and seven other bishops. He was curate of Maidstone 1864-66; St. Paul's, Clapham, 1866-67; Holy Trinity, Lee, 1867-70; vicar of St. James', Holloway, 1870-79; select preacher at Cambridge, 1875 and 1877; at Oxford, 1883-84; Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, 1878; Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, 1887; vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, and chaplain to the bishop of London, 1879-84; honorary chaplain to the Queen, 1879-83; canon of Windsor, 1882-84; chaplain to the Queen, 1883-84. He is author of 'Thoughts on Prayer,' 1871; 'Narcissus,' 1879; 'Witness of the Heart for Christ' (Hulsean Lectures), 1879; Commentary on Revelation in bishop Ellicott's 'New Testament Commentary for English Readers,' 1879; 'District Visitors' Companion,' 1881; 'My Bible,' 1884; 'Truth in Tale, addresses to Children,' 1884.









And see ! upon the crowded street,
In motley groups what masquers meet !
Banner and pageant, pipe and drum,
And merry morrice-dancers come.
I guess, by all this quaint array,
The burghers hold their sports to-day.

Sir Walter Scott.

WHO can look back upon a thousand years of Merry England without reflecting that during that eventful period many changes have taken place in religion and laws, in education and refinement, in manners and customs ? The sports and pastimes that delighted one generation have been forgotten

by the next ; the pageantry and revels in which our ancestors rejoiced, are things of the past, until in the present day there are very few popular sports still practised which were common to Old England. Among the Anglo-Saxons, exercises in which strength and agility were displayed frequently took place, and Bede states that St. Cuthbert excelled in running, wrestling and other athletic sports. Like the ancient Britons whose bards told the story of brave deeds in heroic poems, the Anglo-Saxons had gleemen or minstrels, who were the most important persons at festivals and popular gatherings, and who were received with respect at the courts of kings and in the homes of the great and noble. In view of his association with the granting of a Charter of Incorporation to Ripon, it is interesting to note that it was in the disguise of a minstrel that King Alfred visited the Danish camp, and sixty years afterwards, Aulaff, the Danish king, employed the same stratagem to ascertain what was passing in King Athelstan's camp. In the Norman period, tournaments, jousts and tilts came into fashion, while in the fourteenth

century, the amusements of the great included tournaments, hunting, pageants and mum-mings, which the lower classes enjoyed as much as their superiors. The celebration of the Ripon Millenary Festival therefore would have been incomplete without a representation of old English revels, and it was fitting that in recalling the events of a remote past, when Ripon had civic rights and privileges conferred upon it, attention should be directed, not only to the historical characters, with whose names the city will always be associated, but to the modes in which the more humble citizens of Ripon, as well as of other parts of the country, found pleasure and recreation. The appointment of Mr. D'Arcy Ferris as Master of the Revels by the Millenary Committee, and the handing over of the authority of the Mayor to Mr. Ferris as Lord of the Pageants, had already brought forth a proclamation of "a great and gorgeous pageant," ye merrie geste of "Robyn Hoode and ye Curtall Fryer," and "old Englyshe merrie dysportes and pastymes," and "a Royal Tournament of Knights in armour." The play of "Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer" was selected from seventeen well-written pieces, the successful author being Mr. Augustine Dawtrey, of Nottingham. The play, which was musical in character, was founded on the legend of the famous encounter between the redoubtable hero of the forest, and a friar of Fountains Abbey, as narrated in a popular ballad. This ballad, as it appears in modern works anent Robin Hood, is from an old black-letter copy in the collection of Anthony à Wood, corrected by a much earlier one in the Pepysian Library, printed by H. Gosson, about 1610. Dr. Stukeley says, "The Curtail Friar is cordelier, from the cord or rope which they wore round their waist to whip themselves with. They were of the Franciscan Order." It is probable, however, that this doughty friar was so named from his curtal dogs, or curs as we now call them. He was, it is surmised, no friar, but a monk of Fountains Abbey, which was of the Cistercian Order. Mr. Dawtrey in submitting his play on the above subject laid down the following principles: 1.—That in open air plays there should not be much dialogue, and that it should be simple and terse. 2.—That music, especially a large volume of sound—such as choruses would furnish—should predominate. 3.—That the eye of the spectator should be appealed to by plenty of spectacular action.

In the middle ages, the most interesting of the national amusements were the Mysteries, or Religious Plays, which were the origin of the English drama. Palmers and pilgrims were in the habit of reciting ballads referring to religious subjects. Action was afterwards added to the recitation, and the story expanded into the Miracle Play, which was called a Mystery, because it treated of sacred mysteries. At first the recitations were given in Latin, but by the end of the 14th century they were spoken in the language of the common people, and were the chief source from which they obtained their knowledge of sacred history. They were acted in the churches and monasteries by the clergy, scholars, and craftsmen of the guilds, but frequently the performance took place in the open air on a moveable stage, erected for the purpose. Miracle Plays were exhibited in London as early as 1180, and sometimes several days were occupied with the performance. In a lecture given at the Town Hall, Ripon, June 29th, 1886, Mr. D'Arcy Ferris gave an excellent explanation of the advantage of open air plays, which he said, "differ most from the ordinary stage, in that they present living pictures of

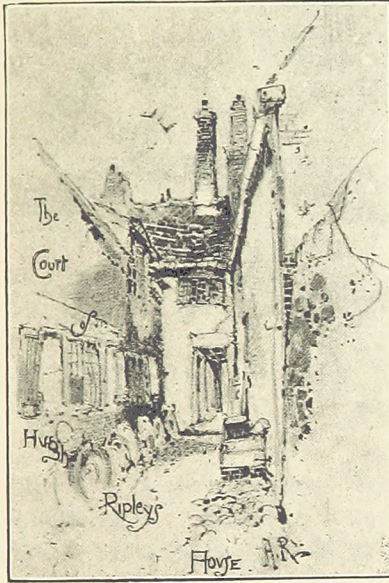
nature in contrast to the artificiality of stage scenery. In place of the counterfeit we have the real, instead of art we have nature, real flowers grow, and birds in the real boughs overhead offer their gratuitous services. Real perspective of distance too, in which perhaps the tuneful lay of foresters grows faint, till nothing but the gentle rustling of the trees, or the bleating of a far-off flock is heard." Mr. Ferris also favoured pageant and movement in open air plays, rather than lengthy dialogue. "The tableaux formed by groups of actors during the play are striking pictures which will remain in the memory. These should be as natural and unstaged as possible, in fact, the more you can dispense with stage traditions, and the nearer you approach real life, the more truthful will be the presentation. The contrasts of colour, of light and shade on the costumes should also be noticed, and the wind too moving the draperies adds to the general effect." Mr. Ferris hoped to realize at Fountains many of these conditions of beauty, "for," said he, "beauty has taken up her abode there. It is the fashion to go abroad for scenery now-a-days, but I do not think it necessary to seek for beauty in the rugged grandeur of Switzerland, nor on the sunny slopes of Italy, nor in the gigantic scenery of the Yo Semite Valley in America, nor in the splendours of Brazilian sunsets. We have beauty at home which our globe-trotters would do well to pay more attention to. I think Fountains Abbey and Vale is almost without a parallel of its own particular style. I have seen and revelled in the blue loveliness of the lakes of Italy and their luxuriant verdure, but they are scarcely more beautiful than yonder winding glade, which displays fresh loveliness at every turn, and seems to lie slumbering in its own peaceful beauty. And what are the colours most prevalent there? Greens, browns, and yellows. Greens of every possible shade, from the sober olive to the brighter one of the grass. Nature has been supplemented by art, to create contrasts it is true; and not a little of effect in the vale is due to the varying pictures presented of, now wild, now cultivated nature. Browns, some reddened to a warm umber, others softened into greys, are conspicuous on bough, rock, and ruin; while water and sky add ever-varying tones of colour. Amid such scenes as this, what tones shall we introduce? Why similar ones in the main, to create a harmony with nature; admitting a moderate introduction of brighter hues, just as nature here and there introduces a patch of brilliant flowers, which give point and brightness to her scenes. It is the studying and looking for these effects, which will educate the eye to taste and beauty, as well as afford to the beholder a life-long and delightful remembrance."

Whatever historical associations might linger round the ancient city and its venerable Cathedral, carrying the mind back long anterior to the founding of the monastery at Fountains, still it was felt that the celebrations would not be complete without connecting with the Festival the far-famed ruins of Fountains Abbey, under the shadow of which, according to tradition, the encounter between Robin Hood and the Curtal Friar took place. The Millenary Festival Committee approached the noble owner of Studley Royal and Fountains on the subject, and his lordship was only too glad to meet their wishes, expressing himself also willing to do anything that would render the success of the festival complete. The scheme which the Committee and the Master of the Revels had before them was one of no ordinary magnitude, and it required the grasp of a master hand, to control and direct the widely varying component parts of a spectacular display, which

delighted and enchanted thousands of visitors, and which gave effective force to the revival of mediæval pageantry. There were, as is usual in all great undertakings, prophets of evil, who foreshadowed all kinds of dire occurrences, and large demands on the pecuniary resources of those gentlemen who kindly occupied the position of guarantors. But there was every confidence on the part of the promoters in the plans laid down, and it was felt that nothing would mar the success of the efforts put forth by young and old, rich and poor, except that momentous consideration, the weather. Should Jupiter Pluvius be in the ascendancy, farewell to pageantry and revels; but on the other hand, should the sun shine from an unclouded sky, shedding his beneficent rays on the assembled multitude and adding brilliancy to the scene, the cup of rejoicing would be full, and the hearts of all would be glad.

Friday the 27th August, 1886, proved a day long to be remembered in the annals of the city. It was a day entirely given over to the diversions of the Festival, which were to be carried out on an elaborate scale at Fountains Abbey. The Mayor, all enthusiastic and energetic, was up betimes, calling on horseback at the house of the Master of the Revels to congratulate him on the glorious morning which prefigured the day of rejoicing to follow; the inhabitants too rose early, and were on the tip-toe of expectation as to the success of the proceedings. Would the bright picture painted by the Master of the Revels be fully realised, and would the component parts of the great pageant and the play be arranged with that artistic skill and elaboration of detail, which would give one grand effect to the whole? The answer to these queries is to be found in the happy and unique success in which the varied and striking events of the day unfolded themselves. The requirements laid down as being necessary to the effective carrying out of open air plays and pageants, leave out one important factor, the weather. History does not relate whether the tournament of the middle ages was always favoured with bright and genial sunshine, or whether occasionally the elements were adverse. Fortunately for the great Festival at Ripon, the weather was of the most charming and brilliant character, and beyond a slight shower which fell in the evening, the day was one which might adorn the brightest summer, and might have been specially set apart in order that the gorgeous pageantry at Ripon might be seen in all its varied splendour. From early morning visitors poured into the city from all parts of the surrounding district, cottage and mansion, village and town, alike furnishing their quota of those eager to witness the proceedings at Ripon Millenary Festival. His Worship the Mayor had proclaimed a general holiday, of which advantage was willingly taken. Business was suspended, and there was a universal departure for Studley. The farmer horsed up his waggon and brought in the merry villagers, the gentry dashed along with well appointed equipages, while the winding of the horn heralded the arrival by coach of numberless visitors from the neighbouring town of Harrogate. By noon the city wore a busy aspect, and the railway trains were bringing those from distant parts of the country, who were attracted by the promise of a magnificent show of mediæval pageantry such as had not been seen since the days of good Queen Bess. The decorations adorning the streets of the city were the admiration of those who came afar from new and more modern towns to witness the rejoicings of a community which had enjoyed municipal rights for a thousand years,

and still wielded authority in the plenitude of its power. The crowds in the streets became more dense, costume-folk and bands of music passed along *en route* for Studley, officials rushed about in excited anxiety, whilst the Mayor, in robe and cocked hat, hurried hither and thither marshalling the civic forces for the part they were to take in

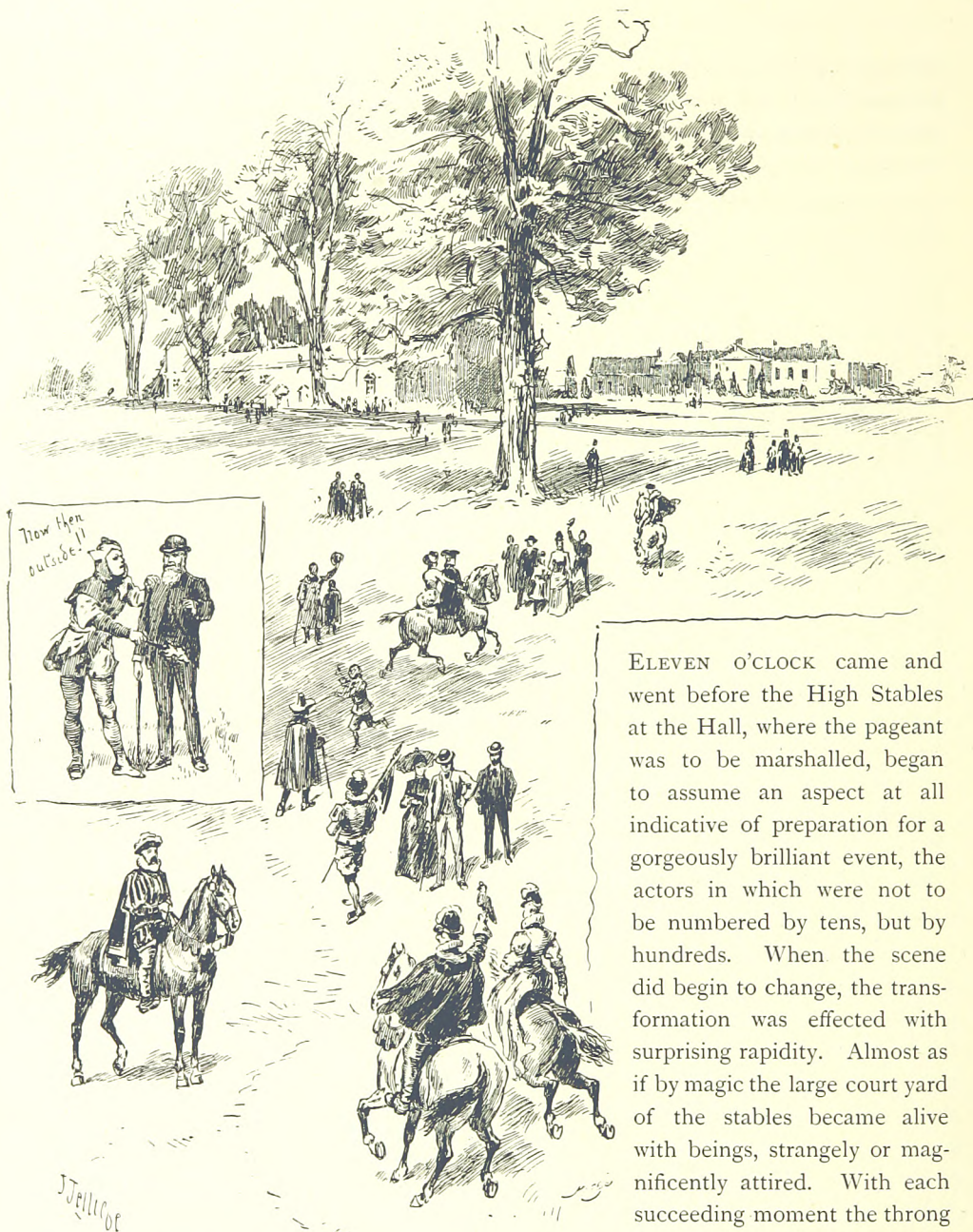


the day's proceedings. The ancient house of Hugh Ripley adjoining the Town Hall, was an universal object of interest, its quaint architecture, and its association with the last Wakeman of the old city, who was also first to assume the newer title of Mayor, attracting not only the attention of the curious, but arousing the thoughtful reflection of those well versed in the history of the 15th and 16th centuries. To add to the historical features of the occasion the representative of that worthy citizen of old might be seen assisting his lady to saddle, and afterwards mounting his own steed with all the elasticity of youth, riding off with the bearing of one well accustomed to the saddle, and with a demeanour befitting one who had donned the uniform of the Queen in defence of his country. And what a motley throng now passed along the streets, Kings and Queens, Druids and Romans,

Saxons and Danes, the harbingers of peace, and the sturdy supporters of Robin Hood, mingled with the multitude pressing eagerly westwards ! Vast was the concourse making its way to the Park, on horseback, on foot, and in vehicles of various descriptions, and sanguine were the expectations of those on pleasure bent. Transferring to Studley the scene of which the poet sings, well could we say,

Now in the Castle Park, drew out
 Their chequered bands the joyous rout.
 There morricers, with bell at heel,
 And blade in hand, their mazes wheel ;
 But chief, beside the butts there stand,
 Bold Robin Hood and all his band.

Sir Walter Scott.



ELEVEN O'CLOCK came and went before the High Stables at the Hall, where the pageant was to be marshalled, began to assume an aspect at all indicative of preparation for a gorgeously brilliant event, the actors in which were not to be numbered by tens, but by hundreds. When the scene did begin to change, the transformation was effected with surprising rapidity. Almost as if by magic the large court yard of the stables became alive with beings, strangely or magnificently attired. With each succeeding moment the throng increased until the motley

crowd overflowed upon the green turf without the walls. To a passive spectator the sight was both amusing and attractive. The moving mass of colour was dazzling in its brilliancy, and the almost infinite variety of characters represented, brought about some strange contrasts. Cæsar's Romans felt it no indignity to be seen hob-nobbing with the uncivilised individual who had the run of these islands before Britain proved attractive to the foreigner; a modern civic dignitary, proudly arrayed in velvet and sable, cracked jokes

with King Alfred the Wise (perhaps reminding his Majesty of the little incident in his life when the cakes suffered from his inattention); and the Arch-Druid had but a good humoured smile for the frivolity of the jester who made fun of his venerable beard and passed unseemly remarks respecting the cut of his garments. Saxon and Norman maids, maypole dancers, and the classic trio of graces were prettily though promiscuously grouped. Then, again, the jester might be seen, ordering out of his own grounds, as an interloper, the Lord of the Manor, the noble Marquess, who was a deeply interested spectator. But soon confusion gave place to order, and as period was separated from period, the historical coherence of the procession was gradually developed under the skilful guidance of the Master of the Revels and the marshals.

It would be difficult to find adequate language to describe the magnificent and gorgeous procession which now wended its way to Fountains Abbey, along the broad winding road, bordered with the greenest turf, that stretches nearly half-a-mile before the gates of Studley Royal, and through the cool and splendid avenues of trees which distinguish this "stately home of England." The skill of the photographic artist, the most cunningly blended colours of the painter, the flowing pen of the ready writer would all alike fail to give a faithful representation of the grand pageant unfolding to the view of the wondering and admiring crowds of spectators. Mr. D'Arcy Ferris, the Master of the Revels, had been implicitly obeyed in the work of preparation, but those who so willingly and readily gave assistance could have no conception of the plan to be finally issued from the master mind, complete in every detail, the most minute particulars bearing the closest scrutiny, while the bolder features blended with rare and artistic taste. The waving banners, the gaily caparisoned horses, the artistic and elaborate cars, the charming dresses of the ladies, the brilliant costumes of royalty, formed contrasts with the grim aspect of the stern Roman warrior and wild Norse boatmen. Mr. Ferris may be congratulated in having produced an historical sketch in pageantry, which for all time will remain unique in the history of Ripon. It has been asserted that no such procession has been seen in or near Ripon since the days of Wilfrid, but it is questionable whether in those early days pageantry had assumed the magnificence of later periods, and certainly, apart from the contrast of periods exhibited in the show arranged by Mr. Ferris, would be shorn of many attractive portions. One of the most remarkable features of the pageant was the admirable selections made of persons to fill the various parts, a matter requiring no small skill and judgment. And not



in one portion of the procession only, but throughout the entire array, the characters were vividly portrayed, and proved the immense care and study, which must have been bestowed on the subject in order to produce effects at once so correct in outline and so true to the periods it was desired to represent. Then too, each character was maintained with a grace and dignity highly commendable, while the jesters and wild-men performed their fooling to the letter.

The marshalls led the way attired in Elizabethan dresses of black velvet, followed by the Union Jack, and in an erratic fashion by the substantial form of Mr. Mark Landon, whose movements and sallies at once kept up his character of a jester, and excited



the laughter of those around him. Wild men, got up in what was no doubt the approved fashion of the early period they were supposed to represent—which character in pageants was so popular in mediæval times—came before a banner-bearer and a jester in blue and white satin, whose steed, a patient ass gorgeously caparisoned, hears with indifference the strains of the Ripon Young Men's Drum and Fife Band marching at his heels. In this group preceding the historical part of the procession, the most interesting feature was the representation of an old holiday custom, the significance of which was perhaps not generally understood by the spectators. The hobby-horse, or play-mare, formed one of the most popular gambols of the populace in the olden times, and it was fitting that its memory should be revived on the occasion of the revels, even if it were only to show that there was not complete justification for Hamlet's remark—

“ But oh, but oh ! the hobby-horse is forgot ! ”

Following this curious relic of mediæval play-time, came a company of halberdiers, preceded by their captain, whose steel helmets and glittering halberds gleam bravely in the bright sunshine. Then came the banner-bearer of the Master of the Revels and his two heralds, and then, following the broad silken banner, marched with stately stride behind his heralds the Master of the Revels, his Punch-headed staff of office in his hand, and his train of jewel-embroidered cloth of gold borne behind him by pages in rich liveries of satin and velvet ; in attendance were his Chamberlain, Vice-Chamberlain, and his Runners. This group was in piquant contrast to the snowy robes which were worn by the Druids, whose advent commenced the historical retrospect. The harps of the bards were mute, but they themselves stepped to the shrill music of the band some paces in advance. Heralding the approach of the venerable Royal Archdruid, two minor priests, with long white beards and sweeping garments, moved solemnly on in a group which pictured effectively the infancy of the ancient city. The costume worn by the Archdruid was carefully copied from an ancient drawing. In his hand



William Ogilby



Le Maître des
Sables
Suite



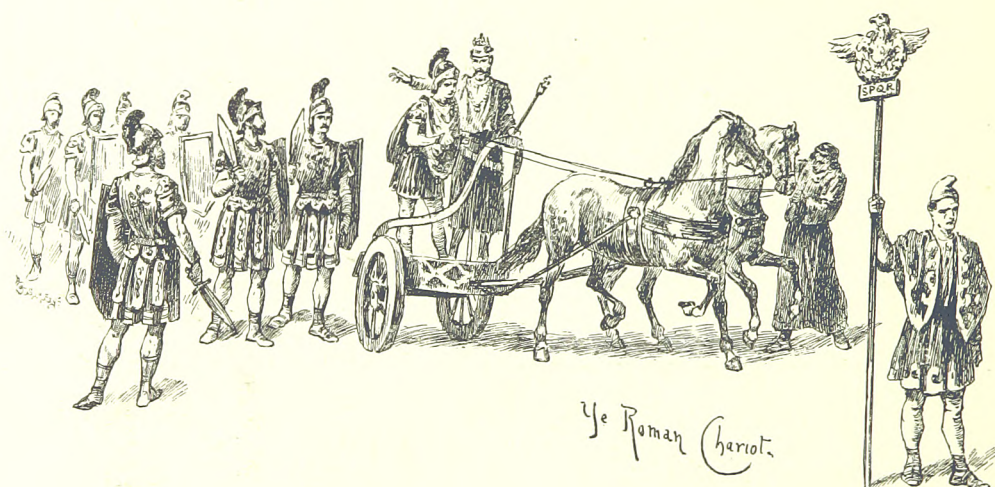
he carried a divining stone and emblem, while all the band wore wreaths of oak leaves. The Archdruid was preceded by a banner painted by Mrs. Waller, with serpent, star and moon, Druidical emblems. To introduce the Druids into the pageant was fitting, since many Early British remains have been found around Ripon, amongst the most interesting being that of a golden torque, discovered in 1818, near Studley Hall, but the remote period to which their history relates, precludes the possibility of anything being introduced into pageantry to fittingly represent them. True there are many Druidical monuments in the country, such as the "Devil's Arrows" at Boroughbridge, and the weird shaped rocks at Brimham, to which various Druidical names have been given; but beyond these, the ancient worshippers of Britain have left little record of their manners and customs.



Modern Druidism bears in its midst the emblem of brotherly unity, and the guiding principle of its members is to help one another. In this aspect Druidism has long flourished in Ripon, and it was right and proper that the R. Kearsley Lodge, as the oldest lodge in the city, should endeavour to make the celebration in its Druidical aspect as complete and as successful as possible. That this was satisfactorily carried out might be seen by a glance at the imposing and impressive body which the Druids presented, a striking picture of the ancient seers of old, who, "sage beneath the spreading oak," presided as the oracular mouthpieces of a Divine wisdom.

The Roman period of the city's history was represented by the Emperor Adrian, looking

the all-conquering ruler that he was, riding on a richly painted chariot, which was guarded by a small body of soldiers bearing the eagle of the 6th Legion. It will be remembered that Adrian brought this legion to York, and established it as a defence of his wonderful wall, which he built to keep out the Picts and Scots, and which was defended by an army of 50,000 men. The 6th Legion remained in that part of the country for 300 years. The Roman chariot was painted white and adorned with a stencil pattern of gold and red. It was constructed of iron by Mr. Dixon and Mr. Clarke, the woodwork being by Mr. John Lowley, who also made the greater part of the woodwork for the canopies, implements for the tournament, &c. Here as elsewhere might be noted the excellent judgment with which the Master of the Revels made his selection of persons to represent the various periods of history in the pageant. How realistic was the appearance of those invincible Romans, with what majestic mien did the Emperor bear himself in



his chariot as he swept along with his bold and invincible body guard ; and how proudly the standard-bearer carried aloft the emblem of his legion with its popular initials, "S.P.Q.R.", Senatus Populusque Romanus. The selection of the Emperor Adrian to represent the Roman period was doubtless due to his association with the North of England, and to the endeavours he used to reform abuses, and to reconcile the natives of Britain to the Roman rule. Whatever Adrian might have been in his private character, his conduct as an emperor was admirable, his public transactions being dictated by the soundest policy and the most disinterested wisdom. Adrian was the 15th Emperor of Rome, flourished about the middle of the 2nd century, and died in the 62nd year of his age, after a prosperous reign of twenty-one years. While there are few associations connecting Ripon with the Roman period, Mr. Walbran tells us that among the papers of the learned Gale was the sketch of a tessellated pavement found here ; and a small Roman vase was once dug up on the west side of the "Horse-fair." These with a few coins dating from Vespasian to Constantine, turned up in and near the streets,

comprise at present all the evidence of Roman occupation in Ripon itself. The great Roman Watling street passed Ripon at a distance of three miles on the east; and a vicinal way, still called "Roman Rigg," stretching towards the exploratory camp behind Hackfall, may be traced through Lindrick farm to the river Laver, at an equal distance to the west of the city. In the year 1866, at Castle Dykes, near North Stainley, fragments of tessellated remains were discovered; and in 1874, considerable remains of a house were found with the hypocaust, &c.

A fierce-looking crew of Vikings glowering on the show from their boat, represents the inroads made on England by these marauders during the Danish period. It was no insignificant proof of their earnestness that, in spite of all the quips and cranks of the ever-bustling and always irreverent jesters, whose butts they were, the sea monarchs never relaxed their deadly grimness. These fierce sea warriors wore eagle-plumed helmets, and



strange savage colours, and bore murderous looking axes. A dragon's head formed the figure-head of the boat, cut from a life-size pattern belonging to Mr. Ferris, drawn by him from a Viking boat discovered in Norway a few years ago. On the mast and sail was represented a raven, the Viking emblem of Denmark. The tail was added on the advice of Mr. T. C. Heslington, who had taken an active interest in the preparation of the necessary antique properties, and had by his great antiquarian knowledge rendered much valuable assistance to the Master of the Revels. The raven embroidered on the sail was the suggestion of the Rev. W. C. Lukis. This emblem also appeared on the top of the mast, carved by Mr. Frank Lowley. The dragon head stern and tail were painted yellow and black by Mr. Fred Craven. The ancient colouring was carefully reproduced, the head having black teeth, red tongue, and green eyes. Round the stern were stencilled

grotesque heads in black on a yellow ground, and suspended round the ship's sides were all the shields of the crew, bearing blazons in barbarian colours of debased birds and animals. Two crimson oars, by which the ancient vessels were steered, were used at the bows. The boat reposed on a bed of sea weed, with here and there a wavy streak of silver and green material to represent waves.

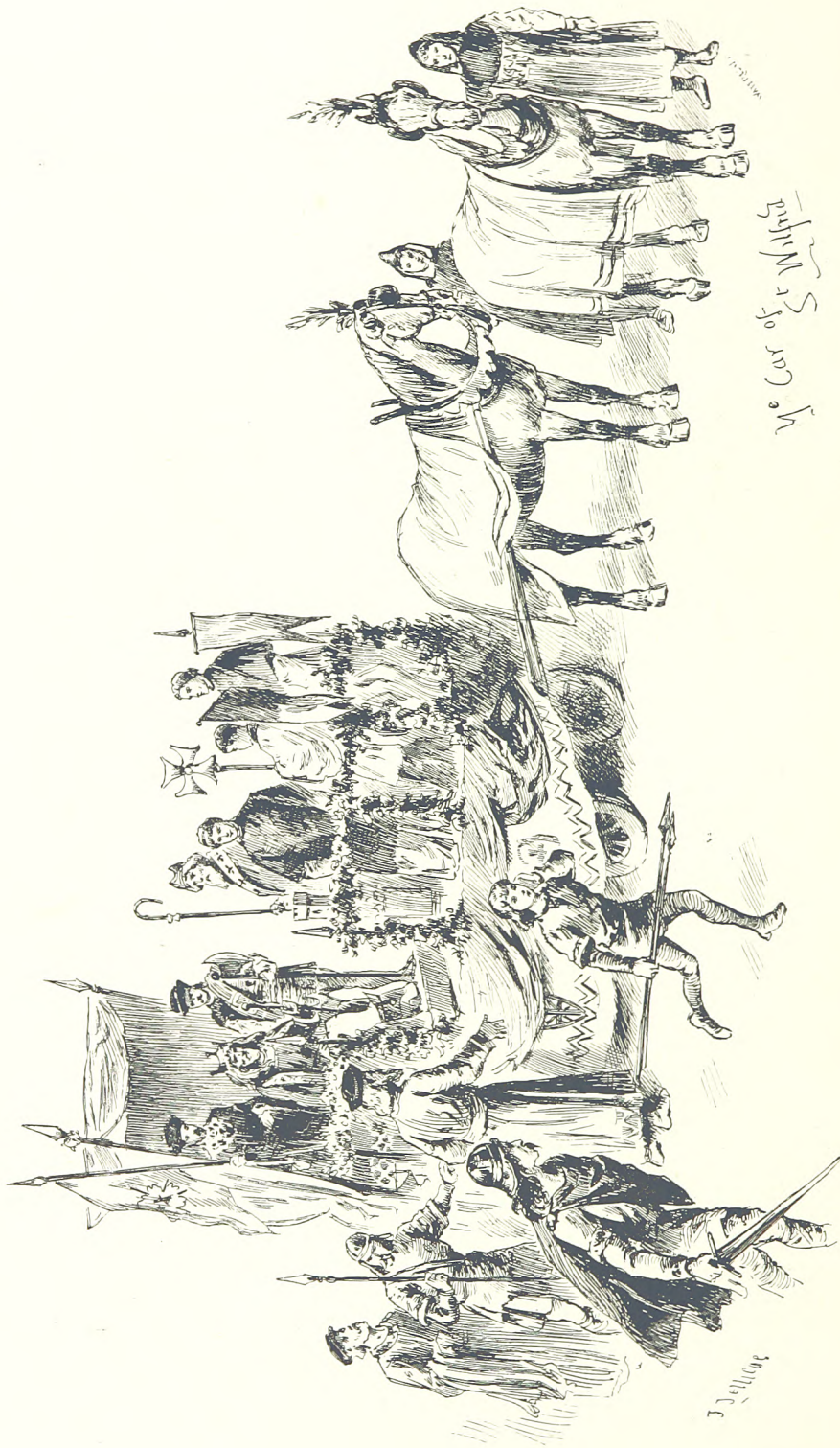


The first representative of the Saxon period speaks of Christianity, being none other than Eata, Abbot of Melrose, who, with dignified mien, rests a hand upon a model of his monastery. The dress of the abbot was remarkable, having been copied from an ancient missal of the 7th century, now preserved in Paris. He was habited in a green chasuble, gold dalmatica and blue alb. His abbot's hood was of old gold, lined with purple, and he carried a crozier of an early Christian type. With him is Prince Alchfrid, charter in



hand, admirably sustaining his monarchical dignity. Monks belonging to Eata's Monastery at Ripon with shaven crowns, and in pious attitudes when under observation, follow in their train, for this group represents the first religious establishment at Ripon and its royal benefactor. But however picturesque the pageant so far as it has gone, there quickly follow more interesting characters. The first of these is Queen





The Car of William

J. J. Jellicoe

Edelfleda (Mrs. Saunders) on horseback, whose becoming costume includes a cloak of dark velvet, with tiger-claw ornaments, and whose saddle-cloth is a tiger skin. Her maids and pages make a gallant show, and Saxon nobles following them attract notice. This good Queen it was who, recognising the genius of young St. Wilfrid, became his patroness.

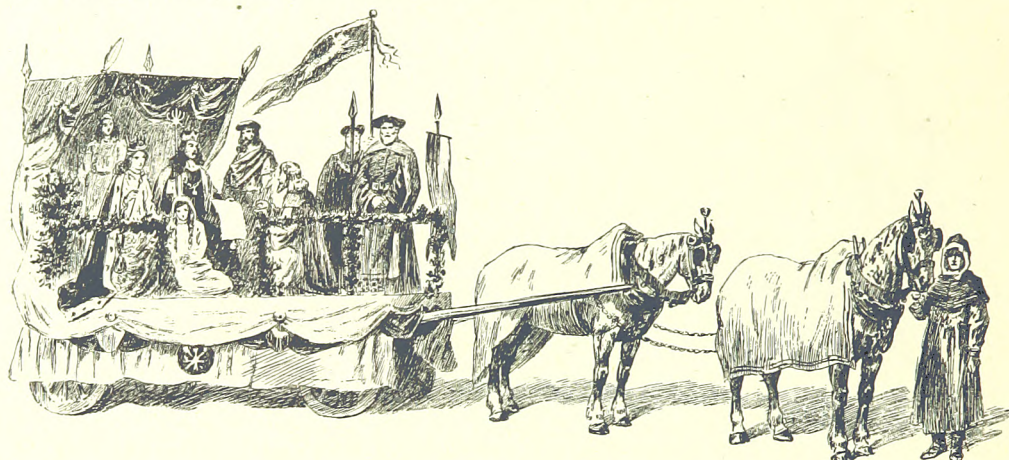


A waggon immediately succeeding carries a mixed company—a gaoler with his keys, an executioner who ill-conceals a pleasant face with a hideous mask, but wields a terrible axe; and for a central figure we have no less a person than the venerable John Simmonds, who followed his father in the office of the Ripon city horn-blower, and has discharged the duties attaching to that office for forty years. This car was designed to immortalize the establishment of the first Wakeman, while his grim companions symbolized the powers and authorities granted to the city and liberty. Originally the authorities in the ancient Liberty of Ripon had the power of ordering criminals to execution, a function of which in these later times justices are glad to find themselves disencumbered, their chief duty at all events when in Quarter Sessions assembled—being

to receive white kid gloves in token of the absence of crime within their jurisdiction. The hornblower too, represents an authority which has long since passed from the chief magistrate of the city, who is not now, as in the days of King Alfred, responsible for all depredations committed after the setting of the watch.

The banner of St. Wilfrid precedes a car containing the Archbishop of that name, with his two deacons and crozier bearer, his companions being King Ecgfrid, and his court. Associated as this car was with the early ecclesiastical history of Ripon, it was interesting to know that the different characters were represented by members of the St. Wilfrid Roman Catholic Church at Ripon, each of whom bore himself with befitting clerical dignity. Mr. Patrick Hassett was a very typical Archbishop Wilfrid, and the accompanying model of the old Abbey of Ripon carried the mind back to the magnificent and celebrated structure which St. Wilfrid dedicated to St. Peter twelve centuries ago, and the fame of which spread far and wide. Messrs. J. MacMahon and S. Halpin officiated as attendants, the crozier bearer being Mr. J. Fitzpatrick. The role of King Ecgfrid was duly taken by Mr. M. Sexton, the courtier in attendance being Mr. J. Cane. The ceremony of presenting the charter of grant of lands by King Ecgfrid is a further illustration of the high patronage which St. Wilfrid at all times received from the kings of the period. His first gift of land was received from King Alchfrith, and it is rather singular that Ecgfrid, though he at first favoured Wilfrid, and was present at the consecration of the abbey, was afterwards the means of deposing him, who then departed on the famous journey to Rome. The entire effect of the excellent arrangement of the car was very imposing and strikingly in accordance with the subject. The banners on this car were that of St. Wilfrid, red crois and saltire on white field, the work of Mrs. Boyd Carpenter; that of King Ecgfrid being a red ground with white design, by

Mrs. Thwaites. This car was draped in white and crimson, with characteristic Saxon dog's-tooth ornament and shields, bearing arms and emblems of the ancient kings of Northumbria. King Ecgfrid sat on a throne under a rude canopy supported by spears, presenting his Charter or grant of lands to Archbishop Wilfrid.

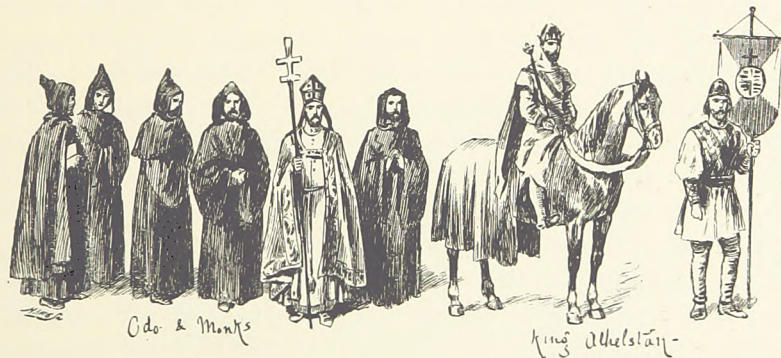
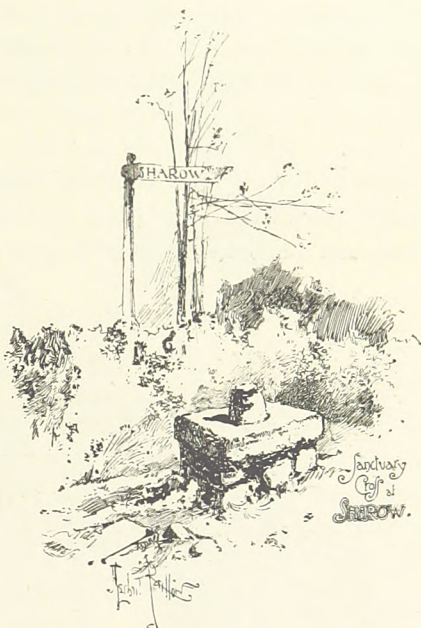


King Alfred's Car.

The standard of King Alfred—the lean horse—borne aloft before a captain, and soldiers of the Saxon period pass quickly by, preceding a car on which are seated in state King Alfred (Mr. F. D. Wise), Queen of Alfred (Miss Milner), and a princess (Miss Draper). The King is appropriately clad, and wears round his neck a collar, from which depends a model of the jewel of his period, which was discovered in the isle of Athelney, and is now in the Ashmolean Museum. His Queen wears an under-dress of cloth of gold, embroidered with jewels, a jewelled girdle, brocaded white over-dress, and a mantle of maroon velvet with ermine, a Saxon crown, and gold veil. Maids of honour and attendants are duly represented, the whole group being at once attractive and picturesque. Additional interest was lent to this car in that it portrayed the granting of the Charter of Incorporation to Ripon, and all the important privileges appertaining thereto from time to time. There kneels the ancient Wakeman, receiving from the King that investiture of authority in the form of a charter, which was to place Ripon in the front rank of municipal boroughs, the granting of which a thousand years ago the people of Ripon now celebrate in a manner well worthy of the occasion. The loud cheers raised as King Alfred goes by but re-echo the cheers of a grateful people in the early days of the city's history.



Heading the next group is King Athelstan, on horseback, preceded by his banner-bearer carrying aloft the well-known symbol—a cross on a mound. The sight of Athelstan and his banner-bearer recalled memories of the privileges bestowed by that king on the city and liberty of Ripon. This was one of the old Cities of Refuge, whose every approach was guarded by a cross similar to that which, mutilated though it be, is known as Sharow Cross, and stands in a shady nook above a ford of the river Yore. Originally there were eight of these Sanctuary Crosses, placed where three ways meet, in acknowledgment of the Holy Trinity; and any refugee fleeing from the tyranny of the barons, or from the hand of the avenger, who could lay his hand on one of these crosses was free, and could claim to be tried by the Ecclesiastical Laws of Ripon, but more of this interesting subject will be found in the historical portion of this work. In this group is included Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, though wearing his mitre and in full canonicals, is humble enough to walk at the head of his monks. The introduction of archbishop Odo recalls his association with the City of Ripon in former ages, his desire that the bones of St. Wilfrid should find a fitting resting place being the cause of a ludicrous mistake. Not long after the destruction of Wilfrid's monastery, Leland informs us that it was the



“commune opinion” in his day, that “Odo, Archbishop of Cantewarbyri (Canterbury) cumming ynto the Northe partes with King (Eadred) had pitie on the desolation of Ripon Chirch, and began, or caused a new work to be edified wher the Minster now is”; but that no part of this structure then remained. Odo himself, in his preface to Fridgode's Metrical Life of Wilfrid, also informs us that on visiting the old monastery he found the grave of Wilfrid in a state of scandalous and indecent neglect; and removed

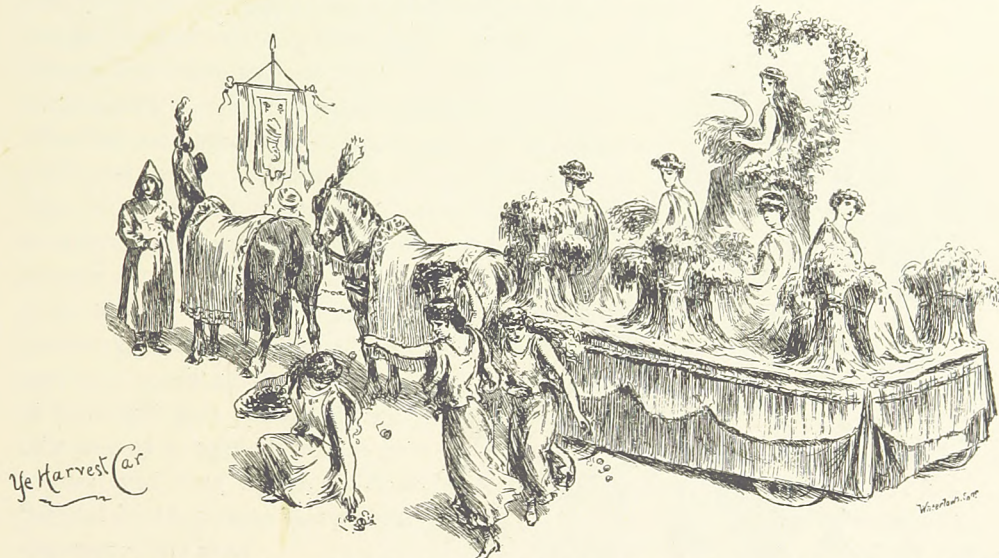
his bones to a proper receptacle in his metropolitical church of Canterbury. It was, however, believed at Ripon all through the middle ages, that it was the bones of Wilfrid II., which Odo took by mistake, and that those of the great Wilfrid reposed in the shrine at Ripon, in which they were placed by archbishop Gray.

There is no event worth recording in the history of the city until the royal visit of Henry IV. in 1405. This group comprises King Henry (Mr. W. T. Garnett) and his Queen (Mrs. Green), the latter dressed in white with a jewelled conical Norman head-dress, and the former in a suit of chain armour, who ride by on horses richly caparisoned.



They are accompanied by a suitable retinue of ladies and knights, and faithfully delineate the general bearing and costumes of the period. Henry IV. during his somewhat brief, but eventful life, appears to have sojourned at Ripon, probably during his journeyings northward, while dealing with the difficulties of his government in Scotland. The reputed date of this honour to the city of Ripon was the year 1405, during which period one Randall Backhouse filled the ancient post of Wakeman. In the previous year the King had ordered the execution of archbishop Scroope, and popular superstition attributed the illness of the King in the following year to this exercise of royal prerogative. It is said that the King was riding towards Ripon when he was seized with a horrible leprosy, remaining all night at Hammerton, seven miles distant from York. He appears to have suffered grievous torments, and in the middle of the night his chamberlains were roused by the King calling loudly for help. The King was, to their astonishment and alarm, discovered in total darkness, the fire and lamps both in the hall and chamber being extinguished. Acting on the supposition that he was poisoned, or as the ordinary treatment for those afflicted with leprosy, they mixed *theriacum* in wine, called vernage, and administered it to the affrighted monarch. King Henry was no better in the morning, but would stay no longer in what he judged to be a place of torment, riding off to Ripon, where he remained seven days.

Then comes a most attractive representation of a period of peace and prosperity which succeeded. A trophy of flowers borne by two youths leads the way, followed by two cows bedecked with flowers and with gilded horns and hoofs, and maidens bearing baskets of



fruit. This part of the pageant is concluded by the triumphal car of the Queen of the Harvest (Miss Clough Taylor), one of the most strikingly effective features in the spectacle. The Queen of the Harvest, wearing a gold-coloured robe and seated under a trophy of



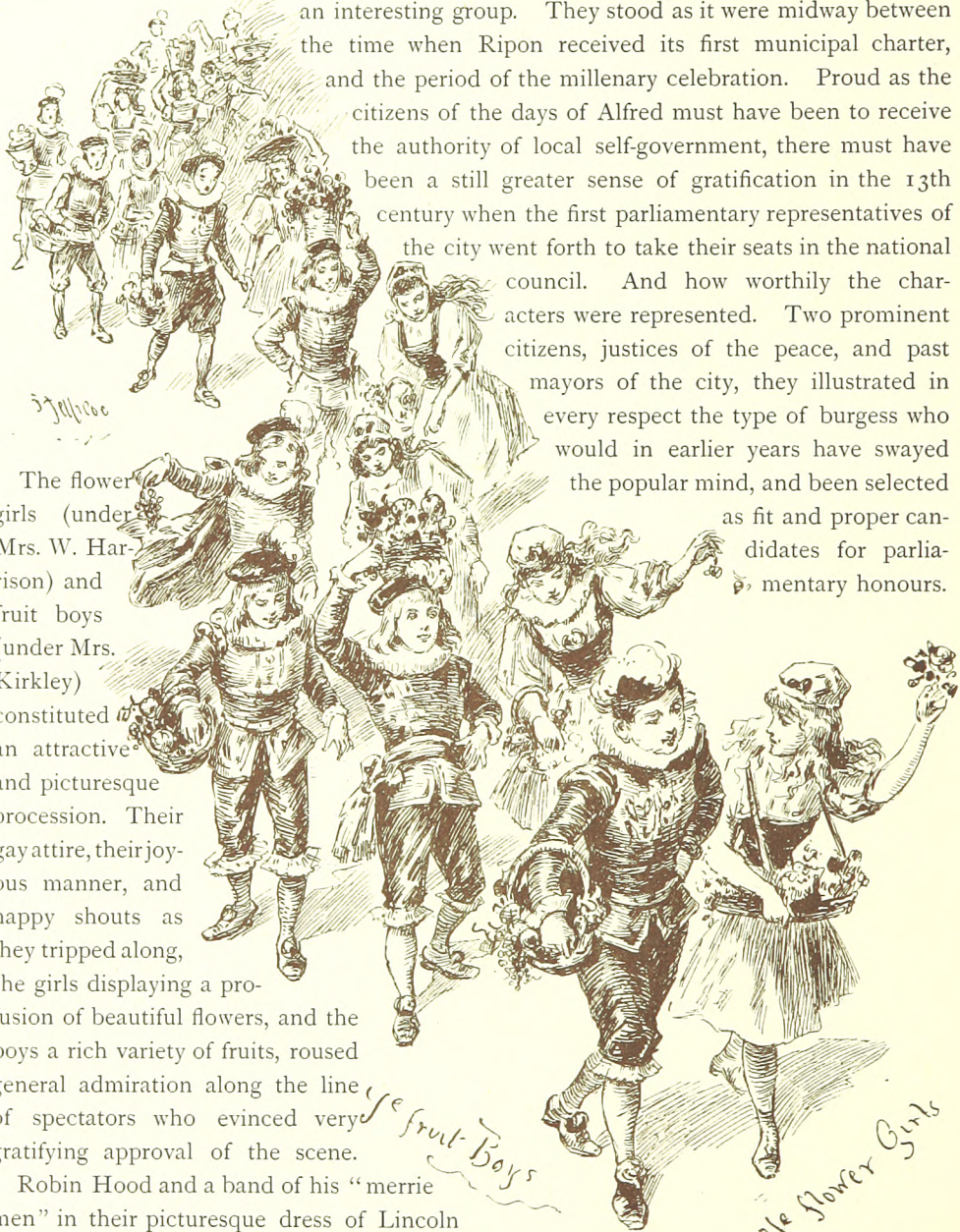
grapes and flowers, has a sickle in her right hand and a sheaf of grain in her lap. Her attendants, attired in white adorned with rich gold ornaments, have wreaths of wheat and barley around their heads, and the car itself is splendidly decorated with similar material.

The two first "Burgesses of Parliament" for Ripon (1295), Johannes de Stapleford (Mr. W. Wells) and Johannes de Ebor (Mr. R. E. Collinson), with their banner-bearers and pages pass on horseback, and forming as they did an important connecting link between the more distant Saxon period and later ages, they were an interesting group. They stood as it were midway between

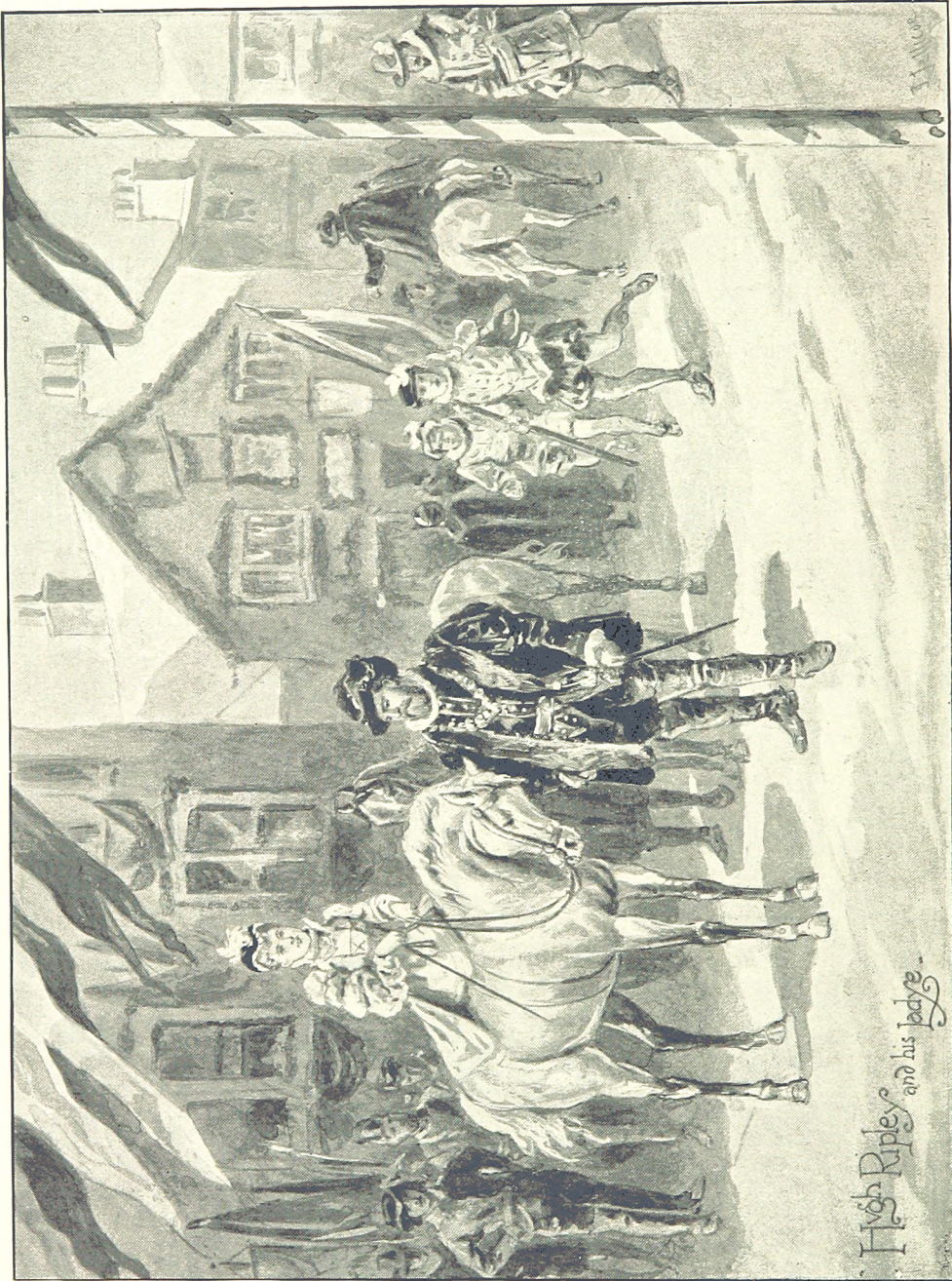
the time when Ripon received its first municipal charter, and the period of the millenary celebration. Proud as the citizens of the days of Alfred must have been to receive the authority of local self-government, there must have been a still greater sense of gratification in the 13th century when the first parliamentary representatives of the city went forth to take their seats in the national council. And how worthily the characters were represented. Two prominent citizens, justices of the peace, and past mayors of the city, they illustrated in every respect the type of burgess who would in earlier years have swayed the popular mind, and been selected as fit and proper candidates for parliamentary honours.

The flower girls (under Mrs. W. Harrison) and fruit boys (under Mrs. Kirkley) constituted an attractive and picturesque procession. Their gay attire, their joyous manner, and happy shouts as they tripped along, the girls displaying a profusion of beautiful flowers, and the boys a rich variety of fruits, roused general admiration along the line of spectators who evinced very gratifying approval of the scene.

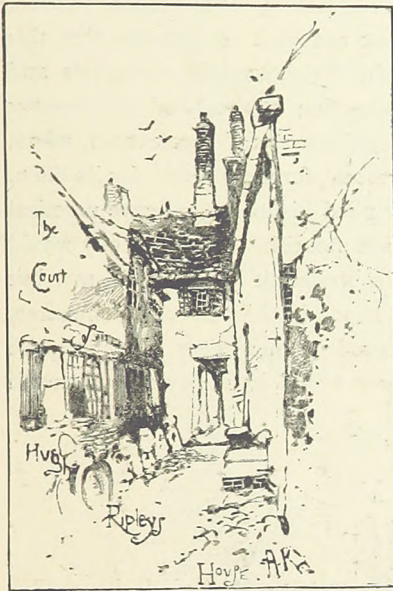
Robin Hood and a band of his "merrie men" in their picturesque dress of Lincoln green, precede another band (the 1st West York Volunteers) and a troop of Foresters, equipped with bows and arrows, &c., singing the triumphant strains of the Festal March.





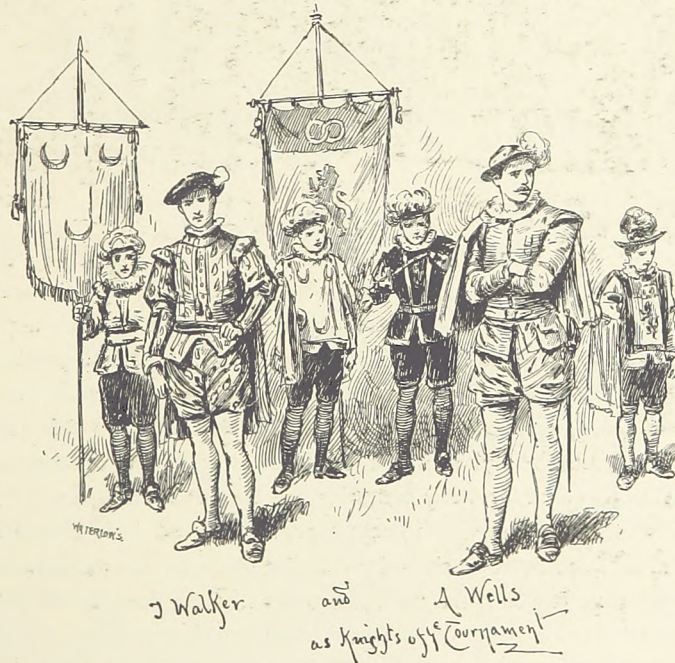


His Riple and his ladye



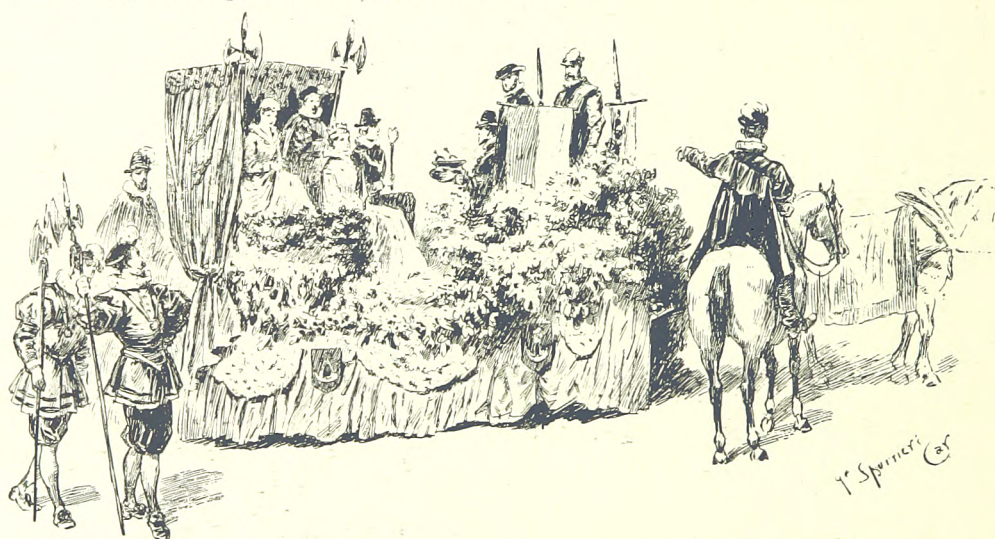
These are succeeded by two very important characters in the pageant, Hugh Ripley (Mr. J. B. Parkin) the last Wakeman and first Mayor of Ripon and "his-ladye" (Miss Thwaites). The former is in a dress of rich blue velvet, and wears a handsome chain with the order of the Fleece, and a long cape mounted with fur. By his side hangs a dress sword of the period. His ladye is attired in a white dress interlaced with gold, and pearls, and having a black velvet train. She bears herself well and rides with dignified mien by the side of her consort, whose aldermanic appearance justifies him in sustaining the rôle of Ripon's first mayor. Earlier in the day "Mr. and Mrs. Ripley" had received cordial recognition in the Market Square, and as the popular pair go by in the procession the cheers are loud and enthusiastic, and "His Worship" constantly bows his acknowledgments right and left.

Next come the manorial banners within the Liberty of Ripon (Lord Ripon's, Sir R. Graham's, Lady Mary Vyner's, Sir H. D. Ingilby's, Mrs. Greenwood's, Miss Staveley's, Mr. R. E. Yorke's, and others), with banner-bearers and pages gaily attired.



A brave show is made by the heralds and knights of the tournament, who pass by with their banners and pages, heralds bearing trumpets, and squires. These parts were sustained by young gentlemen of fine physique, who afterwards took a prominent part in the revels.

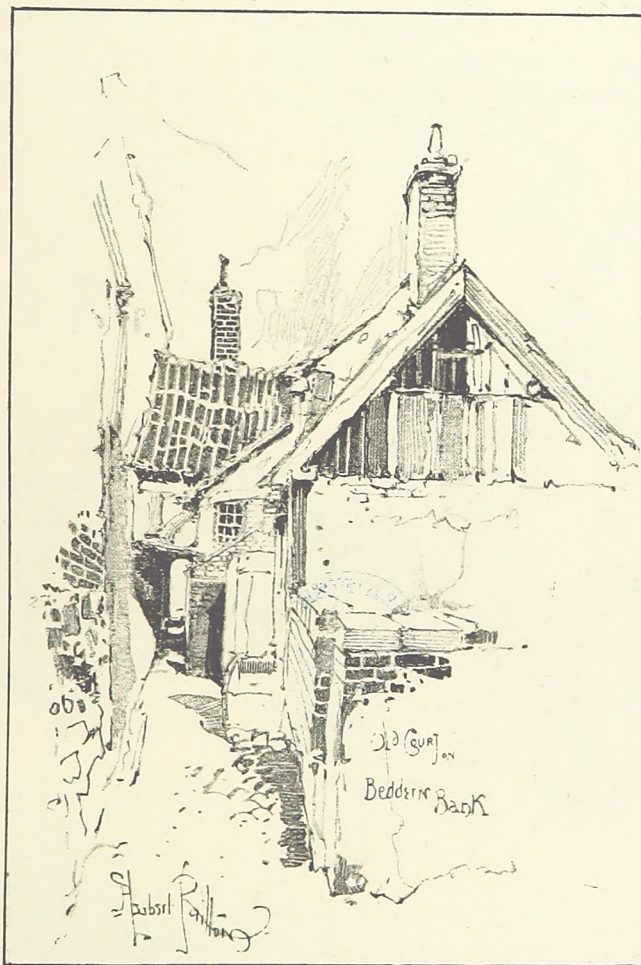
After these follows the car of the Mercers and Clothmakers, with beadle, warden, searcher, ladies, livery men, apprentices, &c. We must not omit to mention that this car was the gift of Mrs. Rutter, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Wrightson, the occupants and attendants being from their establishments, with the exception of the hand-loom weaver (Thomas Rumfitt), a venerable representative of a race of persons almost extinct, whom the committee were fortunate in discovering at Knaresbro', formerly noted for its linen, and securing him for the pageant, and who now nimbly plied his loom, and gave practical illustration of a trade which in former years made Ripon flourish. What the city would have been to-day had not the cloth trade forsaken its borders it is difficult to say, but however one may speculate on the departed glories of Ripon in the matter of commerce, we may well believe that had similar opportunities occurred in these days, the enterprise and energy that evolved a magnificent millenary pageant would have devised means to retain at least some portion of the trade of the weaver.



King James I. (Mr. J. H. Radcliffe) and his Queen (Miss Hurst), next ride by on a car in which is represented the spurriers presenting to His Majesty a pair of Ripon spurs. The Queen looks charming in a white dress embroidered with pearls, with train of white brocade lined with cloth of gold, and stomacher jewelled with precious stones. The Mayor, attendants, and courtiers complete the characters on this car, which was effectively draped in Elizabethan style. The spurriers represent another of the extinct trade guilds of Ripon, which for many centuries was famous for its spurs. "As trew steel as Rippon rowels" was a phrase which became proverbial, and it is somewhat surprising that the spur and its famous motto should not find a place on the escutcheon of the city in these modern days. It was a frequent adornment of the knights of old, and it also appeared conspicuously as a badge of honour. Courtiers mounted precede the banners of the following villages within the Liberty:—Killinghall, Littlethorpe, Copt Hewick, Bridge Hewick, Bishop Thornton, Markington, Hutton Conyers, Bishop Monkton, South Stanley, Middlesmoor, Pateley Bridge, Bishopton, Sharow, and Burton Leonard.

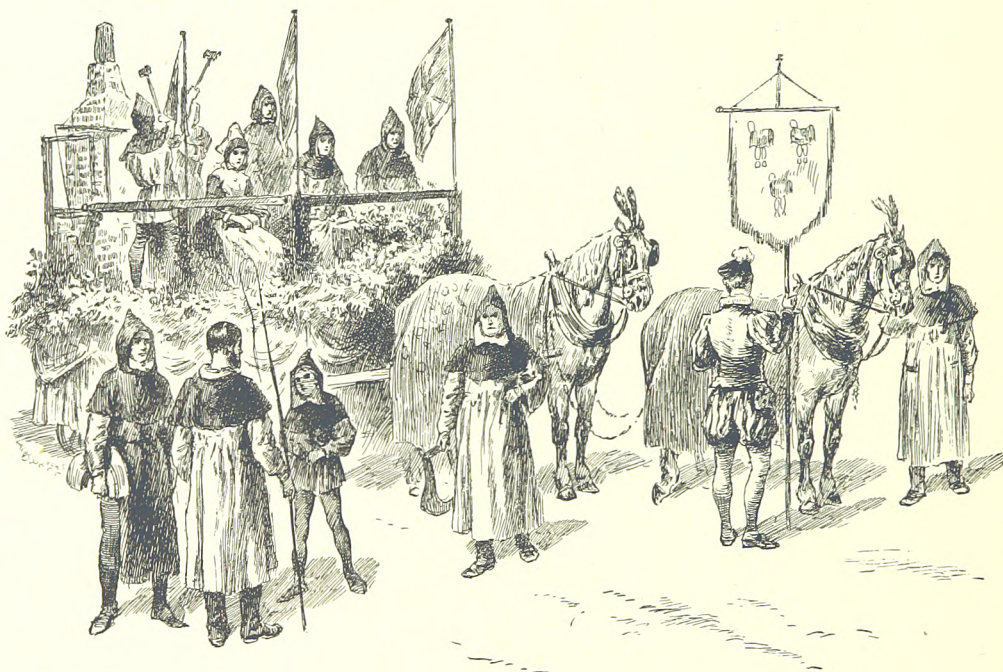


It was no doubt at this period of Ripon's history that the old-fashioned gabled houses—of which a few lingering examples of the style like the accompanying sketch still remain to us—flourished and were occupied by the chief inhabitants. The scene here depicted may be seen in the old court off Beddern Bank, and it will serve well to show with what structures our not very remote ancestors were content. There are not many specimens



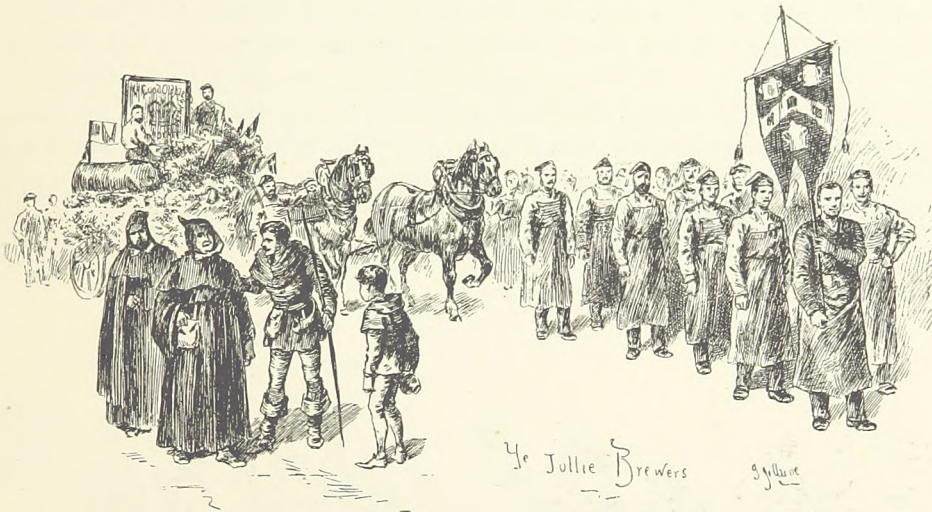
of the old days remaining. The Public Health Acts, the Municipal Corporations Acts, and other measures have given to local authorities such power to improve and renovate, that unless where specially preserved, ancient buildings pass away, and new and more commodious structures take their place. Ripon has other courts which need improvement, and though not so ancient as our sketch, they would more appropriately bear the hand of the spoiler.

The Saddle-tree Makers' Car, kindly constructed and supplied by Mrs. Geo. Benson, of Bondgate (a successor to the old firm of "Christopher Benson") proved a great attraction to the spectators during the processions, as the platers having a real forge on the car, kept the anvil on a constant ring, whilst the cart and saddle-tree makers plied their different tools, and a maiden in a unique hood was employed "canvassing." Saddle-tree making has long had a home in Bondgate, it has flourished there for three centuries at least, and though the spurrier and the hand-loom weaver have gone, the saddle-tree maker still works on as of old, and Ripon saddle-trees, like the ancient rowel, have obtained a high reputation far and wide throughout the kingdom. This time-honoured craft is essentially a handicraft, and few improvements seem to have been made in the mode of manufacture during the centuries it has existed.

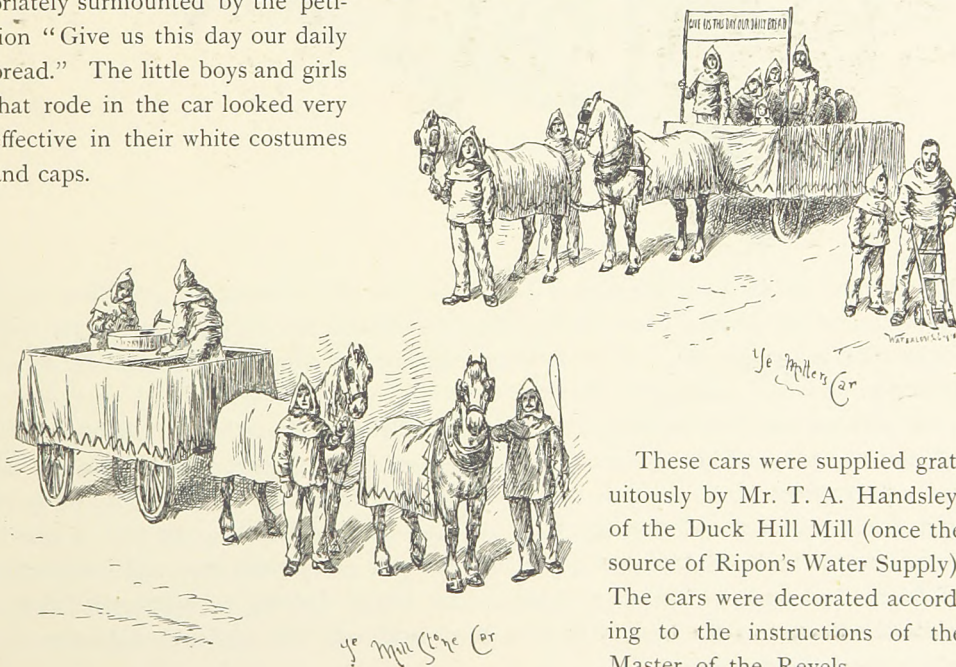


The Brewers made a brave show, under the auspices of Messrs. R. Lumley and Co., of Bondgate. The car contained a trophy of barrels and antique brewing implements, presided over by a troupe of jolly-looking brewers. It was fitting that the old brewing industry in Ripon should be represented in the pageant, inasmuch as "Beyr brewyd at Reponne," is mentioned in the Household Book of Henry Algernon Percy, which was begun in 1512. The following is the extract, *verbatim et literatim* :—ITEM paide for xxiiij Barrells of Beyr bought at Reponne Which maketh xij Hoggeshedes Every Hoggesheed contenyng xivij Gallons Whiche is in alle ccciiii^{xx} xvj Gallons aftir ij^d. the Gallon Whiche is deerer by j^d. dim. quad. in every Gallon save vij^d. les at all Than any of the other Wayes—iiij^j. xvjs. "Ye good old ayle" has long been one of the chief products of

Bondgate, and the "Crown Steam Brewery" is known far and wide. As the manufacturer of nut-brown ale pass gaily by with their prancing horses and jovial-looking men, another most important branch of the city's industry comes into view. Bread is justly



regarded as "the staff of life," and Mr. Handsley's waggons furnish practical illustrations as to how our food supplies are prepared. Here, on the Mill Stone Car, men are engaged in dressing the stones, preparatory to grinding the corn. On the Miller's Car we have the flour in its finished state ready for delivery to the housewife, the car being appropriately surmounted by the petition "Give us this day our daily bread." The little boys and girls that rode in the car looked very effective in their white costumes and caps.



These cars were supplied gratuitously by Mr. T. A. Handsley, of the Duck Hill Mill (once the source of Ripon's Water Supply). The cars were decorated according to the instructions of the Master of the Revels.

King Charles (Mr. C. Garnett) with his field-marshal's baton and mounted, attended by his cavaliers did not pass without recognition. The association of King Charles with Ripon is an interesting one. It was at Ripon in the year 1640, that the Treaty of Peace was made with the Scots. Charles had summoned a council of peers to York, but, with the Earl of Strafford as commander-in-chief, the Scots refused to treat, and hence the removal to Ripon. An account of the proceedings has been given in the Diary of Sir Henry Slingsby. The room in which this extraordinary treaty was made and the table at which the commissioners sat was remembered up to within recent years, but the building, though an object of public interest, was removed many years ago, and its site forms part of the Residence gardens. King Charles's next visit to Ripon was a melancholy one. He came as a captive, and remained two nights in the town, this was in February, 1646.



He was attended by a strong guard of horse and foot, Ripon being the only place in the ten stages of the journey where he was allowed to remain two nights. Outside the town an ancestor of the late Mr. J. R. Walbran accompanied by another lady waited the King's presence, and paid homage to the captive monarch. He was mounted on a Scotch pony with his feet tied together, and having heard their exclamation, "God bless King Charles," he removed his high crowned hat and bowing low replied, "God bless you fair ladies." In front of the group is the ubiquitous and inimitable Jester, whose ready wit and playful pranks at various points kept up a ripple of laughter along the line of march. Some fourteen trade guild banners represented the past and present trade and manufacture of Ripon, and were an interesting feature, each banner bearing an appropriate device, while the dresses of the bearers were in accordance with the particular industries with which they were associated.





They are followed by the reed band of the 9th Lancers, playing a lively air. Then comes a chorus of ladies, led by Miss Stansfield, most attractively attired in classic Greek draperies and crowned with laurel; waving wreaths of victory and singing the festal march.



This was a group which was as attractive in its general appearance as it was interesting from an historical point of view. In all ages, both sacred and secular writers give records of the important part played by maidens in triumphal demonstrations; and whether it is in the rejoicing of king David's victories, or the festive celebrations in Classic Athens or Imperial Rome, the female figure has had a most important position in minstrelsy and song. It was the desire of the author of the general plan of the pageant to include representatives of all great historic periods in the celebration, and this group of maidens added a charm to the whole which was chaste in the extreme. And what a contrast was presented between these comely and modestly-attired damsels and the stern warriors of Rome, the grim vikings of the north, or the merrie men of Robin Hood. The Festal March, too, lost none of its beauty in vocal rendering, proving beyond all doubt that whether in instrumental music or in song it is equally pleasing.

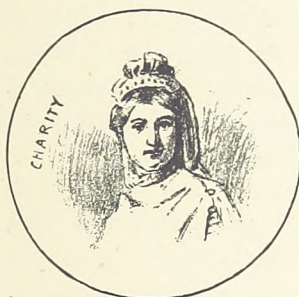
More bannerets and banners, and then a hum of admiration greets the appearance of the City Car, upon which the Mayoress of Ripon (Mrs. Baynes) is the central figure, representing the Genius of the City. This car was undoubtedly one of the triumphs of the pageant, and was intended to be a perfect specimen of classic design. It was drawn by four horses lent by Mr. R. Pearson, of Hutton, and Mr. Snowden, of Hutton Moor House, respectively. The adornments of the car consisted of a festooning of sea-green

velvet stamped with golden flowers, beneath which was a white drapery bearing in the interstices of a trellis-work pattern, horns, mitres, teazles, and spurs, symbolizing respectively, the civic power, the Church, the cloth manufacturing, and the spurrier's trade, all of which forces tended to the prosperity of Ripon. There was a pretty floral decoration, the work of Mrs. and Miss Richmond (Swinton), Miss Hopps, and Miss Wright (Springfield, Harrogate). Large vases of flowers (kindly supplied by Captain H. H. and Mrs. Oxley, Bishopton Grange), occupied the corners and sides of the car, while around it were suspended the arms of the city. On the car stood a classic canopy composed of four laurel-wreathed Ionic pillars of white and gold, supporting a frieze on which was painted the mediæval motto of the city, "Except ye Lord keep ye cittie, ye Wakeman waketh in

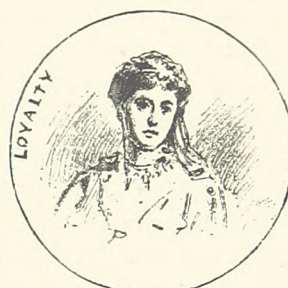


vain." The pillars were kindly lent by Lord Ripon, and were formerly in use at Studley Hall. The ceiling was draped with lemon satin and festoons of velvet which hung from pillar to pillar. The temple stood on a dais of gold, on each side of which were earthen jars, on which flowing water was represented by white wool with streaks of green and silver, typical of the rivers Ure and Skell. On these jars two youths (Masters Collier and Wolstenholme) reclined in character, attired in grey beards and wigs. Under the magnificent canopy and arrayed in ruby velvet trimmed with ermine, and with train three yards in length, sat the Mayoress, representing the Genius of the City, a part which she bore with the grace and dignity of a Roman Empress; crowned with a golden mural crown—richly jewelled and adorned with laurel wreath—from which depended a veil of gold netting which sparkled in the sun as she waved her golden sceptre, bearing a lily, with a regal air. The over drapery of the mayoress's dress was in gold coloured silk,

trimmed with gold braid in the Grecian pattern, tied up with gold cord to form a Grecian dress. She also wore a handsome ruby necklace, a gold necklace, gold bangles, &c. The gold gauze veil, which was two yards in length, was brought round the shoulders and fastened with a cameo brooch on each shoulder. Her gloves were gold coloured, the



gauntlets being trimmed with gold braid. At her feet reposed Charity (Miss Richmond), and Loyalty (Miss Hopps) draped in spotless white silk, the former wearing silver ornaments and silver gauze veil, and the latter gold ornaments and gold gauze veil, each bearing a fan. The atten-



dants at each corner of the car were Miss Hebden, Miss Mary Hebden, Miss Wood, and Miss Clark. These ladies bore the mayoress's train. Two were attired in pea green silk corded in the Grecian style, with gold ornaments, while two wore coral coloured silk. Each bore on their heads a wreath of laurel, and also carried wreaths in their hands. The horses were richly caparisoned with scalloped and belled reins, the horse cloths being of handsome pale olive and crimson tapestry heavily fringed, while on their heads were plumes of ostrich feathers and aigrettes. Two banner bearers walked on each side the car dressed in costume. Two pretty bannerets were carried by Masters Clark, bearing the words: one, "As True Steel," the other, "As Ripon Rowels." Four classic emblems bearing the city arms and with short bannerets inscribed "Ripon" were borne two and two each side of the car, by Messrs. J. and B. Hebden and J. and W. Taylor. The entire aspect of the car was exceedingly creditable, not only to the city, but to those having the work in hand. The ironwork of the car was done by Mr. Dixon; woodwork, Mr. J. P. Simpson; drapery, Mr. F. Benson; and painting, Mr. J. R. Calvert, all of Ripon.

Then followed the maypole dancers which were as charming as they ought to be for the part they had to play, while the Car of the Graces, bearing Euphrosyne (the cheerful one) Aglaia (the shining one), Thalia (the blooming one), as its central figures, was admirably represented. It will be remembered that the Graces, the Goddesses of grace, favour and gentleness, the source of all grace and beauty, appear in Homer in undefined numbers as the attendants of Cytherea (Venus). Hesiod and most of the poets mention three, Aglaia, Thalia and Euphrosyne the daughters of Zeus and Eurynome. In the early days the Graces were represented in elegant drapery—which was modified later—holding each other by the hand or locked in each others embrace. It was in the former attitude that the Graces of the Millenary stood in the centre of a tastefully arranged car, the sides of which were hung with drapery and festoons of flowers. The corners of the car were occupied by young ladies representing the four seasons Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, and bearing their respective banners. Flower girls and some more juvenile maypole dancers under Miss Beckett pass in most becoming attire, followed by the sword dancers from Kirkby Malzeard, a horse with pillion, representing a Georgian farmer with his wife sitting behind him on her pillion, shepherds and shepherdesses with lambs, and more banners, including

the banner of the city of Ripon, the united work of the Mayoress and Miss Richmond. This was an exquisite piece of art work, and reflected the greatest credit upon these ladies. Another band followed, and then mace and sword-bearers, aldermen, councillors, and the Lord Mayor of York, and the Mayors of Ripon, Scarborough, Pontefract, Darlington, Stockton, Bradford, Halifax, Hartlepool, Dewsbury, Keighley, Wakefield, Harrogate, and Morley, who, though attired in their official robes, with chains of office, were in marked contrast to the brilliant procession which accompanied by the bands, as they moved along. The music will long remain popular in Ripon, and the citizens will ever re-echo the words so beautifully expressed in the chorus :—



Shout the song of joy,
We sing our city's glory ;
Whose fame without alloy, is told in ancient story :
Sing cheerily and loud to Ripon's praise and glory,
Joyful the strain we raise to sing her praise,
Famous through all the world from olden days.
Through a thousand changeful years,
Through this vale of smiles and tears,
Through a thousand hopes and fears,
Has our city held her sway.

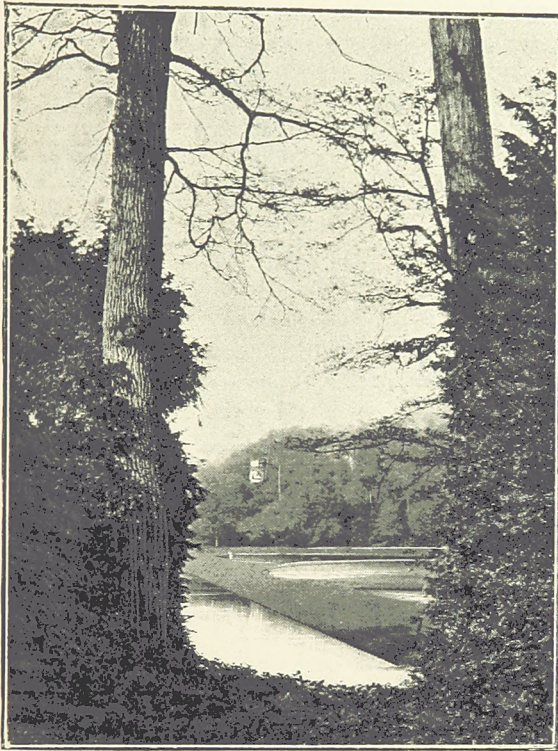
Taken piece by piece in this way the pageant had its impressive points, but it was when viewed as one complete picture that its beauty was most fully realised. The kaleidoscope variety of colour and the life and animation which the scene presented, were probably seen at their best when the processionists had entered the grounds of Fountains.

While it may be admitted that each of the groups viewed separately and examined minutely would have exhibited great artistic skill, admirable arrangement, and most judicious selection, both in form and feature of individual, as well as in style and colour of dress, and ornamental display, yet the effect produced was undoubtedly enhanced by the charming surroundings of Studley Royal and Fountains. The rich green of the wide spreading pasturage in the park, the deeper shades of the magnificent beeches, chestnuts, and oaks, and above all the deep blue of a summer sky, and the bright beams of an August sun, formed illustrative features far more powerful in their effects than any amount of footlights and scenery in our largest metropolitan theatres could give, even with the powerful illuminating accessories afforded by the electric light. The route taken to the abbey after leaving Studley Hall, was across the picturesque park which forms so beautiful a surrounding to Studley Royal, the seat of the noble Marquess, and through which roam herds of red and fallow deer. The views from the higher parts of the park are very extensive—and it was along this portion, in a westerly direction, that the pageant marched.





Leaving this interesting portion of the Studley demesne, we enter the magnificent avenue of beeches, where the interlacing branches of the lofty trees form a fitting



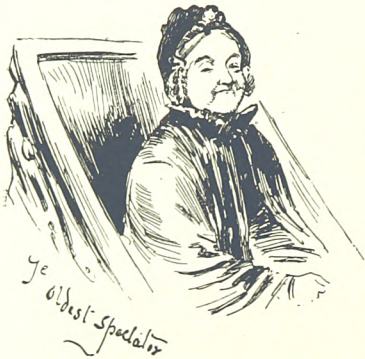
canopy for the gay assembly below, and then descending into the valley of the Skell, skirt the placid waters of the extensive and picturesque lower lake. Passing thence direct through the grounds, along the borders of the beautiful sheet of ornamental water, of which occasional glimpses are obtained through the dense wall of yew, the brilliant procession slowly pursued its course, and as group after group was seen through the knot of trees, continually changing in colour and design, the effect of the series of pictures thus framed, by the giant stems of the trees of which Fountains is so famous, and backed by the bright green of the grass or the darker olive of the luxuriant foliage, was very lovely. The bright sun shining down through openings in the glades lit up the flashing helmets and armour, the gleaming silken banners,

the gold lace, the rich velvets and satins of the more gorgeous mummers, and threw a soft glow over the delicate tints that prevailed in other groups.

The grounds of Fountains in which exquisite natural formations have, by judicious artistic treatment, been rendered exceedingly attractive, afford views of unique beauty and charm. The towering trees, heavily laden with luxurious foliage, the evergreens of stately growth, and the swiftly changing scenes on every hand, all combine to add interest to the traditions which cluster round the historic pile, to which they form a splendid and unique approach. Throughout the entire route crowds of spectators lined the avenues. Every point of vantage was quickly occupied; and from contemplating the charming pictures of nature everywhere visible, the mind turned to the eager multitude now gazing in silent delight and wonder on the spectacular display steadily unfolding before them, and anon bursting into enthusiastic cheers.

The love of pageantry is deeply rooted in the popular mind. With what eager eyes did our forefathers witness tournament and joust, how heartily the victors were applauded. The exultant shouts greeting the return of the Roman conqueror have their counterpart in these days, when thousands throng the metropolis on Lord Mayor's Day to witness the stately show wend its way through the city. Yorkshire, too, can give a fitting welcome to Ripon's Millenary pageant, and can heartily rejoice in its marvellous success.

Here were assembled all classes of society, young and old, rich and poor, making one common throng in rejoicing over Ripon's Millenary year. The youngest spectator is easily

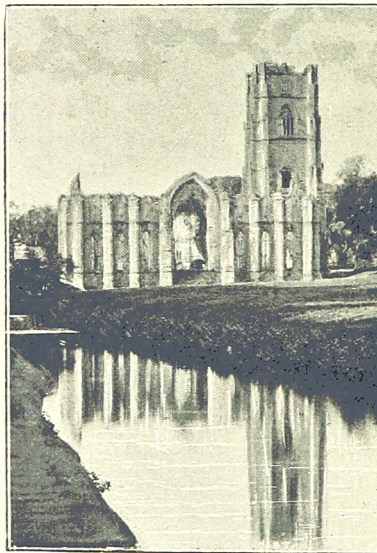


distinguished; though he may be the least in that vast throng, he is of great importance; and while the thousands who crowd around are heedless of the infantile phenomenon that gazes in wonder upon the bright array, there are great possibilities in the babe, and



his feeble cry of delight, though perhaps unheard by any other, yet finds an echo in the solicitude and sympathy of the maternal breast. In years to come the vision will have passed from his memory, or if it still lingers there, it will be like a dream, in which, as in a kaleidoscope, the commingling colours, ever changing in variety and form, vanish and leave no definite outline on the mind. The oldest spectator is also to be seen.

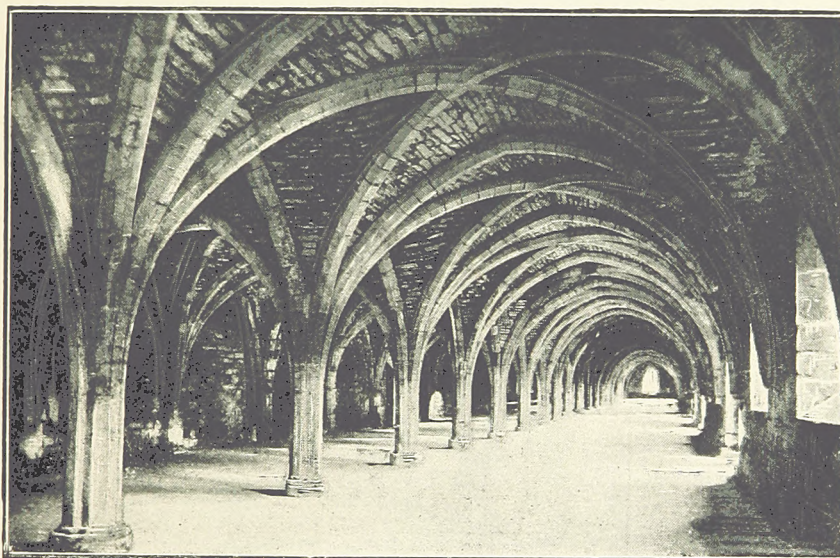
She has heard of Ripon's "fame and glory;" she has long resided in the ancient city; and while youth and vigour are making the vale resonant with their cheers, a thrill of delight animates this venerable lady of four-score years; which though a short span by the side of Ripon's millennial years, is long as human life is reckoned. If youth is delighted with the brightness of colour and the beauty of form, age too can appreciate



last on the broad stretch of sward on which stands the ruins of the Abbey. Nothing can be more striking or awe-inspiring than a first view of the ancient and magnificent ruins of Fountains. Passing along high laurel banks, and wide-spreading lawns "with verdure clad," the visitor drinks in the lovely display of nature, evidenced not only beneath his feet, but spreading high over head, in stately trees and beauty of foliage. But suddenly there bursts into view the solitary ruins, grand and impressive in their solitude and decay, yet what a contrast to the beauty everywhere around in the valley of the Skell. Here the

ate the dazzling splendour of pageantry; and the benign smile of the lady is a proof that though her years are many her mind is still young and vigorous, and capable of rejoicing with the exuberant enthusiasm around. Passing along the leafy vale shaded by monstre trees and bounded on either side by walls of laurel and of the greenest turf, the pageant, its joyous though stately progress broken by frequent halts, emerged at

bright and sparkling brook, murmuring over its pebbly bed, reflects the building which, despite the ravages of centuries, rears its proud head far above the loftiest trees, an evidence not only to the skill of man, but of the departed glory of the once wealthy abbots of Fountains. Meanwhile the procession steadily advanced to the strains of martial music and minstrel song nearer the abbey. Here the scene was most striking. Beneath the ancient fane, was the rustic theatre, backed by a leafy wall of foliage, and encircled by a large amphitheatre of benches. The steep banks above the roadway and overlooking the Abbey Green were crowded with spectators, who, as the pageant moved along expressed their admiration of the splendour before them by frequent cheers. The pageant filed past the theatre and under the frowning walls of the Abbey till it reached its farthest end, then



turning down, marched into the open space before the western door of the ruin. Here vikings and goddesses, Roman soldiers and civic dignitaries, Druids and monks, Saxon kings and harvest queens descended from their horses and equipages, and a fresh procession having been formed on foot, the whole concourse moved slowly to the western door, through which they entered the Abbey. To the right was noticed the spacious "*Domus Conversorum*," where long tables, laden with choice viands, presented a tempting array, and one which would have rejoiced the hearts of the monks of old. The *menu* was elaborate. But the pageant passed along the nave to more solemn and impressive duties. The ecclesiastics remained standing while Wilfrid and his two Deacons took up their position on the altar steps, the monks who flanked the choir singing their Gregorian Chant. The Cathedral singers, who appeared as Benedictine monks, that being the order of monks in the old Abbey of Ripon, sang a Gregorian strain, written by Mr. Ferris. The second chant, sung by Mr. Render's monks (Cistercian Order), was an arrangement of an ancient Jewish melody, still sung by the Jews in Germany, and preser-

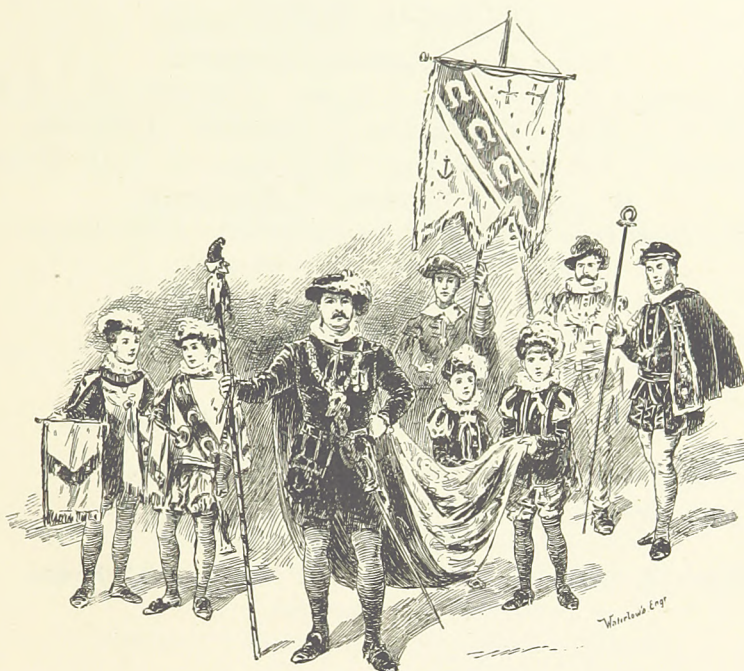
ved in Burney's History of Music. The Abbot Eata and his two attendants were also in the sanctuary. The entire procession then filed in up the centre aisle, many making low obeisance to Wilfrid as they passed, moving out by the south door, forming a spectacle which surely the old abbey never saw even in the days of its greatest glory. This scene was one of the surprises of the day, and gained in effect through no persons in ordinary attire being present to witness it. Such a concourse within the crumbling walls of the old Abbey told an impressive tale of centuries, never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Reaching the arena chosen for the stage the procession formed a double row in front of the spectators.

A fairer scene has rarely been witnessed than that pictured by the revellers in their varied costumes as they sat or reclined on the lawn, and as their bright dresses and those of the lady visitors showed themselves against the dark background of trees and rocks. For the purpose a better site could not have been selected ; for—quoting Tennyson—

All the sloping pasture murmured, sown
With happy faces and with holiday.

It was estimated that about five or six thousand persons were present on this the first day. Gracing the company were the Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon, the Earl and Countess de Grey, and a large party from the Hall.





The following Persons took part in the Pageant :

INTRODUCTORY.

Marshalls.—REV. HENRY VYVYAN. JOHN MASON.

Union Jack.—J. W. HEWSON.

BAND OF THE 9TH LANCERS.

Jester.—MARK LANDON.

Ogrès.—J. N. BENSON. F. C. LOWTHER.

Wildmen.—A. BROWN. W. SPENCE.

Hobby Horse.—R. HARRISON.

Banner Bearer to Jester.—W. H. BRYANT.

Jester on Donkey.—SIGNOR ISNARD.

THE RIPON Y.M.F.S. DRUM AND FIFE BAND.

Captain of the Halberdiers.—J. B. DARNTON.

Halberdiers.—H. GRICEWOOD. H. TAYLOR. A. WALKER. J. EMERY. B. M. SMITH.

Banner Bearer of the Master of the Revels.—E. HARGRAVE.

Heralds.—W. E. COLLINSON. G. F. KING.

Master of the Revels.—D'ARCY FERRIS.

Pages (bearing train).—H. HANDSLEY. F. HALL.

Chamberlain (with staff of office).—W. HARRISON.

Vice-Chamberlain (with staff).—J. H. HYDE.

Runners.—W. CHAPMAN. F. LOWLEY.

DRUIDICAL PERIOD.

Banner Bearer of Druids.—G. GREAVES.

Bards (bearing harps).—J. BRUCE. W. J. CLOSE. C. H. BOLTON. C. H. PRICE.

T. W. C. BINNS. T. HARRISON. J. DENNISON. T. HORNER.

R. THOMPSON. J. GELDART. T. KAY. W. D. CLAYTON. R. E. MOUNTAIN.

W. CROFT. J. WELBURN. F. BLACKBURN.

Arch-Druid (with golden sickle bearing symbol).—JAMES TAYLOR.

Vice Arch-Druid.—JOHN WRIGHT

Royal Arch-Druid.—JAMES GROVES.

ROMAN PERIOD.

Banner Bearer of the Roman Legion.—J. H. HARPER.

ROMAN CHARIOT.

Driver of Roman Chariot.—JOHN T. BRAITHWAITE.

Emperor Hadrian.—W. R. LEE.

Roman Soldiers.—A. GRAINGER. H. KIRK. W. PARNABY. G. FISHER. G. BELL.

F. P. HARRISON.

DANISH PERIOD.

VIKING BOAT.

Captain of Viking Boat.—C. SHEPHERD.

Vikings (with axes).—J. ATKINSON. J. P. SIMPSON. J. PALMER. T. COCKFIELD.

G. KINGSTON. E. SHEPHERD. W. CAMBAGE.

SAXON PERIOD.

Eata, Abbot of Melrose (with Model of Monastery).—W. IDLES.

Deacon.—T. DANBY.

Prince Alfrid (with Charter).—B. STUBBS.

Banner Bearer to the Prince.—H. STUBBS.

Monks of the First Monastery at Ripon.—J. W. RENDER. F. PARKIN. J. CASTLE.

H. AKERS. W. GEORGE. C. STEWART. J. BENSON. D. BISHOP.

J. W. SENIOR. E. INGRAM.

Queen Edelfleda on Horseback.—MRS. SAUNDERS.

Maids of Honour.—MISS SPRINGETT. MISS GRACE SPRINGETT. MISS COATES.

MISS WARD. MISS M. C. WARD.

Pages.—ED. ROGERS. J. LAMBERT. W. GATENBY. E. BROWN.

JOHN BROWN. T. HUTCHINSON.

Saxon Nobles.—W. E. WHITAKER. E. C. MUNBY.

Horn Blower.—JOHN SIMMONDS.

Gaoler.—J. SIMPSON. *Executioner.*—J. MARQUIS.

Banner Bearer of St. Wilfrid.—P. SMITH.

CAR OF ST. WILFRID.

Archbishop Wilfrid (with Model of Old Abbey).—PATRICK HASSETT.

Deacon.—J. McMAHON. *Sub-Deacon.*—S. HALPIN.

Crozier Bearer.—J. FITZPATRICK.

King Ecgfrid (with Charter).—M. SEXTON.

Courtier.—J. KANE.

Standard Bearer of King Alfred.—H. WALKER.

Captain of Saxon Soldiers.—E. JOWITT.

Saxon Soldiers.—F. BAINBRIDGE. V. CLARKE. E. ANTROBUS. F. TAPPIN.

R. WILKINSON. E. BENSON.

CAR OF KING ALFRED.

King Alfred.—F. D. WISE. *Queen of Alfred.*—MISS MILNER.

Princess.—MISS DRAPER.

Maids of Honour.—MISS TERRY. MISS ASLIN.

King Alfred's Attendants.—J. R. HUSBAND. * E. A. MANGIN.

Wakeman.—THOS. WELLS.

Eldermen.—GEO. GREENWOOD. JAMES WRIGHTSON.

Standard Bearer to King Athelstan.—WILLIAM HARLAND.

King Athelstan.—J. E. CAWTHORN.

Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury.—THOMAS PULLEN.

Monks of the Abbey of Ripon.—HERBERT PARRATT. J. J. SIMPSON. WALTER TAYLOR.

PARSON PEARCE. J. H. BAYLEY. WILLIAM FLETCHER.

King Henry IV.—W. T. GARNETT. *His Queen.*—MRS. GREEN.

Three Grooms in attendance.

Squires.—G. R. GREEN. RALPH BLACKISTON. C. J. WOLSTENHOLME.

Court Ladies.—MISS G. LUKIS. MISS E. RICHARDSON. MRS. DEARLOVE.

PERIOD OF PEACE.

Trophy of Flowers, etc., borne by two Youths.—J. E. KENNEDY. J. RICHARDSON.

Two Cows led by two Youths.—H. GRAINGER. A. GRAINGER.

Maidens.—MISS CASTLE. MISS AKERS. MISS FLEMING. MISS F. FLEMING.

Trophy of Fruit, etc., borne by Youths.—T. J. C. WHITE. E. RAMSHAW.

Harvest Boys.—Bernard Davidson, Thomas Percy Thornton, James Wm. Fawcett, Arthur Gill, Percy Kennedy, Arthur Ernest Almond, Thomas Edward Darnton, James Spencely Harker, Henry Handley, Thomas Dudgeon, Thomas Burton, Fred Smith.

HARVEST CAR.

Queen of the Harvest.—MISS CLOUGH TAYLOR.

At feet of Queen—MISS SMITHSON. MISS DONALDSON.

At side of Queen—MISS PARKER. MISS CROFT.

At corners of Car—MISS WALLER. MISS WOODWARD. MISS MANGLES. MISS FOSTER.

TWO FIRST M.P.'S FOR RIPON, 1295.

Banner Bearer.—J. W. HOWELL.*Johannes de Stapleford.*—WILLIAM WELLS.*Banner Bearer.*—T. WISE.*Johannes de Ebor.*—ROBERT ELLINGTON COLLINSON.*Pages.*—R. STOCKDALE. R. COWELL.

ROBIN HOOD PERIOD.

Will Scarlett.—W. HARROP.*Curtall Friar.*—MARK LONDON.*Much.*—A. BROWN.*Little John.*—W. BRETT.*Robin Hood* (carrying his Banner).—CHARLES KNOWLES.

BAND OF THE 1ST W.Y. (RIPON) VOLUNTEERS.

Foresters.—Fred Craven (*Leader of the Chorus*), J. Groves, J. Wray, G. Julian, J. Orton, H. Clarke, T. Bell, S. Benson, T. Sykes, A. Spence, E. Wilson, C. Wyatt, F. Hill, T. Precious, W. Schofield, G. Gyll, E. Dawes, J. H. Myas, E. Precious, J. Burnley, S. Greenwood, C. Richardson, T. Elliott, H. Pearce, W. Abbott, G. Wray, J. W. Calvert, E. Orton, C. Gill, J. W. Lowley, T. Rumfitt, E. Evans, F. Craggs, F. Rhodes, S. Lonsdale, J. H. Wray, W. Gardham, F. Nicklas, G. Precious.

Hugh Ripley (last Wakeman, 1604).—J. B. PARKIN. *His Ladye.*—MISS THWAITES.*Pages.*—G. WOOD. W. SEATON.

MANORIAL BANNERS, in the Liberty of Ripon, attended by Heralds.

LORD RIPON'S.	<i>Bearer.</i> —W. SAGE.	<i>Herald.</i> —T. THWAITES.
SIR R. GRAHAM'S.	<i>Bearer.</i> —J. WELDON.	<i>Herald.</i> —H. BANBURY.
LADY MARY VYNER'S.	<i>Bearer.</i> —G. SMITH.	<i>Herald.</i> —J. H. KENDALL.
PIGOT'S (CLOTHERHOLME).	<i>Bearer.</i> —H. LOWLEY.	<i>Herald.</i> —
SIR H. D. INGILBY'S.	<i>Bearer.</i> —J. ADAMS.	<i>Herald.</i> —T. ADAMS.
MRS. GREENWOOD'S (BIRSTWITH).	<i>Bearer.</i> —J. EWBANK.	<i>Herald.</i> —A. CLAYTON.
MISS STAVELEY'S.	<i>Bearer.</i> —F. WATSON.	<i>Herald.</i> —A. WATSON.
MR. E. YORKE'S.	<i>Bearer.</i> —W. DINSDALE.	<i>Herald.</i> —H. ELLIS.

Banner Bearer of Clothmakers.—W. S. RUTTER.

CAR OF THE MERCERS AND CLOTHMAKERS.

Warden.—H. WRIGHTSON. *Beadle.*—R. JACKSON. *Searcher.*—J. B. BRISCOMBE.*Ladies.*—MISS WRIGHTSON. MISS B. WRIGHTSON. MISS KATE WRIGHTSON.*Livery Men.*—C. AKERS. G. PEACOCK. T. BUCK. J. BENSON.*Apprentices.*—F. FORREST. F. TAYLOR. K. GALLOWAY. J. BROOKS.*Attendant.*—A. WRIGHTSON. *Weaver.*—THOMAS RUMFITT.

Heralds and Squires (bearing banners) of the noble Knights of the Tournament.

<i>Heralds.</i>	<i>Knights.</i>	<i>Banner Bearers.</i>
H. WOODCOCK.	J. WALKER.	W. JACKSON.
H. PARKINSON.	PROFESSOR ISNARD.	W. H. BRYANT.
W. PARRATT.	A. WELLS.	H. HARKER.
H. CLARKE.	J. RADCLIFFE.	T. BURRILL.
A. LIGERTWOOD.	T. LIGERTWOOD.	C. LIGERTWOOD.
A. B. DARNTON.	H. J. SEDGWICK.	E. CLARKE.
A. C. STEEL.	H. R. SEDGWICK.	F. BURTON.

Banner Bearer of the Spurriers.—W. HARRISON.

CAR OF THE SPURRIERS.

King James I.—J. H. RADCLIFFE. *His Queen.*—MISS ALYS HURST.

Courtiers (mounted).—H. RADCLIFFE. T. W. J. SNOWDEN.

Courtier, attendant on King.—A. M. WHITAKER.

Lady-in-waiting on Queen.—MISS ADA HURST.

First Mayor of Ripon.—J. R. CALVERT.

Aldermen.—W. HARKER. W. STEEL.

BANNERS OF THE VILLAGES, in the Liberty of Ripon.

BANNER OF KILLINGHALL.	<i>Bearer.</i> —ARTHUR LAWSON.
BANNER OF LITTLETHORPE.	<i>Bearer.</i> —WILLIAM LEWIS.
BANNER OF COPT HEWICK.	<i>Bearer.</i> —HENRY LOWLEY.
BANNER OF BRIDGE HEWICK.	<i>Bearer.</i> —A. E. SWALES.
BANNER OF BISHOP THORNTON.	<i>Bearer.</i> —
BANNER OF MARKINGTON.	<i>Bearer.</i> —SAMUEL SWALES.
BANNER OF HUTTON CONYERS.	<i>Bearer.</i> —JOHN WELLS.
BANNER OF BISHOP MONKTON.	<i>Bearer.</i> —JOHN EDWARD KEMP.
BANNER OF SOUTH STAINLEY.	<i>Bearer.</i> —MIDDLETON MORRELL.
BANNER OF MIDDLESMOOR.	<i>Bearers.</i> —H. E. AND T. H. HARKER.
BANNER OF PATELEY BRIDGE.	<i>Bearer.</i> —TOM N. SKAIFE
BANNER OF BISHOPTON.	<i>Bearer.</i> —THOMAS CALVERT.
BANNER OF SHAROW.	<i>Bearer.</i> —
BANNER OF BURTON LEONARD.	<i>Bearer.</i> —JAMES WILSON.

Banner Bearer of Saddle-tree Makers.—G. HORNER.

SADDLE-TREE MAKERS' CAR.

Workman at the Forge.—GEO. MARSTON.

Workmen at Cart-Tree Blocks.—C. BENSON. G. BENSON.

Workman at Saddle-Tree Blocks.—J. BENSON.

Needle Girl at Table.—MISS POLLY BENSON.

THE BREWERS' CAR.

Brewers.—WM. LACON, JAMES SHORT, ROBERT GRAHAM, GEORGE GRAHAM, STEPHEN POLLARD, THOMAS WALLACE, GEO. MARWOOD, GEO. KNIGHT, THOS. GILL, THOMAS HOUSEMAN, ALFRED OLDHAM, FRED. GILL, JOS. IBBOTSON, JAMES WRIGHT, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, WILLIAM BENSON.

THE MILLERS' CAR.

Millers.—THOS. A. HANDSLEY, GEORGE HANDSLEY, RALPH HANDSLEY, GEORGE JOHNSON, JOHN BUCK, WILLIAM DIXON.

King Charles I. (on horseback), 1632, with Field Marshall's baton.—C. J. GARNETT.

Cavaliers.—J. D. WALLER. G. MANGLES. H. WALLER.

Groom.—T. CLAXTON.

Trade Guild Banner Bearers.

Fleishers.—E. W. SMITHSON. *Curriers.*—J. W. TODD. *Tanners.*—G. W. GOWING.

Mercers.—F. W. GRICEWOOD. *Farriers.*—W. HUTCHENSE.

Tailors.—W. PARKER. *Innholders.*—W. E. KNIGHT. *Ropemakers.*—G. GROVES.

Glovers.—C. WINTERSGILL. *Cordwainers.*—W. FORTE.

Barbers.—T. W. SMITHSON. *Chemists.*—H. ELLERKER. *Dyers.*—W. ASHBY.

Drapers.—J. R. HEMSWORTH.

REED BAND OF 9TH LANCERS.

THE SYMBOLIC GROUP.

Priestesses (under the High Priestess, MISS ANNIE MARIA STANSFIELD).—Misses Jane Pratt, Ellen Scanlon, Sarah Calverley, Helen Cooper Orton, Annie Greenwood, Lillie Ingram, Annie Walls, Louisa Adamson, Ellen O'Brien, Maud Dudgeon, Jane Dudgeon, Eliza Weatherhead, Mary Lacon, Hannah Jane Lowley, Jessie Snowden, Kate Wilson, Sarah Ellen Brown, Annie Horner, Ada Parker, Amy Woodcock, Edith Woodcock, Charlotte Ann Darnton, Florence Harmer Darnton, Mary Jane Lickley.

Two Bannerets carried by Boys.

As True Steel.—MASTER CLARK.

The Civic Horn.—GEORGE PATTISON.

As Ripon Rowels.—MASTER CLARK.

Bearers of Emblems, "Ripon."

J. HEBDEN. B. HEBDEN. J. TAYLOR. W. TAYLOR.

CITY CAR.

Genius of the City.—THE MAYORESS OF RIPON (MRS. BAYNES), enthroned, and bearing a lily sceptre.

Charity.—MISS RICHMOND. *Loyalty.*—MISS HOPPS.

Attendant Goddesses.—MISS WOOD. MISS CLARKE. MISS HEBDEN. MISS B. HEBDEN.

Rivers Ure and Skell represented by Boys.—C. WOLSTENHOLME. S. COLLIER.

Maypole Dancers.—Misses Laura Nicholson, Annie Shaw, Rose Benson, Lillie Greenwood, Laura Harrison, Jessie Binns, Annie Johnson, Gertrude Bowman, Emily Ellerker, Cissie Willows, Annie Kendall, Ada Ellerker, Louisa Smith, Kate Place, Bertha Gowing, Rose Edith Calvert, May Bishop, Lillie Parkin.

Banner of Euphrosyne.—F. HOLDSWORTH.

Banner of Aglaia.—H. HAINSTOCK.

Banner of Thalia.—J. SMITH.

CAR OF THE GRACES.

Euphrosyne.—MRS. ISHERWOOD WILLIAMSON.

Aglaia.—MISS LUKIS.

Thalia.—MISS WILLIAMSON.

Spring.—MISS HUMPHREY. *Summer.*—MISS DUFF.

Autumn.—MISS SEDGWICK. *Winter.*—MISS SIMPSON.

GEORGIAN PERIOD.

Flower Girls.—Eva Waller, Jennie Foster, Laura Harrison, Annis Hall, Emily Ellerker, Lillie Parkin, Gertie Bowman, Bertha Gowing, Harriet Hewetson, Cissy Willows, Annie Shaw, Jessie Binns, Millie Highley, Mary Ellen Binns, Daisy Highley, Mabel Mangles, Elsie Harrison, Emma Mangles, Hetty Gatenby, Louisa Pearce, Ada Ellerker, Alice Smithson, Laura Nicholson, Emma Handsley, Edith Tattersall, Rose Edith Calvert, Lilian Watson, Emma Swales, Kate Place, Lily Ann Wright, Cissy Clarke, Lillie Greenwood, Minnie Highmoor, Nellie Kennedy, Lillie Nobbs, Lella Ingleby, E. Clarke, Edith Burton, Gertrude Gowing, Nellie Benson, Emily Atkinson, Lillie Fletcher, Ettie Benson, Cissy Whitty, Edith Taylor, Louisa Smith, Sarah Lickley, Lilian Richardson.

Juvenile Maypole Dancers.—Aubrey Pullen, Annie Spilman, Amy Harker, Edie Furness, Tom Wetherill, Paul Thompson, Thomas Spence, May Parkinson, Tom Parkinson, Harry Parkinson, Charley Hall, Beatrice Hall, Mary Edmonds, Vinnie Alves, Charlie Harker, Emmie Moss, Flossie Watson, Alfred Davidson Calvert.

Page (bearing Crown).—EDWIN PULLEN.

Maypole Queen.—ETHEL PULLEN.

Train Bearers.—BERTIE KIRKLEY. STANLEY TODD.

Maids of Honour.—MYRTLE WETHERILL. FLORRY SMITH.

Kirkby Malzeard Sword Dancers.—W. COUPLAND AND T. BONWELL (Fiddlers); JAMES WATSON (Triangle); C. WATSON (Clown); T. WOOD (Vocalist); W. HARRISON, W. MOORE, JUN., ISAIAH WATSON, JOS. MOORE, JAMES MOORE, TOM MOORE (Dancers).

Horse with Pillion.—*Georgian Farmer.*—W. SPENCE. MISS SPENCE.

Shepherd with Dog.—RALPH RICHARDSON.

Shepherdess and Two Lambs.—MARY JANE MEDD.

BANNER OF THE CITY OF RIPON. *Bearer.*—JOHN PREST.

RIPON CITY AUTHORITIES.

BAND OF THE 1ST N.Y. (BEDALE) VOLUNTEERS.

Four Constables.

JOHN PICKERSGILL. FRANK HARDCASTLE. RICHARD BOWES. JOHN FORDHAM.

Bellman.—ANTHONY FLINN.

The Sergeant at Mace (wearing the Civic Horn and carrying staff of office).—W. CHAPMAN.

The Mayor of Ripon.—MR. ALDERMAN BAYNES.

Sergeant at Mace of York.

Sword Bearer of York (wearing the Cap of Maintenance).

The Lord Mayor of York.—MR. ALDERMAN TERRY.

Yorkshire and other Mayors.

MR. J. W. WOODALL (*Scarborough*).

MR. ALDERMAN RHODES (*Pontefract*).

DR. RAWLINGS, J.P. (*Hartlepool*). MR. W. M. WATSON (*Stockton*).

MR. ALDERMAN REYNOLDS (*Wakefield*).

MR. ALDERMAN T. HILL (*Bradford*). MR. ALDERMAN HORSFALL (*Halifax*).

MR. ALDERMAN T. BATEMAN FOX (*Dewsbury*).

MR. E. D. N. MARRINER (*Keighley*). MR. J. K. WILKES (*Darlington*).

MR. ALDERMAN ELLIS (*Harrogate*). MR. ALDERMAN SCHOFIELD (*Morley*).

Ripon City Chaplain.—REV. J. A. NAYLOR.

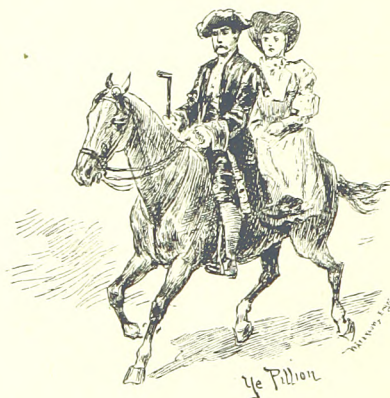
Town Clerk of Ripon.—MATTHEW KIRKLEY.

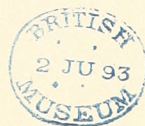
Aldermen.—J. B. LEE. S. TOMLINSON. T. R. MOUNTAIN. T. HARGRAVE.

Councillors.—H. M. THIRLWAY. T. HILL. P. BRAITHWAITE. F. SMITH. E. COTTAM.

S. HARRISON. J. HARRISON. J. KEARSLEY. G. INGLEBY. C. WATSON.

City Auditors.—JOHN WOOD. T. LELAND BROWNE.









ROBIN HOOD
AND
YE CURTALL FRYER.

AN
OPEN-AIR PLAY,
BY
AUGUSTIN DAWTREY.



THE TRADITIONAL SPOT, NEAR THE ABBEY.

PREFACE.

The Ballad of the famous Encounter between Robin Hood and ye Curtall Fryer at Fountains Abbey, on which this play is founded, is from a black letter copy, corrected by a much earlier one in the Pepysian library. Printed by H. Gosson, 1610. For reference, the Ballad is printed at the end of this play.

Dr. Stukeley surmises that the curtall friar was of the Franciscan order, and so called from the cord or rope "which they wore round the waist to whip themselves with." Other authorities claim that he was a monk of Fountains Abbey, which was of the Cistercian order, and was named after his curtal (or "cur") dogs.

In representation, some portions of this play may have to be passed over. If time does not allow of the whole being given, the Invisible Chorus, the duet on page 114, beginning "Now, by my faith," the Chorus "The Captain's Horn," on page 115, and Will Scarlett's song, "O'er musty books," on page 117, will be omitted, together with some of the connecting dialogue.

A. D.

CHARACTERS REPRESENTED.

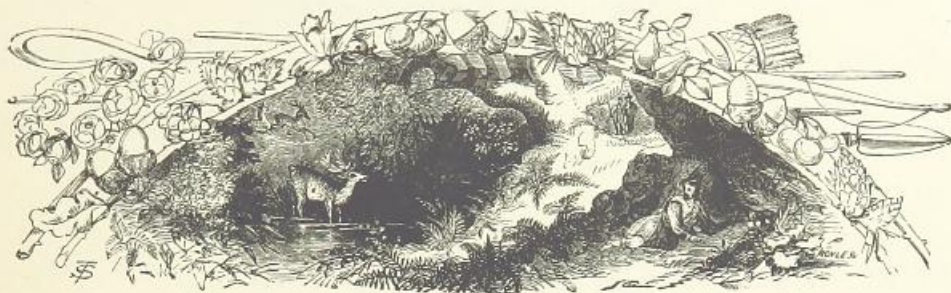
ROBIN HOOD	<i>Barytone</i> .	MR. C. KNOWLES.
LITTLE JOHN	<i>Bass</i> .	MR. W. BRETT.
WILL SCARLETT	<i>Tenor</i> .	MR. HARROP.
CURTALL FRYER	<i>Bass</i> .	MR. MARK LANDON.
MUCH, THE MILLER'S SON	<i>Tenor</i> .	MR. A. BROWN.
FIFTY FORESTERS	CHORUS OF MEN AND BOYS.	
FIFTY CURTAL DOGS	CHORUS OF BOYS (under MR. LICKLEY).	
MONKS	(Under the direction of MR. RENDER).	

CHORUS MASTER	<i>Tenor</i> .	MR. FRED CRAVEN.
STAGE MANAGER		MR. W. SIMPSON.

The Play produced under the direction of

MR. D'ARCY FERRIS MASTER OF THE REVELS.

Music composed and arranged by the Author and Director.



ROBIN HOOD AND YE CURTALL FRYER.

—o—
SCENE : *The Traditional Spot, near Fountains Abbey.*
—o—

INVISIBLE CHORUS.

He comes, he comes, the outlaw bold,
From forest glade, from darksome wood ;
Whose story our forefathers told,
The dauntless, fearless Robin Hood.

In Fountain's dale, long years ago,
Before the Abbey's overthrow,
Met Friar and Robin—foe to foe,
Long years ago, long years ago.

That summer day they stoutly fought,
And held each other's life at nought :
With bow and sword they madly wrought,
They stoutly fought, they stoutly fought.

To try a bout again they come,
Again the verdant dale they roam ;
From cloisters and from forest home,
Again they come, again they come.

(Three blasts on horns. Then, enter Robin Hood on horseback, followed by Little John, Will Scarlett, and the fifty merry men, on foot, from behind Abbey, L. H. Symphony by band as they appear).

Solo and Chorus.

Chorus of Foresters.

Hurrah for the life of the forest glade,
Sing merrily boys, hurrah !
The grass green vale and the woodland shade,
Hurrah ! Hurrah !! Hurrah !!!

Solo.—Robin.

1.

No monarch hath kingdom so fair as my own,
Or courtiers so brave and so true ;
A rock 'neath the bows of an oak is my throne,
My laws are both simple and few.
I take from a lord or a bishop his gold,
And give to the halt and the lame ;
The weak I protect, and I shelter the old—
Robin Hood—Robin Hood is my name.

Chorus.

Robin Hood—Robin Hood is his name.
Hurrah for the life, &c.

2.

I love not the court, and I care not for kings,
All pomp I do truly despise ;
To me comes no sorrow on pestilent wings,
I live in the smiles of the skies.
The birds are my minstrels, and joyous their strains,
The moss-covered earth is my bed ;
With toll from the trav'ler I add to my gains,
What care I for the price on my head.

Chorus.

What cares *he* for the price on his head !
Hurrah for the life, &c.

Robin dismounts, and horse is led away by one of the men.

Robin : Now my gallant Will Scarlett, here at last have we arrived, and faith 'tis a pretty spot. What sayest thou, Little John ?

L. John : Pretty enough, as is every spot on which the jolly monks have set their seal. But what of this friar whose fame hath tempted thee to journey so far from Nottingham ?

Robin : Aye, what of him ? Brave Will here can tell us, for 'twas he brought us news of this man of mettle.

Will : All I know, 'tis hereabouts he is to be met with. He hath become a terror to rogues of the shire, by reason of the weight of his arm. Folks say he hath never been beat in a quarrel this seven long years.

Robin : He shall be beat to-day, and that with *my* good sword, else must he hack me to pieces.

L. John : (laughs). I think thou made that same promise to me when first we met, but I tanned thy hide, my noble captain.

Robin: Ha! ha! true, and if this friar be as good a man as thee—if he can kill buck and doe and take his part in combat—why then I want him in merry Sherwood.

Will: Mind he doth not bury thee here in Fountain's dale, Robin. They say he hath ere now killed his man.

L. John: Aye, beware, captain, beware.

Robin (decisively): I tell you I will neither eat nor sleep till this curtal friar and I have had a bout.

Trio.

Robin: Now list unto me, you two.

John and Will: We do.

Robin: Yes, list unto me, you two.
You know my desire
To conquer the friar.

J. and W.: (*blow horns derisively*). Too too, too tootle, too too.

Robin: You think he my strength may subdue.

John and Will: We do.

Robin: You think he can beat me, do you?
Well all I can say,
I will give him fair play.

John and Will: (*horns, as before*).

Robin: This friar shall give in to me.

John and Will: You'll see.

Robin: I vow he shall give in to me.
I'll ride on his back,
Or his skull I will crack.

John and Will: (*horns, as before*).

Robin: I'll stretch him out dead on the lea.

John and Will: Maybe.

Robin: I'll humble him here on the lea.
And now you may go
Till my horn I shall blow.

All: (*on horns*). Too too, &c., &c.

Robin: Away then, to the forest, but go not beyond earshot of my horn.
And so he is no mean foe, eh? Ah, time will tell his worth.

(*Exit L. H., behind Abbey—all except Robin.*

He advances a little).

Enter Curtal Friar R. H.—He is singing in a rapt manner, and pays no attention to Robin, who looks critically at friar.

*Duet.**Solo—Friar. (Slow time).*

I love to hear the lark at morn
His cheery psalm upraise ;
On calm, unruffled breezes borne,
He chaunts creation's praise.

Solo—Robin. (Quick time).

So, so, my gentle friar,
You're a strong man in the choir,
But what are you face to face with fearless foe ?
Can you take your part in action
To an archer's satisfaction ?
Can you give a sturdy yeoman blow for blow ?

*(Friar takes no heed).**Chorus—Friars.*

I love the dewy grass to tread,
Whence healthful odours rise ;
And see the azure o'er my head,
The cloud-becurtained skies.

Solo—Robin. (Quick time).

Ho ! ho ! my curtal friar,
You may heavenward aspire,
But I'll bring you back to earth with sudden shock.
While your peaceful way you're wending,
You are not to me attending,
Else your dreamy pate I'd open with a knock.

Chorus—Friars.

Though not a living man I dread,
All vulgar brawls I shun,
And seek at night my humble bed
With thoughts of kindness done.

Solo—Robin. (Quick time).

Come, come, my worthy friar,
'Tis your service I require,
I'm a wand'rer and a stranger in the dale.
It is useless to dissemble,
Look on me, good man, and tremble,
For I'll make that ruddy visage wan and pale.

- Friar* : Would'st thou discourse with me, my son ?
Robin : That would I, and to some purpose, friar.
Friar : Be speedy, then, for thou dost disturb my meditations.
Robin : Of what ? The fat capon that lines thy paunch ? That, methinks, may disturb thy digestion ?
Friar : What is thy will ?
Robin : 'Tis not made yet, but *thine* needs to be.
Friar : My will now is to pass on in peace.
Robin : Hold !—Seest thou that brook ?
Friar : I do ; but think not I will brook thy banter.
Robin : Do'st threaten me ?
Friar : I threaten no man.
Robin : Good.—Well, observe ; my business *lies* on the other side the stream.
Friar : I fear thou *liest* on this.
Robin : Take heed.—I say my wish is to cross the brook.
Friar : What hinders thee ?
Robin : Nothing but the fear of getting wet. I was ever like a cat, and could not bear my feet to touch water.
Friar : Perchance the same may be said of thy lips.
Robin (reflectively) : Now if I had an ass—
Friar : What then ?
Robin : I might ride over on its back.
Friar : Perchance it would not take thee. Asses are dull, and, moreover, stubborn.
Robin : So I see.
Friar : What dost thou mean ?
Robin : Why, that thou art my ass.
Friar : I !
Robin : Even thyself. Thine ears attest it ; thy long visage proves it ; and if thou hast not yet a stripe on thy back I will soon put one there.
Friar : Marry come up, this is not to be borne.
Robin : But *I* am to be borne, and that across the water. Obey me on the instant, or it will be the worse for thee.

(Jumps on friar's back, who for a moment stands irresolute—then carries Robin over brook, and puts him gently down on other side).
Robin : Well carried, sir friar.
Friar : Thou art a heavy weight, my fine fellow.
Robin : I warrant me not so heavy as thy sins. And now, good day.
Friar : Nay, nay. Be not in such haste. To speak as thou spoke—my business lies on the other side the brook.
Robin : Then get to thy business. What hinders thee ?
Friar : Nothing, but that I have a mind to save my legs from further wetting. It is my turn now to need an ass.

Robin : Sing one of thy doleful staves ; it may attract a wandering brother.

Friar : That is unnecessary, since I have one here.

[*Touches Robin, who lays his hand on sword menacingly*].

Robin : By the mass if thou—

Friar : Tut, tut. I have served thy turn ; thou must now serve mine.

Robin : I serve no man save myself.

Friar : Thou art an easy master then, by thy looks. Nevertheless, for once I shall make thee my beast of burden.

Robin : Beast ?

Friar : Come, come, I will put more virtue on thy back than ever thy heart hath carried. Be thou docile. (*Sarcastic*). I have a way of dealing with stupid animals. (*Jumps on his back*). Whoa, Jack, whoa. Now move thee. Stir thy stumps.—Klick, Klick.

(*Urges Robin to the water. As Robin carries him across friar sings. Arriving on other side he is put gently down*).

Friar : Well carried, my sturdy steed. If thou had'st refused it would have bred thee pain. Good day, and my benison on thee.

Robin : Stay, thou curtal friar. I am on the wrong side the water.

Friar : I am on the right side, and that suffices me.

Robin : Nevertheless I must press thee into my service again. I will put more valour on thy back than ever thy heart hath carried. (*Imitates friar's manner*). Be thou docile. I have a way of dealing with stupid animals. (*Jumps on friar's back*). Whoa, Jack, whoa. Now move thee. Stir thy stumps. Klick ! Klick !

(*Urges friar to water, which he again enters. When they come to middle stream the friar stops*).

Friar : Hark thee, my fine fellow, canst thou swim ?

Robin : No.

Friar : Then thou must sink !

(*Throws Robin from his back into the water. They scramble out on the side on which they entered. Robin is now in a rage. Friar laughs at him*).

Duet.

Robin : Now by my faith I'll break thy pate,

Friar : I'll tan thy hide thou stubborn fool.

Robin : Thy like I have not met of late.

Friar : Keep cool, my yeoman bold, keep cool.

2.

Both : { Now shall the dale with blows resound,
Till one lies helpless on the ground.
So have a care, thyself defend,
And fortune the best man attend.

3.

Friar : Thy braggart ways have brought thee woe.

Robin : Thy daring, friar, hath won thee pain.

Friar : Soon on the grass I'll lay thee low.

Robin : Thou ne'er shalt see thy mates again.

4.

Both : Now shall the dale, &c.

(*As before*).

(*Robin shoots an arrow at friar, who wards it off with shield.*

Excited music through combat).

Friar : Shoot on, my fine fellow. If thou shootest a summer's day long thy mark I will not shun.

(*Robin continues shooting till his arrows are all spent, the friar laughing at him, and making sarcastic comments, as—*)

Friar : Well missed, my hearty, try thy luck again.

(*A shot from Robin*).

I'm tougher than a forest deer—though this bout will be dear to thee.

(*Another shot*).

Why, that was like a cardinal's sermon—o'er my head ; but ere long I'll have thee at my feet.

(*Another shot*).

(*They finally fall to with swords, and after fierce combat Robin is brought to his knees, friar standing over him about to strike. Music now ceases*).

Robin : A boon, a boon. I ask it on my knee ; let me put my horn to my mouth and blow blasts three.

Friar : That will I, for thy horn I do not doubt—so blow so passing well that both thy eyes fall out.

(*Robin blows 3 times.—Enter merry men R. H. as before. Friar looks on in astonishment*).

Chorus and March of Merry Men.

1.

The captain's horn hath sounded thrice,

He calls us to his aid ;

We yeomen all attend his call,

For he must be obeyed.

'Tis Robin Hood of merry Sherwood,

The lord of buck and doe ;

We serve him well in dale and fell—

No other lord we know.

Refrain.

The captain's horn, &c.

(*First 4 lines of verse 1*).

2.

With faithful hearts we do his will,

Whatever that may be ;

And well we know each trusty bow

Is from a trusty tree.

With sword and buckler too we fight,
Nor man nor beast we fear,
When from Robin Hood of merry Sherwood
Thrice sounding horn we hear.

Refrain.

The captain's horn, &c.

(*First 4 lines of verse 1*).

Friar : Whose men are these?

Robin : Mine, Sir Friar.

Friar : And who art thou?

All merry men : (*shout*) Robin Hood—Hurrah!

Friar : The outlaw of the forest?

Robin : Even so.

Friar : I thought, marry, I had met a tough customer. But do not you fear to come
in my way—you on whose heads a price is set? (*Flourishes sword menacingly*).

Little John : I know not for the rest, but on *my* pate everything sits lightly.

All the men : And so say we.

Solo—Little John.

1.

My heart's like a feather
That floats on the breeze ;
In fair or foul weather
I'm e'er at my ease.
When liquor I'm quaffing
I'm joking away,
And cheerily laughing
Like school lad at play.

(*Refrain, to be sung first by Little John alone, then repeated by the whole chorus*).

Then heigho, listen to me,
Mirth is the rarest philosophy.
Heigho, heigho, heigho !

2.

As ripe as a cherry
The lips of my lass ;
And why I'm so merry
It thus comes to pass :
I laugh when I meet her,
I laugh when we part,
And lovingly greet her
Who lives in my heart.

(*Refrain and chorus as before*).

3.

The monk oft is grieving
 O'er venison gone,
 And heavy sighs heaving
 That now he has none.
 Of bygone joys thinking
 Will never cure pain,
 But temp'rately drinking
 Revives them again.

(Refrain and chorus).

4.

Yet love and a bottle
 Are dangers I'm told,
 The one burns your throttle,
 The other grows cold.
 Still kiss lips of cherry
 Whenever you may,
 Be wise as you're merry,
 And care will away.

(Refrain and chorus).

All the men : Bravely sung, little John, bravely sung.

Friar : Aye, 'tis well chaunted, and truly the sentiment of the song is good withal.
 But mirth is a sort of philosophy I do not know so much about as I ought.

Will Scarlett : Then I'll give thee a lesson, friar.

Friar : Who art thou?

Will : Will Scarlett, at thy service.

Friar : Well, let me have thy lesson. Wilt teach me in rhyme with a cheery stave to
 carry the matter more pleasantly.

Will : That will I.

Solo—Will Scarlett.

1.

O'er musty books
 In cloistered nooks
 The scholar seeks his joy ;
 So day by day
 He waxes grey,
 Still simple as a boy.
 On nature's face
 He cannot trace
 The beauties heaven hath wrought,
 The reason why—
 He will not try,
 Because he ne'er was taught.

(Refrain following to be sung first by Will, and then by full chorus).

Refrain.

If you would learn,
And truth discern,
To nature you must go ;
To birds that teach,
And stones that preach,
And streams that singing flow.

2.

The miser thinks
The gold he chinks
Outweighs the wisest lore ;
Poor fool is he,
And cannot see
How trifling is his store.
It is not worth
One sod of earth
O'er which we freemen roam ;
The wide domain
Of hill and plain
Which gives us food and home.

(Refrain and chorus).

3.

'Neath forest tree
Philosophy,
Like modest violet grows,
It does not scorn
The prickly thorn,
It blossoms on the rose.
'Tis nature's care,
And everywhere
Amid her works 'tis found,
From midnight star
That glows afar,
To caverns underground.

(Refrain and chorus).

(*Robin blows horn. His men put arrows to bows and point at friar, who falls on one knee before Robin*).

Friar : A boon, a boon, the same I gave to thee ; let me put my fist to my mouth and whistle whistles three.

Robin : That will I do, or else I were to blame ; so puff thou out thy cheeks and put my horn to shame.

(*Friar whistles thrice. Enter from L. H. of Abbey the friar's dogs. Consternation of Robin and his men*).

Solo and Chorus—Friar and Dogs.

Friar : Here come my dogs, for my whistle they know.

Dogs : Bow-ow-ow ow ! Bow-ow-ow-ow !

Friar : Ready are they for a friend or a foe.

Dogs : Bow-ow-ow-ow ! Bow-ow-ow-ow !

(*Prolonged howl on key note and its octave*).

I.

Friar : The friend of man, a faithful friend
 When others turn aside,
A service his which hath no end
 Whatever luck betide.
A guardian he o'er childhood's feet,
 A gentle guard and kind ;
A comrade in the city street,
 And eyes unto the blind.

Refrain.

Friar : Good dogs, will you attend me ?

Dogs : Bow-ow ! Bow-ow !

Friar : Brave dogs, will you defend me ?

Dogs : Bow-ow ! Bow-ow !

Friar : Here come my dogs, &c.

(*Prolonged howl*).

2.

Friar : The huntsman loves his noble steed,
 But loves his hounds as well ;
Their joy he shares whene'er they speed
 O'er meadow, flood, and fell.
The dog is soldier of the farm,
 Whose stores he doth defend ;
A sentinel to give alarm,
 Man's one unchanging friend.

(*Refrain, &c., as before, down to prolonged howl*).

Robin: Whose dogs are these?

Friar: Mine. There is one for each of thy men, and me for thee.

Robin: Nay, nay, that will not do.

(Two dogs seize Robin, one on each side, and tear his mantle off. The men begin shooting arrows at them, with no effect, save that the dogs run and pick up the arrows. Friar is delighted, and encourages dogs, some of which struggle with the men and bark furiously. Slight cessation of hostilities after a time, when Little John approaches friar).

Little John: Take up thy dogs. I bid thee, friar, take up thy dogs.

Friar: Whose man art thou that comes to prate to me?

Little John: I am Little John, Robin Hood's man.

Friar: For neither he nor thee care I.

Little John: Nor I for thee. If thou dost not take up thy dogs I will take up both them and their master.

Friar: Let's see thee do it, thou long man with a little name.

(Little John shoots amongst dogs, one of which falls howling with each arrow. After a few shots—)

Friar: Hold thy hand, my fine fellow, thy master and I will agree.

(Some Foresters here retire to fetch Deer they had left when hastily summoned by Robin's horn).

Robin: I'm glad to hear thee say so, for 'tis good news to me.

If thou fair Fountain's dale wilt leave for Nottingham as fair,

Thee and thy dogs together, both, our merry life shall share.

Each week a noble for thy fee, new clothes each holiday,

Enough of venison and wine, with not a groat to pay.

Friar: 'Tis tempting, Robin, for I know thy fame is through the land,

And so thy offer I will take—and on it there's my hand.

(Shakes hands with Robin).

Robin: Ah! Here come the Foresters.

(Enter Merry Men, singing "What shall he have who killed the deer," Will Scarlett is borne on the shoulders of two men, and the deer carried on a pole by two more behind. Friar beckons a monk, who repairs to the Abbey, and returns with pitchers of ale, &c., other friars serve men all round).

Robin : Hither, Rob the Songster, and sing a lay.

Rob approaches and sings.

Under the greenwood tree
Who loves to dwell with me,
And tune his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat.
Come hither ! Come hither !
Here shall he see no enemy
But winter and rough weather.
Come hither ! Come hither !

Friar : Well sung ! I love a greenwood lay.

Much : Aye, thou sings better than a gander with a shaft in his neck.

Friar : That's a terrible fellow.—Why don't you get cured ?

Much : Because I like my distemper too well.

Robin : Well, here's to thy health, Friar, and to our next merry meeting. (*To men*).
Ho ! merry men, give the Friar a greeting, since he has served us right well, and step it
on the sward in honour of this day ; for so long as Fountains Abbey shall stand, Robin
Hood and the Curtal Friar shall never be forgot.

(*All dance, singing*).

Chorus.

Now let us trill a merry stave,
And sing a loud huzzah !
In praise of Robin Hood so brave,
Huzzah ! true boys, huzzah !
Let all in chorus join and sing
Huzzah ! Huzzah ! Huzzah !
Now let us trill, &c.

As 'neath the woodland shade we rove,
From care and sorrow free,
To make the forest ring we love,
For merry souls are we.
Let all in chorus join and sing
Huzzah ! Huzzah ! Huzzah !
As 'neath the woodland, &c.

And everywhere, both night and day,
Bold Robin Hood we will obey.

(*They all form a rough procession, circle stage and exit up L.*)



ROBIN HOOD AND THE CURTALL FRYER.

In summer time, when leaves grow green,
And flowers are fresh and gay,
Robin Hood and his merry men
Were disposed to play.

Then some would leape, and some would runne.
And some would use artillery ;
"Which of you can a good bow draw,
A good archer for to be ?

"Which of you can kill a bucke
Or who can kill a doe ;
Or who can kill a hart of Greece,
Five hundreth foot him fro ?"

Will Skadlocke he kild a bucke,
And Midge he kild a doe ;
And Little John kild a hart of Greece,
Five hundreth foot him fro.

"God's blessing on thy heart," said Robin Hood,
"That hath such a shot for me ;
I would ride my horse a hundred miles,
To find one could match thee."

That caused Will Skadlocke to laugh,
He laughed full heartily :
"There lives a curtall fryer in Fountaines Abbey
Will beate both him and thee.

"The curtall fryer in Fountaines Abbey
Well can a strong bow draw,
He will beat you and your yeomen,
Set them all on a row."

Robin Hood he took a solemne oath,
It was by Mary free,
That he would neither eate nor drinke,
"Till the fryer he did see.

Robin Hood put on his harnesse goode,
On his head a cap of steel,
Broad sword and buckler by his side,
And they became him weele.

He tooke his bow into his hand,
It was made of a trusty tree,
With a sheafe of arrowes at his belt,
And to Fountaine Dale went he.

And comming unto Fountaine Dale,
No further he would ride ;
There he was aware of the curtall fryer,
Walking by the water side.

The fryer had on a harnesse good,
On his head a cap of steel,
Broad sword and buckler by his side,
And they became him weele.

Robin Hood lighted off his horse,
And tyed him to a thorne ;
"Carry me over the water, thou curtall fryer,
Or else thy life's forlone."

The fryer tooke Robin Hood on his backe,
Deepe water he did bestride,
And spake neither good word nor bad,
"Till he came at the other side.

Lightly leapt Robin offe the fryer's backe ;
The fryer said to him againe,
"Carry me over this water, thou fine fellow,
Or it shall breed thy paine."

Robin Hood took the fryer on his backe,
Deepe water he did bestride,
And spake neither good word nor bad,
"Till he came at the other side.

Lightly leapt the fryer off Robin Hood's backe,
Robin Hood said to him againe,
"Carry me over this water, thou curtall fryer,
Or it shall breed thy paine."

The fryer took Robin on's backe againe,
And stept in to the knee,
"Till he came at the middle streame,
Neither good nor bad spake he ;

And coming to the middle streame,
There he threw Robin in ;
"And chuse thee, chuse thee, fine fellow,
Whether thou wilt sink or swim."

Robin Hood swam to a bush of broome,
The fryer to a wigger* wand ;
Bold Robin Hood is gone to shore,
And took his bowe in his hand.

One of his best arrowes under his belt,
To the fryer he let fly ;
The curtall fryer with his steele buckler,
Did put that arrow by.

"Shoot on, shoot on, thou fine fellow,
Shoot as thou hast begun ;
If thou shoot here a summer's day,
Thy marke I will not shun."

Robin Hood shot passing well,
"Till his arrows all were gane ;
They tooke their swords and steele bucklers,
They fought with night and maine.

From ten o' th' clock that very day,
"Till four 'i th' afternoon ;
Then Robin Hood came to his knee,
Of the fryer to beg a boone.

* Willow.

"A boone, a boone, thou curtall fryer,
I beg it on my knee;
Give me leave to set my horne to my mouth,
And to blow blasts three."

"That I will do," said the curtall fryer,
"Of thy blasts I have no doubt;
I hope thoult blow so passing well,
Till both thy eyes fall out."

Robin Hood set his horne to his mouth,
He blew out blasts three;
Halfe a hundreth yeomen, with bowes bent,
Came raking over the lee.

"Whose men are these," said the fryer,
"That come so hastily?"
"These are mine;" said Robin Hood,
"Fryer, what is that to thee?"

"A boone, a boone," said the curtall fryer,
"The like I gave to thee;
Give me leave to set my fist to my mouth,
And to whute whues three."

"That will I doe," said Robin Hood,
"Or else I were to blame;
Three whues in a fryer's fist
Would make me glad and faine."

The fryer set his fist to his mouth,
And whuted whues three:
Halfe a hundreth good band-dogs*
Came running over the lee.

"Here's for every man a dog,
And I myselfe for thee."
"Nay, by my faith," said Robin Hood,
"Fryer, that may not be."

Two dogs at once to Robin Hood did goe,
The one behind, the other before,
Robin Hood's mantle of Lincolne greene
Off from his backe they tore.

And whether his men shot east or west,
Or they shot north or south,
The curtall dogs, so taught they were,
They kept the arrows in their mouth.

"Take up thy dogs," said Little John,
"Fryer, at my bidding be."
"Whose man art thou," said the curtall fryer,
"Comes here to prate with me?"

"I am Little John, Robin Hood's man,
Fryer, I will not lie;
If thou take not up thy dogs soone,
I'll take up them and thee."

Little John had a bow in his hand,
He shot with might and main;
Soon halfe a score of the fryer's dogs
Lay dead upon the plain.

"Hold thy hand, good fellow," said the curtall fryer,
"Thy master and I will agree;
And we will have new orders taken
With all the hast may be."

"If thou wilt forsake fair Fountaines Dale,
And Fountaines Abbey free,
Every Sunday throwout the yeere,
A noble shall be thy fee:

"And every holliday through the yeere,
Changed shall thy garment be,
If thou wilt goe to faire Nottingham,
And there remaine with me."

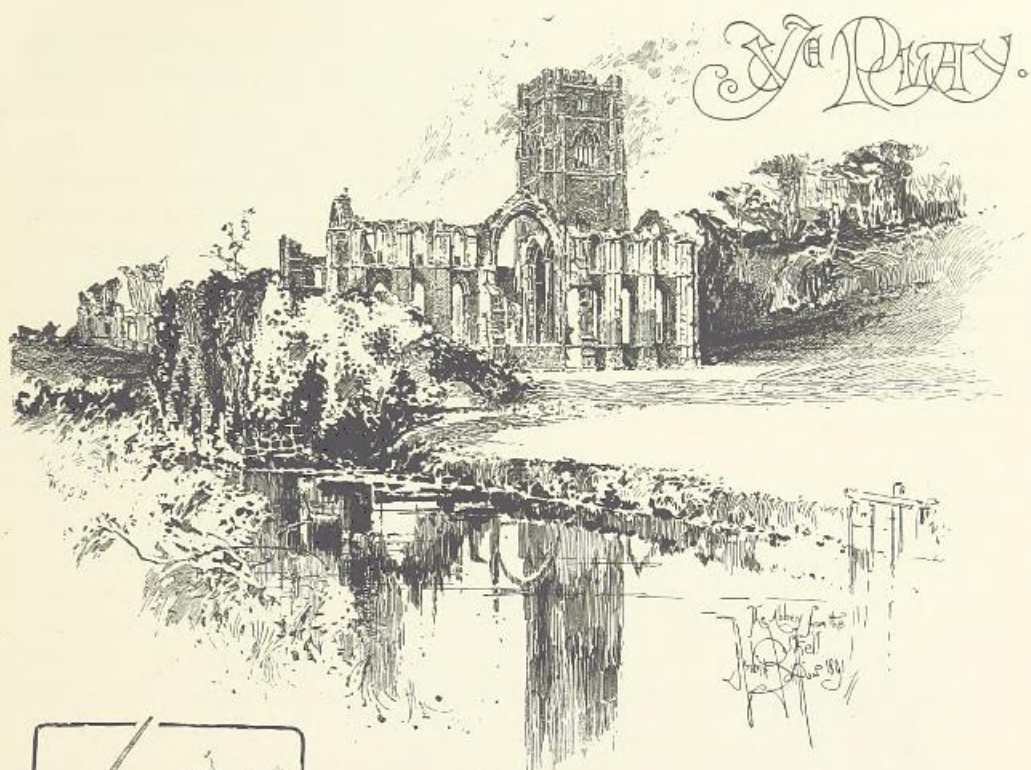
This curtall fryer had kept Fountaines dale
Seven long yeeres and more,
There was neither knight, lord, nor earle,
Could make him yield before.

* So called from their being tied up at night.



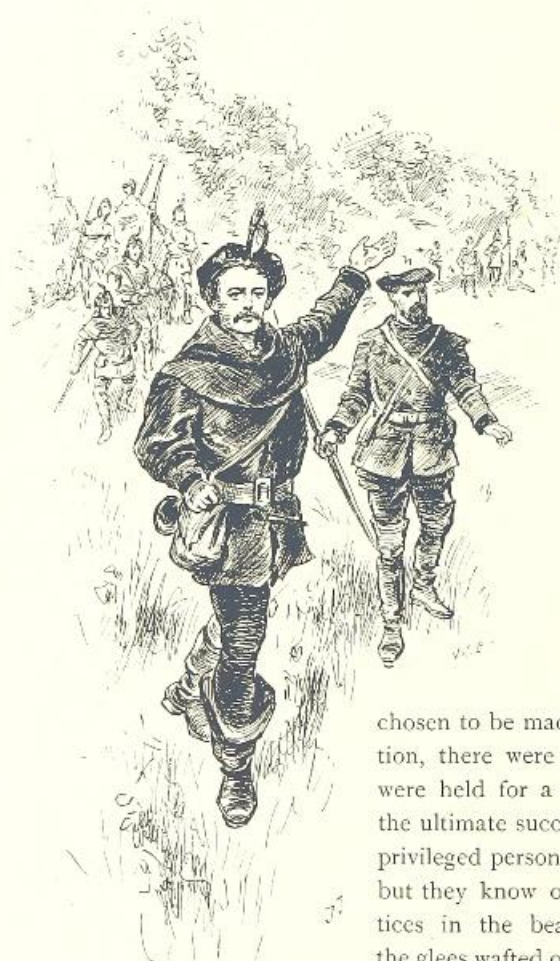






IT was a strange sight which the old Abbey, then in all its pride and glory, witnessed on that memorable day hundreds of years ago ; but on Friday its grim and stern ruins looked down majestically on one even more strange. Few but the twittering birds and the startled deer were the witnesses of Robin's overthrow by the Friar of old, but the defeat of his representative on Friday was watched with interest by thousands. Seldom has the sun shone on a more brilliant scene. The dale in which the Abbey stands must be familiar to many. A space of green sward lying between two eminences, one skirted by a stream of water and the other crowned with trees, presents now-a-days as pretty a scene as may be found in the North. In this space, facing the stream of water, were placed a number of seats in an enclosure, with accommodation for about a thousand persons. Shortly before the hour announced for the commencement of the play every seat was occupied, while behind and alongside were gathered four or five thousand more spectators. The most casual observer could not have failed to be struck with the beauty of the scene. Every one was in holiday attire ;—the gay and many-coloured dresses of the ladies, mingled here and there with the more sombre attire of the gentlemen, the dark green of the foliage in the background, the grey walls of the Abbey on one side, and the green grass stretching away in the distance on the other, all went to make up a picture

which is not likely to fade soon from the memories of those who were fortunate enough to see it. But this was not all; the finishing touch of the master hand was needed, and it was soon applied. Slowly those who had been taking part in the pageant marched through the space set apart for the mimic combat, and were grouped in front of the enclosure. The old world costumes and the new! It was a strange contrast, but the flowing robes of the Druids and monks, the different-hued uniforms of the Saxon soldiers and the Roman legion, the gay trappings of the heralds and attendants, and the picturesque dresses of the ladies, converted what before was a beautiful picture, into a spectacle of unusual magnificence. Care had been taken to restore to the scene of the combat some of its pristine appearance, by the collection of brushwood, heather, and logs of wood; the stage had also been "dressed" like a piece of forest-land, by the insertion of trees where none before existed.



It was a happy thought which occurred to the promoters of the Ripon Millenary Festival, to give a representation of the encounter between Robin and the Friar, on the spot where the original combat is said to have taken place. The idea, once suggested, was taken up *con amore*. Under the able management of Mr. D'Arcy Ferris, volunteers for the various characters were soon found, and the parts were allotted as follows—Robin Hood, Mr. C. H. Knowles (baritone); Little John, Mr. W. Brett (bass); Will Scarlett, Mr. Harrop (tenor); the Curtall Fryer, Mr. Mark Landon; and Much, the Miller's Son, Mr. A. Brown. The characters of the Foresters were taken by men and boys resident in the neighbourhood, and a number of boys were

chosen to be made up as curtall dogs; while, in addition, there were fourteen monks. Careful rehearsals were held for a few weeks, and these gave earnest of the ultimate success of the representation. Only a few privileged persons attended these rehearsals, and none but they know of the pleasure of witnessing the practices in the beautiful summer evenings, and hearing the glees wafted on the calm air in lovely Fountain-dale.

A short stave, sung by the foresters, taken from Hatton's Cantata, "Robin Hood," heralded their approach, and as they came bounding into the glade, in their coats of Lincoln green, armed with cross-bows, English bows, with quivers of arrows at their backs, and

short swords at their sides, the play began. In a few minutes Robin, mounted on horse-back, dashed up, attended by his *fidus Achates*, Little John, and Will Scarlett. Some banter was exchanged between the three with reference to the outlaw's proposed encounter with the friar, and he was told to beware lest he was beaten. Little John laughingly reminding him that he has proved him not to be invincible. A very pretty trio, with more banter, is sung by the three, and then Robin dismisses his men to kill a buck, but telling them to keep within earshot of his horn. While the outlaw sat musing on a log of wood, a group of hideous witches entered, and bade him "beware!" they disappeared, then the stillness was again broken by the matin song of the monks, who, heedless of the intruder, wandered for some time through the glade. The friar whom Robin had come to see left their ranks, and walked alone in deep meditation. This was no other than Mr. Mark Landon, who thoroughly looked the jolly monk of ancient history. Robin, impatient of the delay, broke rudely in upon the friar's thoughts, and with various taunts at length aroused him. The upshot of it was that

Robin insisted on the friar carrying him over the river Skell which runs hard by on the other side. This the friar did, but having reached the otherside, insisted on the outlaw performing for him a like service, and carrying him back. Robin objected in vain, and though much mortified

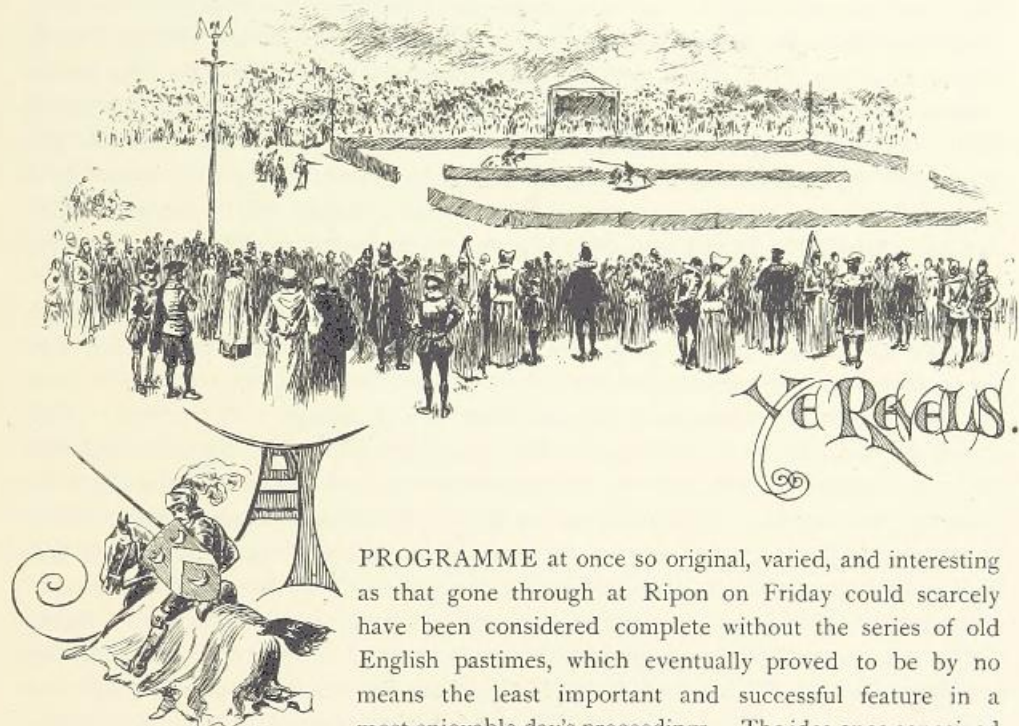


had to do as he was bid. But hardly had they reached the other side when Robin again mounted the friar's broad back and merrily singing, urged the friar into the stream. But his singing was soon cut short, for the friar, stopping in the middle of the stream, threw Robin from his back. They scrambled to the

bank, and Robin picking up his bow, fitted an arrow to the string, and fired at the friar, who avoided the shaft by stepping on one side. In the same way he dodged the arrows until the outlaw's quiver was exhausted, and they then fell to with swords. For some time the woods rang with the clash of the steel, and then Robin was disarmed. He cried for mercy, and begged to be allowed to blow three times on his horn, a request which the friar at once granted. Hardly had the notes died away, ere, to the friar's dismay and astonishment, the woods were filled with armed men, who came trooping in from all directions. It was his turn then to crave a boon, which was granted, that he might whistle three times on his fingers. The signal was at once answered by the appearance of a number of dogs, who gathered round the friar. The foresters fired at them, but in vain, until two attacked Robin, whereupon Little John used his arrows to such good effect as to kill several. A truce was proclaimed, and in the end a bargain was struck, by which the friar agreed to join Robin's band with his dogs. After the friar had feasted the foresters, and Mr. Ferris, as a monk, had tunelessly sung "Under the greenwood tree," the play ended with a chorus, in which all took part, while some of the foresters marched round the glade with a buck, which Will Scarlett had just killed, slung on a pole. The play as presented on Friday

was an imposing spectacle ; and the large concourse of spectators who witnessed it demonstrated their approbation of the respective actors by repeated applause. The title rôle of the play was taken by Mr. C. H. Knowles, of Harrogate, whose capital acting and singing met with unqualified approval. In the delivery of his "lines" he was heard to great advantage, and scored considerably thereby. Mr. W. Brett was effective as "Little John:" his singing being warmly applauded. Mr. Harrop and Mr. Brown were worthy of praise in the enactment of their respective parts. Mr. Mark Landon, as the "Curtall Friar," proved himself a capable actor, and was much appreciated. The singing of the foresters and monks was a decided feature, and credit is due to Mr. Fred Craven, the chorus master. Mr. Lickley is to be complimented on his training of the boys who took the part of the dogs. Doubtless much of the success of the performance was attributable to the efforts of Mr. D'Arcy Ferris (Master of the Revels). Mr. W. Simpson was the stage manager, and Mr. Harold Clarke the property master. The band of the 9th Lancers accompanied the different selections in the play in a very praiseworthy manner. The play of "Robin Hood and ye Curtall Fryer," which occupied about an hour, was a great success, and the respective performers were most deservedly applauded for their efforts.





PROGRAMME at once so original, varied, and interesting as that gone through at Ripon on Friday could scarcely have been considered complete without the series of old English pastimes, which eventually proved to be by no means the least important and successful feature in a most enjoyable day's proceedings. The idea once conceived was carried out with all that completeness and strict regard for detail which was so characteristic of the Millenary festivities. The ground set apart for this portion of the day's proceedings adjoined the open air theatre in which the play of "Robin Hood" was enacted. Situated as it was in a pretty valley, amid gentle slopes crowned with large trees of luxuriant foliage, and intersected by a small stretch of ornamental water, there was a privacy and seclusion lent to this *al fresco* gathering which was one of its chief charms. The games took place as it were under the very shadow of Fountains Abbey, whose clear, bold outlines, lent a picturesqueness to one of the prettiest spectacles, which all who were privileged to witness it agreed they had never seen surpassed. The jousts and tournaments of themselves carried the spectators back to days which the ruins of the old Abbey seemed especially associated with, and which, in connection with the festivities, formed a link vividly welding the present with the past. Three sides of the square set apart for the performances were seated for the public, while the fourth was devoted to the members of the pageant which earlier in the day had set out from the Hall. There was erected, too, on this last-named side a canopied throne bedecked with flags, shields, and flowers, for the accommodation of the Lady President of the Revels, the Marchioness of Ripon, who throughout the proceedings sat surrounded by a distinguished company, including the Marquess of Ripon, the Earl and Countess de Grey, and others. On either side of the throne, those ladies and gentlemen forming the pageant, and who were not for the moment taking any active part in the proceedings, arranged themselves in groups with an *abandon* and carelessness which had a prettier and more artistic effect than anything that a stereo-

typed and preconceived idea could have produced. Indeed, the various groups of knights, fair ladies, flower girls, and foresters, with marshals, heralds, halberdiers, Vikings, Druids, Saxons, and early British ladies, with the other numerous representative portions of the pageant freely intermingling, made up a picture of ever-changing colour, and a series of *tableaux vivants* which were well worth the transference to canvas. But while this one side of the square presented as striking and artistic a *coup d'œil* as the most hypercritical could wish, the other three were perhaps equally effective in their way, for the bright warm day had enabled the large crowd of ladies present to don some of the most charming nineteenth-century costumes that could possibly be designed, and which in elegance and beauty, although not in simplicity of charm and grace, ran close the old English gowns and dresses of the fair members in the pageant. It was somewhat late in the afternoon when the sports actually commenced, but this did not prevent the public from remaining until the close, which was prematurely brought about at a quarter-past six through a sharp shower of rain. Up to the hour named the whole proceedings had been favoured with the most beautiful weather, and the rain unfortunately had the effect of preventing what the programme described as "ye bull baiting shall be holden, and ye boy-dogs shall worrie ye raging beast." The public were at the same time warned to "take heed that ye bull break not his chain," but all fear on this account was obviated by the fact that this item in the programme was abandoned. To return, as soon as the Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon and party had taken their seats, a group of classically attired damsels carrying laurel-wreaths, and headed by Mr. D'Arcy Ferris (the Master of the Revels) accompanied by his two pages, made a tour of the ground singing the following pretty madrigal, and halting before the canopy, gave their obeisance to the Lady President, in whose honour the words of the madrigal had been composed by Mr. W. Robertson, of Ripon, the music being written by Mr. D'Arcy Ferris. The introduction of this tribute to the Lady President was a happy thought of Mr. Collinson's.

Hail to thee ! Hail to thee !
 Lady President !
 With song and glee
 We come to thee :
 We Ripon maidens join with one consent
 To greet our noble Lady President,
 Noble in name, of long illustrious race,
 But nobler far in heraldry of grace !
 Hail ! Hail ! to thee,
 On this our grand Millenary.

Hail to thee ! Hail to thee !
 Lady President !
 We carol joyfully,
 As we bow to thee,
 And on this festal day with ardour come,
 To meet thee in thy lov'd ancestral home !
 Friend of the orphan, help of the oppressed,
 May heaven's choicest blessing on thee rest !
 Hail ! Hail ! to thee,
 On this our grand Millenary.

On the conclusion of this incident, the jester, Mr. Mark Landon, who had previously done a little effective "fooling" at once installed himself a warm favourite with the public by taking full advantage of his position, and playing his quips and pranks on the noble Marquess, essaying to eject him from the enclosure with his own umbrella. His lordship, too, fully alive to the privileges of this once important court functionary, heartily entered into the jokes, and created shouts of laughter as he had a mimic bout with Mr. Landon, and otherwise gave him "measure for measure" in his frivolities. All this very naturally had an enlivening effect on the spectators, and prevented the least tediousness being imparted to the entertainment. The sports themselves opened with "ye Royal game of tilting, plai'd by lustie lads," and in which those who were successful enough to pierce the ring filed by the throne of the lady President, who adorned the lances with daintily coloured rosettes. From tilting the Quintain was run, and this sport was the cause of much merriment, more than one of "ye lustie lads" receiving a sound blow when late in clearing the run, while at the least one was felled to the ground, but this mishap was borne with a fortitude worthy a Spartan youth of old. The ribbon dancing, by young maids and children, which closely resembles the worship of Terpsichore at the Maypole, was exceedingly pretty, and the performers had evidently gone through very considerable training. "Ye auncient Yorkshire sword daunce by ye peasant men from Kirkby village," was another very prominent and highly appreciated portion of the programme, and this was followed by undoubtedly the chief item in the day's sports, "ye Knightly Tournament." The programme previously referred to, stated that this tournament should be announced by "ye herauldes by proclamation, and ye knights in armour shall come forth and joust." "Ye victors," continued the programme, "shall receive laurel wreaths and favours from ye Ladie President of ye Revells, which be mie Ladie ye Marchioness." The proclamation having been duly proclaimed, a body of knights in armour, and on armoured steeds, each attended by his squire carrying his banner, sallied forth. Pretty as was the spectacle up to this stage, the effect was considerably heightened by this new addition, for the knights with their emblazoned shields, and waving plumes, were a decided acquisition to the picture. It is true they merely bestrode "hobby-horses," but the gyrations of these "quadrupeds" were very natural, and the tilts of those who entered the lists were of themselves a feature. With the cry of "*Laisser Aller*," from the king of the tournament, the knights tilted in couples, having previously challenged each other by touching the scutcheon of the intended opponent which was blazoned on a pole bearing the numerous shields of the jousts. The bouts indulged in by these modern representatives of chivalry were perhaps, from a scientific point of view, rather of the forcible nature which characterised Don Quixote's celebrated charge on the windmills, than the finished tilts of the Crusaders and knights-errant of old, but they were none the less attractive from the point of view of the general public, and were voted by one and all very interesting in spite of the satire levelled by Cervantes against the knights-errantry of his age. While the tilting was in full progress the clouds which had threatened for some little time, gave way, and the proceedings were brought to an abrupt termination by a sudden shower. The spectators, the ladies amongst which were lightly attired, beat a sudden retreat, and the pageant being hastily re-formed returned to the hall, but very few waited to see it pass. The rain, fortunately, did not last

long, and before the public were well out of the grounds it had altogether cleared away. The merry mummers were consequently spared the damp experience of the maskers of Norwich in Queen Elizabeth's time who, after heavy rain, complained that they all appeared "like unto drowned rattes." The sightseers returned by foot and wheel to the city, the streets of which were again illuminated during the evening, many of the residents adorning their houses with vari-coloured lamps and Chinese lanterns, which had a very pretty effect. Large crowds of people thronged the thoroughfares, and altogether the city presented a very gay and festive appearance.

Later in the evening the committee of the Ripon Mechanics' Institute, held an entertainment in the New Public Hall, Professor Albini, of Leeds, prestidigitateur and mesmerist, the band of the 9th Lancers, Miss Nelly Franklin and Mr. Clifford from the Theatre Royal, Leeds, and Miss Roseland from the Theatre Royal, Dublin, all contributing to the evening's amusement. Mr. H. Taylor presided at the piano.



coming sports; and the grey ruins in the background formed a scene that none could look upon with indifference. As the procession filed into the enclosure, where trunks of trees and scattered heather would presently add realism to the revival of the famed encounter between Robin Hood and his doughty ecclesiastical antagonist, the brilliant and varied costumes of the pageant lent that charm of colour to the spectacle which was alone required to complete its novelty.

And now "the play's the thing" that is to entertain this vast and varied audience. Already the spacious arena, where tradition, in the shape of an ancient ballad, hath it the militant friar administered a trouncing to the bold outlaw of "merrie Sherwood," is occupied by a company of foresters whose picturesque dresses harmonise with the prevailing natural colours. With a chorus and a dance they hailed the arrival of their chief and his trusty lieutenants, Little John and Will Scarlett, who in appropriate dialogue and in a trio, the metre of which reminded one of the Ingoldsby "Legend of Shropshire" announced the reason of their invasion of the seclusion of Fountain-dale, and discussed the prospects of the combat which Robin is determined shall take place. The strains of the chorus, "Foresters sound the cheerful horn," sung by the band of outlaws as they disappeared in the woods, had hardly died away ere Friar Tuck, softly chanting a peaceful lay as befits his sacred calling, entered the arena where Robin had been left alone by his "merrie men." Heedless of the interruptions of the outlaw, who strived to attract his attention by remarks calculated, as the statute for such cases made and provided puts it, "to provoke a breach of the peace," the Friar placidly continued enraptured with his song, until Robin asserted his presence in a more aggressive manner. "Would'st thou discourse with me, my son?" was the Friar's conciliatory observation, which introduced a dialogue that shows Robin had that intention. In terms not to be misunderstood, the Friar was commanded to carry the outlaw across the stream, and patiently performed his task. As the ballad proceeded so did the play, showing that Robin having in turn become the beast of burden, further pressed the Friar into his service, and was thrown into the stream. This forced the combat, in which Robin Hood, finding himself over-matched, summoned his men, who came trooping upon the scene. It was now the Friar's turn to crave a boon, which being granted, he whistled thrice, whereupon his "halfe a hundreth good band-dogs came," as the ballad says, "running over the lee." The dogs set upon Robin and his men, but the arrows of the archers soon stretched half of them dead upon the plain, causing the Friar to surrender, and the battle ended with peace on satisfactory terms.

Though coming last, the revels constituted by no means the least appreciated portion of the day's programme. While wondering, probably, how the ancestors of a people who have earned, perhaps not altogether unjustly, the reputation of taking "their pleasures sadly," could have revelled in the gambols of so frivolous an absurdity as the hobby-horse, the spectators laughed heartily when confronted with the vagaries of this indescribable representative of old English pastimes, and appeared to thoroughly enjoy both this and other features of the entertainment. For the sports a space on the Abbey green was enclosed below the spot where the play had been enacted, and here by the water side the Marchioness of Ripon, who presided over the revels, took her place under a richly decorated canopy, accompanied by several of the distinguished party who surrounded her on the

previous day. On either side, stretching away for some distance, were grouped the principal characters of the pageant, forming a vivid line of colour between the masses of spectators in nineteenth century habiliments who were packed in front and rear. The cheering which greeted the Lady President having subsided, an exceedingly pretty sight was witnessed as the chorus of singing girls, attired in classic robes, following the Master of the Revels, moved in procession round the enclosure, singing a hymn of welcome, and each bearing a laurel wreath. To this performance succeeded tilting at the ring and the Maypole dances, the latter being much admired. Half-a-dozen knights, in armour, riding the "fiery, untamed" hobby-horse, entered the lists for the tournament, which lasted some time, and with which the spectators were highly amused. The mangled "remains" of the defeated knights having been properly disposed of and the proud victors having pranced away to stable their steeds, a company of "ye peasant men from Kirkby village" danced the interesting old Yorkshire sword dance, the revels concluding with the baiting of a sham bull, "Ye boy-dogs worrying ye raging beaste." It was now time for "ye guests" to obey the behest of the proclamation and turn homewards it being "ye setting of ye sun," but before concluding an interesting ceremony took place.

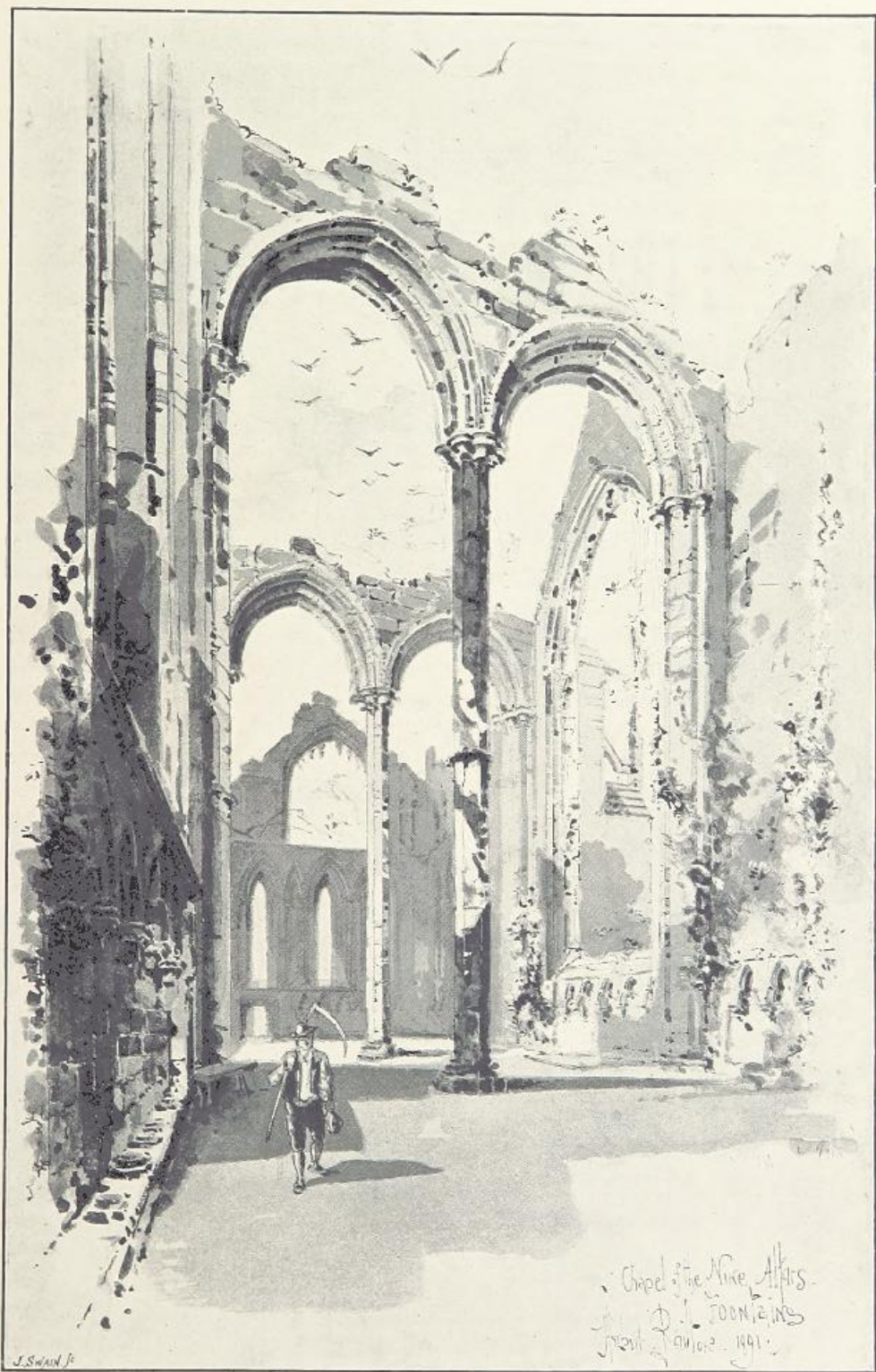
Much of the credit for the success which attended the play and pastimes was undoubtedly due to Mr. D'Arcy Ferris, the Master of the Revels, who was always at his post. When, therefore, the Marquess of Ripon asked for three cheers for Mr. D'Arcy Ferris these were heartily given; and a similar compliment to the Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon, at the call of Mr. D'Arcy Ferris, met with an equally enthusiastic response.



On the west side of the Abbey, tents had been erected for the supplying of refreshments to those taking part in the pageant, and this important catering was entrusted to Mr. B. Akers, of the "Oddfellows' Arms," Ripon. A very beautifully ornamented tent was specially prepared for the ladies. Orders were received for 500 guests on Friday, but this number was exceeded by 200, in consequence of which provisions ran somewhat short. On Saturday, however, Mr. Akers provided for over

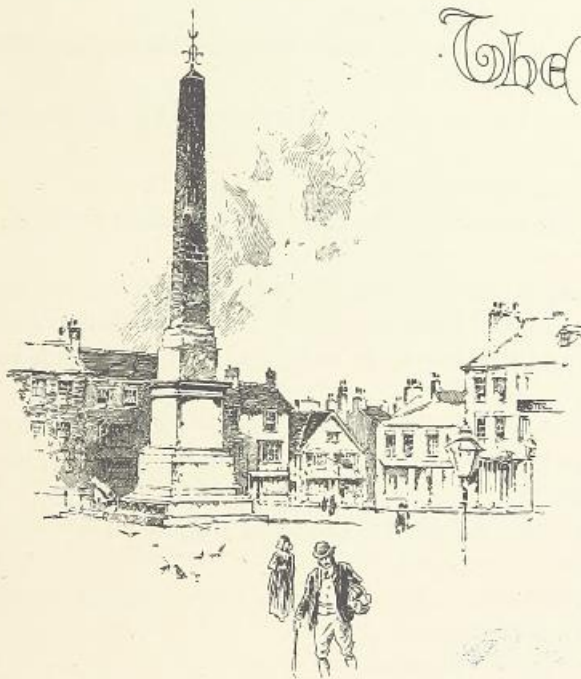
700, and the result was complete satisfaction. Luncheon was served in the cloisters to the general visitors by Mr. Kitchen, of Leeds.

In conclusion the united bands played "God save the Queen," after which the pageant re-formed and proceeded to Ripon, its progress being again witnessed by thousands of spectators.





SATURDAY FETE.



The SLIGHT rain which fell at the close of the proceedings on Friday night in no way betokened the glorious weather of Saturday. There had been many doubts and anxious consultations of the weatherwise, but not even the most sanguine were prepared for the long bright summer day which favoured the close of the Millenary Festival. From an early hour in the morning the town was a scene of busy bustle and excitement, for this was the people's day. Friday had been set apart for those who could pay half-a-crown, but Saturday was to see the arrival of the great crowd who could pay the popular shilling. The Market Place, as on the previous day, was thronged with

shooting galleries, merry-go-rounds, swing boats, and other diversions, with which to tickle the popular taste, not omitting a sprinkling of barrel organs, and numerous vocal and instrumental musicians. Till long after mid-day streams of visitors poured into the town by road, rail, on foot and on horse-back, by conveyances and bicycles. At the railway station excellent traffic arrangements had been made for the extraordinary arrival of passengers, which was roughly estimated at over 8,000. Vehicles were heavily laden, so much so that some breakdowns occurred, but, fortunately, no serious accident was reported.

The programme boys had a busy time of it, vending amidst the happy throng the elaborate and unique programme designed by the Master of the Revels, with a quaint illustration of the old Abbey, etc. The design of the cover which enclosed "ye Playe" was carried out in a similar manner. The Play is fully reprinted on pp. 105 to 124; and a copy of the Programme is here appended:

FONNTAINS ABBAY.

Ye order of ye marvellous Pageant, Plaie, and Revells, to be holden in honour of ye Millenarie of ye Cittie of Rippon, Fridaie and Saturdaie, ye xxvii and xxviii daies of August, MDCCCLXXXVI.

By grace of mie Lord Rippon, ye Civick Pageant will leave Studley Hall at halfe after One of ye clocke, and shall take its way through mie Lord his noble desmense, to ye

Abbey, where ye faire queenes and damsels shall forsake ye chariots and go in order by ye south side, a-singing as they go.

Ye plaie of Robin Hood and ye Curtall Fryer shall be enacted.

When it be finished ye folke which feel emptie maie go and be refreshed, and ye merrie plaiers repaire to ye Abbey buttery for yeir victuelles.

At ye sound of ye trompettes mie Ladie ye Marchioness of Rippon shall go to ye place of Revells, and be sat with her ladies and courtiers so faire.

Ye Royal game at tilting at ye ring shall be plai'd by lustie lads which shall also run ye quintain.

Ye little children shall make a merrie daunce on ye green.

Then shall ye auncient Yorkshire sword daunce be daunc'd by ye peasant men from Kirby village.

Now cometh ye Knightly Tournament, which ye herauldes shall announce by proclamation, and ye knights in armour shall come forth and joust. Ye victours shall receive laurel wreaths and favours from ye Ladie President of ye Revells, which be mie Ladie ye Marchioness.

Comelie ladies of tender age shall daunce ye ribbon daunce in right merrie fashion.

Ye bull-baiting shall be holden, and ye boy-dogs shall worrie ye raging beast. Take heed that ye bull break not his chain.

Ye procession shall be marshall'd again, and go unto mie Lord Rippon his house in order, all ye knights and plaiers a-joining ye same.

Ye guests maie now turn homewards at ye setting of ye sun, and be they not let nor hinder'd lest thieves and robbers distraie their course.

By comand of

D'ARCY FERRERS,

Master of ye Revells.

Rippon,

Given at ye Town Hall,

Wilfrid's Daie, MDCCCLXXXVI.

The ancient city still maintained its gay and festive appearance, and the day was enlivened by the passing of the various bands of music, that of the Bedale Volunteers, who proffered their services, being especially noteworthy. The cathedral bells rang for a considerable portion of the day, and enquiry elicited that there had been change ringing extraordinary.

Amid the ringing of bells, the playing of music, and the bustle of the crowded Market Place, the various characters in the Pageant assembled for the purpose of carrying out the second day's proceedings. Conveyances were scarce, and it was with difficulty that those of ancient garb scrambled for seats with the more soberly attired of the present day. It was impossible, seeing that the visitors were coming and going by hundreds throughout the afternoon, to fix with anything like accuracy the numbers composing the crowd which on Saturday thronged the lovely grounds at Studley Royal, or held high holiday in and around the ruins of Fountains Abbey, but a common estimate of 20,000 was probably not much of an exaggeration.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

One more striking scene was presented to the admiring crowds as the pageant, leaving the green swards of Studley, wended its way along the country road to the town. Many of the "merrie mummers" availed themselves of what accommodation the cars, coaches, and other vehicles could afford them, besides their own occupants; others made a short cut by way of the fields; but some of the more portly processionists felt themselves rather punished by their three miles pedestrian feat. However, all took it good humouredly, and when the Master of the Revels called for a halt at the entry to the town, to re-form the procession, every one again took his place and was ready to enter the city in state. Here all started with the festal song, which was heartily sung for the last time to the accompaniment of two bands, sounding singularly grand and impressive confined now between the walls of the narrow streets. The band of foresters were still full of energy and song, and the singers of the festal chorus gay and tuneful.

It was nearly half-past seven when the head of the pageant reached Ripon. At that time the streets were thronged with thousands of persons leaving Studley, owing to which the heavy vehicular traffic was conducted with difficulty. On the arrival of the procession, however, the carriage traffic was stopped, and led by Mr. Vyvyan, the marshall, the grand pageant circled round the Market Square. The master of the revels, the jesters, the groups of singers, and the flower girls passed to the platform at the market cross. The halberdiers and other men on foot, together with the horsemen and banner-bearers drew up facing the Town Hall, while the principal cars remained in line, that of the Genius of the City drawing up in front of the Town Hall. The whole formed one grand scene, never likely to be seen again in the city. On its way from Studley the procession had evoked renewed admiration among those who had not previously witnessed it, and as it entered the city in the approaching dusk, though robbed of the great accessories of bright sunshine and beautiful scenery, it was yet a magnificent spectacle, and one long to be remembered. His Worship the Mayor brought up the rear, his faithful colleagues struggling after him in the surging crowds. At length the Town Hall was reached, and the Mayoress, descending from her imperial car, accompanied His Worship to the balcony of the Town Hall, where they were joined by the Dean of Ripon, a large number of ladies and gentlemen filling the side balconies. The Master of the Revels, having ascended the steps at the Market Cross, made his final proclamation as follows:—

O Yez! O Yez! O Yez!

I let to know all the good citizens of Ripon and folks within the Liberty thereof, that I do bring to a happy close and triumphant conclusion, this night, all the revels and rejoicings in honour of the Millenary of this ancient Cittie. And that I do now deliver up all the commands, powers, and authority with which the Right Worshipful the Mayor hath invested me. Moreover, I do commend and greatly thank all those good citizens who have borne their part in this wonderful celebration.

God save the Queen.

The Ripon Band then played the National Anthem, and loud cheers were given for the Mayor and Mr. Ferris amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

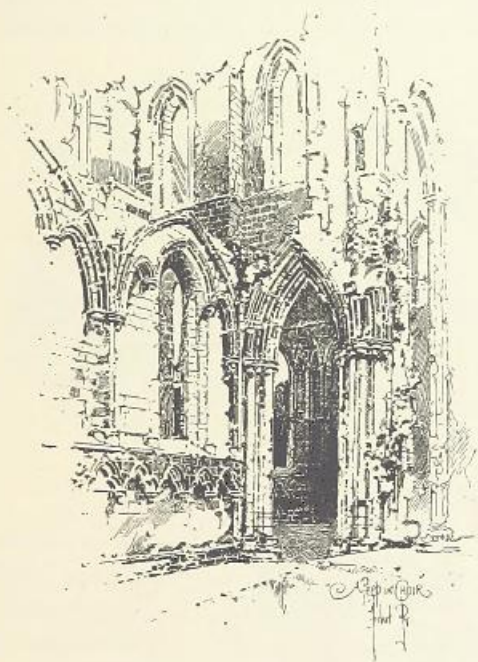
The Mayor gave an address in which he congratulated the citizens on the magnificent spectacle now before them. He thanked them one and all for the kindly interest and assistance given during the festival, which had now been brought to such a successful conclusion. Above all they were indebted to the Dean of Ripon for the great support and help he had rendered, and which had materially helped to the success of the undertaking. (Cheers). The Mayor then called for cheers for the Dean and Mrs. Fremantle, which were heartily given.

The Dean, in reply, said their old city had been described as having grown threadbare, but to look round did they ever see a city more beautifully decorated—(cheers)—and was there ever seen in it before so vast a congregation; he never did. And therefore let them rejoice for all the goodness of God towards them, and give three cheers for old Ripon. (Loud cheers). He thanked them for the kind manner they had received anything he had done. He felt he was unworthy—"No, no"—to receive that kindness. ("No, no"). He had had great pleasure in contributing to the pleasure of the people of Ripon, and he should always do so to the end of his days. (Cheers). He thanked them from the bottom of his heart for all they had done and all they had accomplished for the goodwill and prosperity of the old city of Ripon. (Cheers). In conclusion the Dean asked for cheers for the Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon, for the former especially, for allowing them the free use of the Abbey grounds, and for his kindness and generosity throughout the whole matter. Prolonged cheers followed, which were renewed again and again for the Mayor and Mayoress, the Master of the Revels, the Marshalls, &c.

The pageant then dissolved, the crowds slowly thinned, every one impressed with the sense that all this pageantry had not been mere empty display, but a genuine expression of public joy and thanksgiving. Evening coming on apace, the gay lights, transparencies, and lanterns appeared one by one, and soon the streets were again thronged by merry hearted crowds bent upon viewing the decorations for the last time. By this time the bulk of the visitors had gone home by rail, but it was some time past midnight before the streets assumed a quiet aspect.



Doubtless many amongst the crowd on this second day had never before seen the beautiful grounds of Studley and the matchless ruins of Fountains; and, in view of the Pageant, Play, and Revels taking place later in the day, they hurried forward to Studley and enjoyed the glories of the brilliant August day, sauntering through the avenues of beech and fir

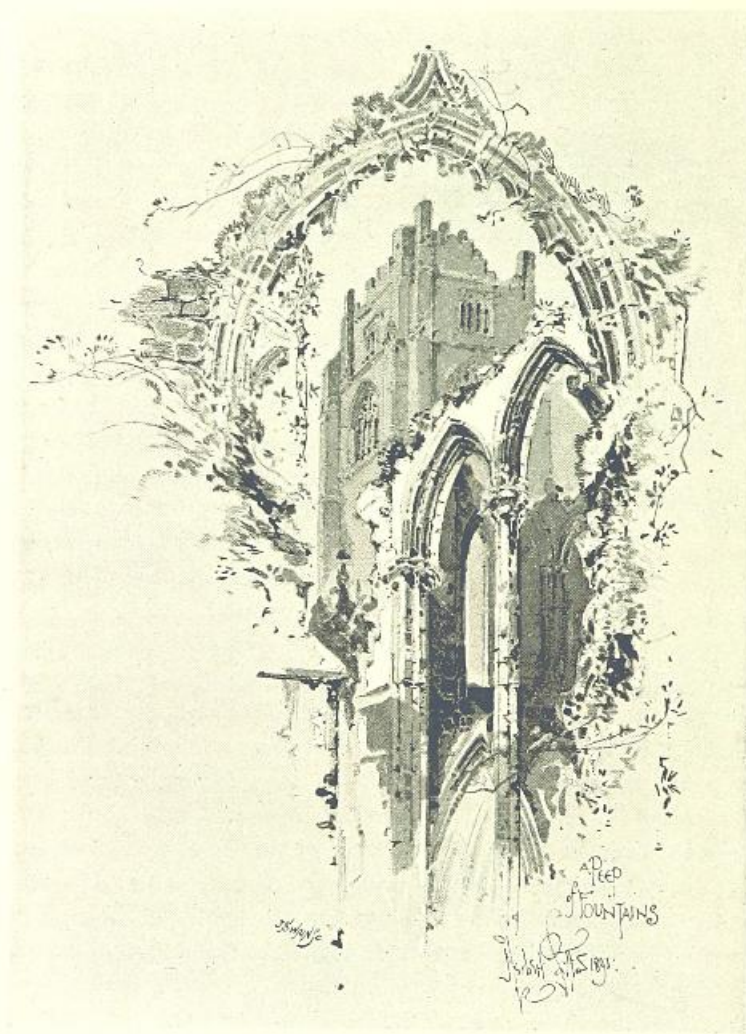


with which the grounds of Studley abound, and drinking in the lovely scenery through peeps artfully contrived in the dense wall of yew, to give the visitor occasional glimpses of the Octagon Tower, and the Temple of Piety, in the woods opposite, and the statues of Neptune, Bacchus, Galen, etc., which fill the bosom of the valley. Yet all this was but introductory to the "Surprise" later on, "disclosing to the enraptured eye a scene where pen and pencil must fail." Having once caught a view of that "glorious pile," the visitors hurried forward, only to find the beauties of nature exchanged for those of architecture, and to marvel at the skill and perseverance of the monks of old who raised this stupendous religious house, and established in this little valley of the Skell, from very small beginnings, one of the wealthiest monasteries in the kingdom. Passing "Robin Hood's

Well," we are soon arrested by a view of the structure, giving the whole extensive range of the monastic buildings—the "chapel of the nine altars, choir, transept, and nave; nearer—and parallel with the south end of the transept—the chapter house; next, but placed in a contrary direction towards the river, the common house. After that the kitchen, with its tall chimney, and the court-house above. Then the refectory, with its graceful lancet lights; then, receding to the cloister-court, the buttery and its little garth; and lastly, in connection with the main structure, the vast range of the lay brothers' and guests' dormitory stretching nearly from our feet to the nave of the church." But space will not permit us to follow the theme further—suffice it to say that those who made good use of their time in the morning enjoyed the beauties of Fountains, and in the afternoon witnessed one of the most magnificent pageants of modern times, as well as the play of "Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer," enacted on the traditional spot, near the Abbey; whilst the Old English Revels gave them a fair insight into the pastimes of our ancestors.

The programme gone through was the same as on Friday, commencing with "ye civic pageant" from Studley Hall, followed by "ye plaie of Robin Hood and Ye Curtall Fryer" at Fountains Abbey, and concluding with Old English Revels. Of the historical pageant enough has already been written in praise of its spectacular magnificence, accuracy of detail and general completeness; of its Kings and Queens who filled their exalted stations as "to

the manner born ;" of its no doubt gallant but somewhat irregular Roman legion ; of its Druid "bards with long beards, and harps mounted in gold ;" of its fierce flaxen-haired Vikings ; of its Saints, Archbishops, Friars and Monks, looking devout enough to have used, as Ingoldsby says, "two penn'orth of whipcord a day ;" of its trophies of peace ; of its heralds, squires, banner bearers ; of its bevy of charming flower girls, singers, and May-pole dancers ; and of its modern representatives of civic authority. It need only be further



said concerning this gorgeous procession that its second progress "through mie Lord his noble demesne to ye Abbay" was even a more complete triumph than the first, and that it was everywhere along the route greeted by admiring crowds with acclamation.

The scene presented at the abbey was one of striking and ever-changing interest and beauty. The happy multitude thronging the grassy and wooded slopes on each side of the pleasant valley ; the picturesque arrangement of the abbey green, in anticipation of the

Sunday.



THE CITIZENS of Ripon awoke on Sunday morning to a new millennial period. With a thousand years at their backs, looking forward to the dim and distant ages of the future when Ripon will celebrate its second millenary festival. There was a large congregation at the Cathedral morning service, every available seat being occupied. The Dean of Ripon preached an able and powerful sermon from Nehemiah viii. 5 and 6, "And Ezra opened the book in the sight of all the people—for he was above all the people; and when he opened it all the people stood up.

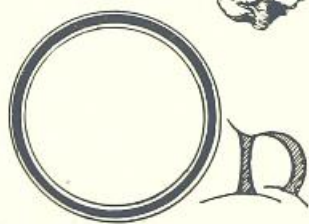
And Ezra blessed the Lord the great God; and all the people answered Amen, Amen, with lifting up their hands, and they bowed their heads and worshipped the Lord with their faces to the ground." In the course of his remarks he said the return from the 70 years' captivity in Babylon was one of the great landmarks of history. It brought before us the wonderful power and faithfulness of God in the fulfilment of His purposes towards His ancient people, and of His prophecies and promises, and linked together the deep and solemn connection of the past with the present. The history of a nation or of a church was not a collection of separate books which have been written at different periods, but it was one book, of which the chapters have an inseparable connection the one with the other. It was so with Israel's church and nation up to the time of Nehemiah, and it was so still. The work of rebuilding the temple and of the wall in Jerusalem had been accomplished, the people had returned to their homes and their former occupations, and although all things were not as they might have been, yet they were reminded of former blessings. The breach of many years had been made up, the glory of their earlier days had been brought to life, the ordinances of temple worship were administered again, and they kept a great feast unto the Lord. It was the feast of the seventh month. There was in this a parallel which might be applied to the festivities and pageant of the last few days in Ripon. The antiquity of an institution carried along with it weight and influence, and although in the lapse of years it might become overcast and obscured, yet there were times when primeval origin came again into prominence, and the review was regarded with pleasure and thankfulness. This he took to have been the feeling of the Jews, and this had been the feeling of the citizens of Ripon. Almost at the very same period of the year (for September corresponded with the seventh month), they had kept a solemn festival, the

greatest ever held in that city since the days of Wilfrid, and in a remarkable way corresponding with what was stated in verse 17 of the chapter, "that since the days of Joshua, the son of Nun, unto that day, had not the children of Israel done so." Not that they had never kept the Feast of Tabernacles—for that they had done in the time of Solomon—but never so great a feast. Now from the time of the division of the land under Joshua, to the time of Nehemiah's festival, was as near as possible 1000 years, viz., from 1445 to 445 B.C., and from the time of the setting up of the Ecclesiastical Order in Ripon was also 1000 years. We must not, therefore, infer that because these years had intervened the interests of the occasion had been lost any more with us, than with the Jews, and in like manner we might do well to learn a lesson from their example. For much as they rejoiced in their temple and city, much as they admired the beauty of the building, and the protection and good order of the streets and walls, much as they honoured Nehemiah, the Governor, and Ezra the Priest, yet was there one thing lacking, which the people of themselves earnestly desired should not be omitted, and that was that the book of the law should be brought out and read to the people. They wanted something more than the external spectacle, something more than a pageant, with booths and flowers, processions and splendid dresses, feasting and gathering together of vast multitudes of people, all this they enjoyed to the full, but they remembered the words of the Psalmist—"Except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh in vain," and therefore they made request that the minister of the sanctuary should read to them the Word of God. The Dean then pointed out first that the Jews held a great open-air meeting. Probably the Court of the Temple was not large enough, and Ezra came into the open street, corresponding to our Market Place, and there read the law. Though sacrifice to God could only be made in one place, obedience to His law and worship of His Holy Name was everywhere.

"Where e'er they seek Thee Thou art found,
And every place is holy ground."

The gospel was not confined within walls, it knew nothing of Pharisees or Sadducees, but made its appeal publicly to all. There was a holy solemnity in that open-air service, because Ezra, as the minister of God, read the book from such a position that all could not only hear, but see. They were about to listen to the voice of God and not to the voice of a man. Thus they asked for the heavenly blessing, and concluded their prayer with a loud Amen. Whatever opinions they had on other subjects, their opinion was one with regard to the Word of God; it was supreme and binding upon all. We might have counsel from other quarters, science, antiquarian research, philosophic arguments, deductions from natural history might lend their help towards the establishment and confirmation of the faith, but they could not take the place of a revelation. Hence we might learn, not from the Jews only, but from our own local history, that the moral greatness and social happiness of a people will always come from its religion. This was the spirit in which the Jews entered upon their celebration; they had their feasting, but they also revered the Word of God and remembered the poor. In conclusion the Dean said, what is to be the result of our Millenary? Is it enough for us to glory in the antiquity of our city, and to make our boast in the success which has attended its celebration? Is it enough to say that

thousands of visitors have been amongst us, and some fresh impulse has been given to the trade and business of the city? If it has pleased God to prosper our efforts, if we have had His sun to shine upon us, and if a wide-spread interest has been excited in the archæology and historical association of the locality, we have a great duty to discharge, a debt of responsibility to fulfil. First of all, thankfulness and praise to Almighty God "for His goodness and for His wonderful works to the children of men." Secondly, as with the Jews so with us, to cultivate a spirit of prayer in the use of all the external and secular benefits which He bestows upon us. What is a city without a watchman who neither slumbereth nor sleepeth? What are cathedral services without the unction and presence of the Holy Ghost? What are sermons without Christ, the first, the centre, and the end; the light of the world; the life of the church; the one bond of love and brotherhood. There has been a marvellous exhibition of unanimity in our proceedings, the toning down of prejudice and the silencing of controversy; and if this blessing has been attained, if it has been shown to be a possibility in the midst of the vast diversity of opinion which must always prevail in independent and thoughtful and intelligent minds, let it be a matter of conscience to endeavour more and more to keep "the unity of Spirit in the bond of peace." Let our festival be a feast of love to continue not for four days, but for the whole of our lives, and then let us look into the future. What are we going to do for those who shall come after us? If we have received great privileges, let us take care to hand them on to our successors, undiminished and unimpaired. Do we rejoice in the grandeur of our cathedral and the example of the missionaries who built it, and first preached the Gospel in Yorkshire? Shall we come short of the zeal, the self-denial and the liberality of Wilfrid, of Aidan, and Cuthbert? Shall it be said that the professing Christians and Churchmen of the nineteenth century were a degenerate race, in comparison with the heroes and martyrs of the eighth and ninth centuries? Shall it be said that after having reaped the fields, ploughed and sown and made ready to our hands for one thousand years, we are going to leave them barren and exhausted, overgrown with thorns and thistles? Oh! brethren, if we have any gratitude, any value for splendid examples, any appreciation for the influence of a holy life, let us seek to increase and enlarge the talents committed to our trust; let us, as our forefathers did, build churches as the population need them; let us add to the number of our clergy as the doors of utterance and administration are open to us. Let us be faithful in maintaining the supremacy of the Holy Scriptures and the observance of the Sabbath. Let us educate our children in the fear of God and in the truths of the Bible; let us multiply the inheritance we have received, five-fold and ten-fold, and leave it with all its increased blessing for others to enjoy. Let a large legacy of charity be the result of our Millenary; let us not be satisfied until we have a City Hospital for the sick, as well as a City Hospital for the orphans. To have accomplished these two objects will have been a work worthy of all the effort that has been made, all the interest which has been excited, and will contribute largely to the comfort of the poor, the sick, and the needy, and redound to the glory of God, and the peace and prosperity of your ancient city.



ON TUESDAY evening a grand Old English State Reception was held at the New Public Hall "in token of ye joyful conclusion of ye Festival," the attendance of "all ye loyal citizens," who had taken part in the procession, or otherwise assisted, by their good offices in the Pageant, Play, and Revels at Studley and Fountains, being invited. The proposal originated in a desire to provide festivity for those who had taken part in the pageant, and also to show the capabilities of the hall. It was stipulated that every person attending the reception should appear in costume which might be hired from Messrs. May & Co., the London costumiers, who provided the principal state and other dresses worn in the pageant. The wigs were supplied by Mr. A. Homburgh, of Leeds. The gallery was reserved for the friends of those taking part in the pageant. The spacious hall presented a gay and courtly appearance. Round the walls were hung the banners carried in the procession, a back ground of the largest being formed for the platform, in the centre of which was the magnificent canopy from the car of the City Genius. In the centre of the hall was placed the Maypole for the ribbon dancers. The time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings was 7.30 p.m., when the hall began to assume a busy appearance. The approaches were crowded with spectators eager to have a glimpse at the strange but handsome costumes worn during the festival. Mr. D'Arcy Ferris was master of the ceremonies, the assembly of the Court of Reception first claiming attention. In the meantime the balcony was well filled with a large and fashionable gathering of spectators, who were not a

little inconvenienced by the excessive heat, despite apparent thorough ventilation. Shortly after 8 o'clock a grand procession passed along the centre of the hall, which by this time was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, in all the varied costumes of the pageant. Prominent in the procession was the Master of the Revels, preceded by his heralds, and bearing his Punch-headed staff; also Hugh Ripley and his Ladye, King Alfred, King James I., Johannes de Stapleford and Johannes de Ebor, the first members of the city. Mr. Beckwith's excellent string band played the National Anthem as these august persons approached the platform, Hugh Ripley and his Ladye taking their seats under the Ionic canopy as mine host and hostess of the evening. At the base of the two front columns reclined two flower girls, dressed in white. The representatives of the rivers Ure and Skell also took position on each side of the canopy, which was guarded by two stalwart halberdiers. On the right sat King James I., and to the left King Alfred, while grouped along the platform were the Graces, the ladies of the harvest period and others. Eata, Abbot of Melrose, beamed upon the assembly with benignant smile in his ecclesiastical attire; Odo Archbishop of Canterbury, however, preferring on this occasion the magnificent attire of the Earl of Leicester. Foresters, druids, monks, naval and military men, flower girls and maypole dancers mingled promiscuously in the throng, the whole forming a brilliant and attractive gathering. The State Reception continued for some time, procession after procession of guests passing to the foot of the throne, where they were presented to the king and queen by the marshalls; the heralds trumpeting their approach with becoming state. Three gentlemen—Mr. Harrison, Mr. Sage, and Mr. Knowles—were introduced to "ye Mayor," who, in elegant terms, granted them the freedom of the city. Mr. J. B. Darnton, as captain of the halberdiers, was presented to king James, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. When all had arrived, the evening's entertainment began. The first item was a ribbon dance, by Miss Beckett's boys and girls, the children having a pretty appearance in their novel costumes, and entering heartily into the spirit of the proceedings. This dance was one of the features of the evening. Then followed the Milenary March and ribbon dance by young ladies. The foresters, trouping round the hall as they had done in the woodlands, sang one of their tuneful choruses, which evoked an encore, and afterwards the room was cleared for a country dance. Beckwith's string band occupied the orchestra. The first to rush down the line in mad career were the wild men, but the first to lead off the dancing were Johannes de Stapleford and Lady. The royal personages on the platform looked on with pleasure, and Johannes de Ebor, as well as the Master of the Ceremonies, displayed much activity. At last Hugh Ripley unbended, and unbuckling his sword descended with his lady to the arena, and was soon busy in the merry dance. James I. and Robin Hood also "tripped it lightly." Much laughter was now created by the diversions of Mr. Mark Landon, who played the rôle of Jester. For a short time he had posed as the Curtall Fryer, and as such he walked among the throng with solemn mien. Now, however, throwing off his robe he appeared once more as Jester, and took possession of the position under the canopy vacated by Hugh Ripley and Lady. The state sword, which lay in front of the throne, was seized upon, and the Jester assumed a mock air of royalty. Robin Hood, wishing to pay his respects to the new monarch, approached and knelt before him, when drawing his sword and laying it

flat across the back of Robin, the Jester exclaimed, "Rise, Sir Robin," the latter being so overcome with this new and sudden honour that he fell flat on his back, amid roars of laughter. Mr. Harrop and Mr. Brett ably assisted Mr. Landon, the trio being the fun of the evening. The Master of the ceremonies sang "Sally in our alley," which was loudly applauded; and "Sir Roger de Coverley" was then announced for the children; and after they had left the Hall, the company in the balcony joined the gay throng below. During the evening songs were given successfully by Mr. F. M. King, the well-known Yorkshire tenor. A brief interval was devoted to refreshments, which were supplied by Mr. Leek, North Street Cocoa House; aerated waters were supplied by Messrs. Wells and Sons; all the refreshments being free to ticket holders. On the resumption of the proceedings, the Ladies' Classic Hymn, in honour of the Marchioness of Ripon, was sung by Miss Stansfield and her troupe of classically attired Greek maidens, who waved their laurel wreaths the while. A round of dances occupied the remainder of the evening, all present being highly delighted with the programme provided. This, as it will be seen, consisted of such incidents in the pageant and revels as were suitable for reproduction, and formed a most attractive entertainment. Fresh interest too was aroused in witnessing under gas light sights hitherto only seen in the open air. The musical items especially gained much by being heard under cover, notably "Foresters sound the cheerful horn," which was most effectively rendered by lusty Yorkshire tenors and basses.



Y Forester's SUPPER.



ON WEDNESDAY night, Robin Hood's Foresters, who performed so prominent a part in the play of "Robin Hood and ye Curtall Fryer" at the Millenary Festival, held a venison supper at the "White Horse" Hotel. The buck killed by Robin Hood's men and carried in triumph around the arena at the close of the play, was presented to them by the Marquess of Ripon, and that this should lead to a festive gathering, requires no explanation. Accordingly, the host Mr. Edward Clifford, provided a supper which was distinguished not only by the variety and excellence of the dishes, but by the harmony and enthusiasm prevailing throughout. Mr. D'Arcy Ferris, wearing his chain of office as Master of the Revels presided, and was supported on the right by the Mayor of Ripon (Ald. Baynes), and on the left by Mr. F. Bateman; Mr. R. E. Collinson occupied the vice-chair, supported

by Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. T. Wells, and many others. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been given and responded to, the chairman next gave the "Mayor and Corporation of Ripon," and alluded to the untiring energy of the Mayor throughout the festival, to which his Worship had sacrificed not only time, but his own business and indeed everything. To himself personally his Worship had been kind and thoughtful, helping him out of many a difficulty. The London papers had greatly commended the Mayor on his tact and judgment in smoothing away all difficulties and prejudices, which had ensured for the festival a triumphant success. (Cheers).

The Mayor in rising to respond was loudly cheered. After thanking those present for the manner in which the toast had been received, his Worship read some information on the history of Ripon received from Mr. Grainge, of Harrogate. This had chiefly reference to King Athelstan. It appears that in the 15th year of King Athelstan's reign, A.D. 937, a formidable conspiracy was formed against him under the direction of Constantine, King of Scotland, and Anlaf, the expelled son of a King of Northumbria. Athelstan hastened to meet his enemies with a powerful army, nor did he neglect in this critical position of

affairs to solicit the assistance of heaven in his favour. On his march northward he visited the monastery of St. John, of Beverley, and after many religious observances and devout prayers he laid his sword on the altar, and promised, that if by the interposition of the saint he should return victorious, he would redeem it by liberal donations to his monastery. The battle fought at Brunanburgh (the precise locality of which is not now known) was one of the most important, as well as one of the most bloody and obstinate recorded in the Saxon annals. After his victory Athelstan faithfully fulfilled his promise by the grant of extensive estates as well as very ample privileges to the monastery of St. John, and in a similar manner to the privileges granted about the same time to the church of St. Wilfrid at Ripon. Sir Francis Palgrave in his history of the Anglo-Saxons states that at a very early age Athelstan was ennobled by the hand of his grandfather, Alfred, from whom he received the insignia of his honours, a purple robe, a baldric studded with gems, and the national weapon—the Saxon seax, or falchion—in a sheath of gold; and from this time, according to the very ancient usage of the Teutons, he enjoyed the rights and privileges of an independent warrior. The Saxon chronicle says under the date 940, "This year died King Athelstan at Gloucester, about 41 years—except one day—after King Alfred died, reigning 14 years and 10 weeks." Palgrave says Athelstan made many good laws, and the traditional recollections of his government seem to show that he desired the welfare and freedom of his people. The Mayor said it was evident from these remarks that Athelstan possessed the confidence and esteem of his grandfather Alfred, and what more probable than that he should confirm privileges and powers already granted. Athelstan's charter being the last authentic confirming charter of the privileges claimed to be granted to Ripon by King Alfred in 886, the date of Athelstan's charter being within 50 years of the last-named date. That these privileges were granted was proved by the existence of the Liberty of Ripon and the sanctuary crosses at the present day. His Worship added that the rhymed charter of Athelstan no more disproved the existence of an original charter than a paraphrase of the Psalms might be taken as disproving the authenticity of the Psalms themselves. In conclusion he congratulated all concerned on the success of the festival. (Applause).

Mr. W. Harrison proposed "The Foresters," complimenting them highly on the way in which they had worked and borne the fatigue of the day. Mr. F. Craven, the Chorus Master, responded, and expressed the pleasure it had been to the Foresters to work under such a leader as Mr. Ferris. (Cheers).

The Vice-Chairman then proposed the health of Mr. Ferris, who was to be complimented for the able manner in which he had carried out his arduous duties. He had offered the people of Ripon such a sight as had never been seen in England, and the like of which, in all probability, would not be seen again for many years to come. The historical associations of the city had been faithfully represented. They had also a good deal to thank the ladies for in the success of the work, as well as Mr. Ferris, who would ever have the good wishes of the people of Ripon. (Cheers).

The Chairman (Mr. D'Arcy Ferris), who was received with vociferous cheering, said it was usual in responding to toasts, drunk with the enthusiasm with which that toast had been honoured, to say it was the proudest moment of one's life. No one felt more justly

proud than himself. He felt greatly honoured at being entrusted with the post of Master of the Revels, and had been much gratified with the success attained. It was by no means fair that so much praise should be bestowed upon him, for it was one thing to possess artistic ideas, and arrange pageants, and quite another thing to find, as he had done, willing and able hands to work with him and carry them out. With regard to the beauty and fittingness of colours and costumes, it was only right to state that this had been left entirely in the hands of Messrs. May and Son, of Bow Street, London—(cheers)—who in the light of general directions given them, had, unaided by him, prepared the necessary dresses. The burden of this work had fallen on Mr. Drew—(cheers)—who had laboured assiduously for many weeks, and who was now in their midst. (Cheers). Mr. Ferris then went on to describe the festival as a moral, social, and artistic triumph. It was a moral triumph, because he came to that city finding much prejudice against the proposed pageant, many calling it tomfoolery and the like; but now all had come round to acknowledge its beauty and fitness, while those who were loud in their disapproval eventually consented to put on costumes. It was a social triumph in that it had brought all classes of society together, by which means a spirit of goodwill and friendship had been increased. In his early life he had spent some time in Yorkshire where he gained experience of the working classes, with whom he had great sympathy; and in that celebration he had an object in view, viz., the breaking down of class prejudice. (Hear, hear). The distinctions of class of course could not be disturbed, but class prejudices could be broken down, and those gatherings that had been held during the past week were eminently calculated to do that. (Applause). Then, too, the pageant was an artistic triumph, for it had been a lesson in art and things artistic and beautiful to all connected with it; and he felt pleased that its influence and remembrance would have an elevating tendency on the lives of many who witnessed it. (Applause). We were all influenced insensibly by our surroundings, whatever they might be, and the more sublime they were, the higher would be the atmosphere in which we lived. Mr. Ferris concluded by mentioning the names of many who had been able workers with him, amongst them Messrs. Harrison, Clark, and Myas, but especially Miss Frances Cross, honorary secretary. It was no mean thing for a lady, who would naturally prefer the privacy of her own house, to be thrown with persons of all kinds, in the way Miss Cross had been during the necessary preparations, and unstinted praise was due to her for her kindness and unselfish and untiring work, which had been of a most laborious character. He was proud to have charge of the Millenary pageant and play, and he should ever consider it as a great and most triumphant success, the like of which he would never meet with elsewhere. (Loud cheers). Mr. Drew expressed his thanks on behalf of the firm he represented for the kind expressions of approval Mr. Ferris had uttered. No one, except those associated with him, could realise how great the labour was in his department.

The Chairman then proposed the health of Mr. W. Harrison, by whose perseverance the initial proceedings in connection with the Festival were brought to a head. In the face of controversy and scoffing Mr. Harrison held on to the subject with the greatest tenacity. He (Mr. Ferris) owed much to Mr. Harrison personally for his ceaseless labours and assistance, without which he could never have successfully completed his department of the Festival. (Applause).

Mr. W. Harrison in reply said, with regard to the Festival they determined from the commencement that if anything was done it should be something to which the whole of England would turn, and the result was seen in that magnificent spectacle of the preceding week, and in the readiness with which all classes eventually rallied round them.

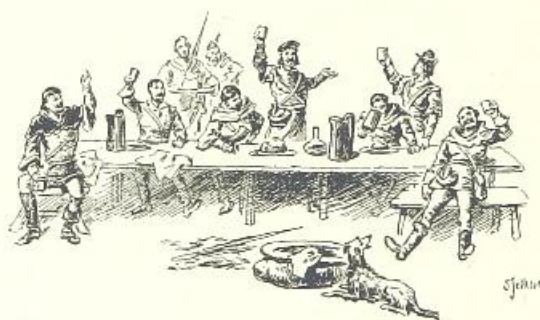
Mr. T. Wells gave the toast of the Vice-Chairman, and referred to that gentleman's long services in connection with the town.

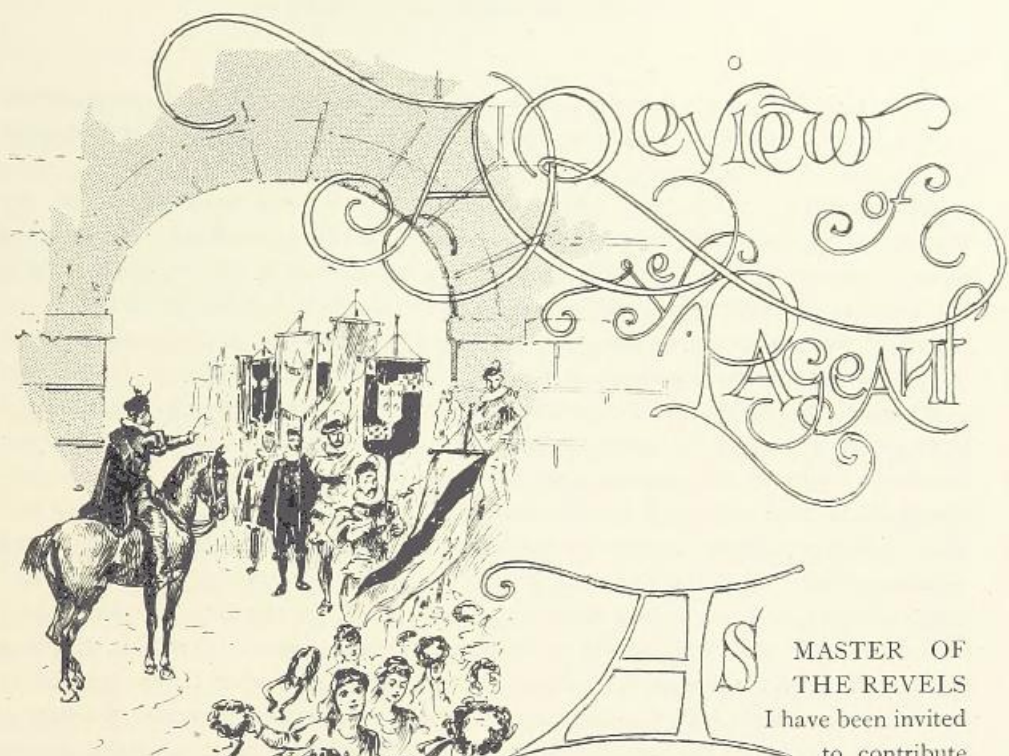
The Vice-Chairman responded in a speech worthy of the occasion.

Mr. T. Precious proposed the health of Mr. T. Wells, who, in reply, stated he was always ready for the fray when health permitted.

Songs were contributed in the course of the evening by the Chairman, and Messrs. T. Precious, Orton and Clark. Mr. F. Craven, Jun., gave an amusing sketch of the horn-blower. Choruses were sung by the Foresters, including "Foresters sound" and "What shall he have." The Millenary March was also given. Altogether the company passed a most enjoyable evening, the proceedings closing with the singing of the National Anthem.

This concluded all the official doings of the celebration of Ripon's Millenary, and the task of clearing away the preparations and effects, and a sale by auction of miscellaneous articles used in connection with it being completed, the town resumed its wonted aspect of quiet respectability, with a deep sense of the wonderful celebration it had undertaken.





MASTER OF THE REVELS

I have been invited to contribute

towards this Record and explanatory In doing so, it is my intended design, as historical and archæo- which were omitted

To most of the first time saw procession pass, little would save its dazzling splendour and Its art was by intent not apparent, *raison d'être* of each succeeding only be adequately realized by an knowledge with its respective details. I hope that some remarks on the motives which its arrangement will not fail to be instructive. was designed to be historical and emblematical, querading elements inseparable from mediæval subjects for representation was my first aim, historical accuracy the second, and beauty and artistic arrangement the last. For the first, various libraries were ransacked for materials, the British Museum principally, where I plodded through triumphs and pageants from the Triumph of Maximilian to the Progresses of Queen Elizabeth and James I.; and next the Guildhall Library, where accounts and illustrations of City celebrations are to be found.

of Ripon's Millenary Festival a critical account of the HISTORICAL PAGEANT.

intention to notice the well as some of the logical details in other reports.

those who for the pro- occur variety. while the group could intimate venture to guided me in

The procession with a few of the mas- pageantry. Appropriate

Other libraries also yielded me important matter, as well as the valuable hints and assistance I received from local gentlemen, amongst whom I must include our venerable Dean (Dr. Fremantle) and the Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A., F.S.A.

The pageant commenced with two admirable and most efficient marshalls to clear the way, assisted by the hobby horse and jesters, who with wild men, careered and skirmished amongst the crowd. This humorous mode of clearing an avenue may have been wisely calculated to be preferable to using military force on public holidays in ancient times. Following these mummers—among whom I must mention Mr. Mark Landon, whose practical assistance was as valuable as his inimitable drolleries, and Signor Isnard, who gave me a clearer insight respecting many important particulars and details—and attended by an escort of halberdiers, came the Master of the Revels, who concluded the above introductory part of the pageant, and heralded the historical portion. With the last-named official were associated two Chamberlains, represented by Mr. J. H. Hyde and Mr. W. Harrison, whose aid and oversight, as well as previous labours, greatly lightened my onerous task. To the latter especial gratitude is owed. He was faithful to the "cause" from its infancy, and very helpful to me in my department. I can safely say that so bold an enterprise as a mediæval pageant would never have been enacted had not Mr. Harrison stood by me in all my proposals, especially in the earlier stages, when I was regarded in the main as an artistic lunatic, rather than an apostle of pageantry desirous of setting a beautiful picture before the eyes of the beholders. But to return, some newspaper reports describe the "wild men of the woods," with their clubs and rough skins, as intending to represent primæval man. This was not my intention, but simply to reproduce the once greatly popular wild men of the woods, who always accompanied pageants. The Druids commenced the historical phase, the dress of the Arch-Druid being copied from Palgrave's descriptions. The gold head-piece like a nimbus, with its ears, and the gold collar extending below the long beard, were all reproduced. The Arch-Druid, personated by Mr. Groves, another enthusiastic worker, also wore a surplice girded with a blue belt, and carried a divining stone and small golden rod terminating in a hook. The bards carried rough-hewn harps, and wore laurel wreaths, the other Druids being crowned with oak leaves. Although somewhat doubtful of the truth of Sir Francis Palgrave's picture in which he represents a druidical banner, I reproduced this, with its sacred emblems of the serpent, the moon and a star. This section of the pageant was taken up *con amore* by brethren of the U.A.O. Druids Friendly Society.

I need not particularize the Roman group, with the Emperor Adrian driving a Roman chariot, more than to note that the eagle of the legion bore the inscription "S.P.Q.R. Leg: Sex: Isurium." Aldbro,' anciently a Roman camp, is the locality of Isurium, and possibly a camp once occupied by the Emperor.

The Viking boat was next in order. This was formed of an old boat uncovered from a heap of rubbish on the wharf on Bondgate Green. This fact gained for it the reputation in the press of being a genuine "Viking boat dug up at Ripon," although how it could have sailed into the heart of Yorkshire on a six-inch deep stream is not explained. This boat was provided with a striking dragon's or "draker's" head, copied from an oar-handle found in the famous Viking boat discovered in Norway a few years ago. Two red oars,

as steerers, were held at the bows, and round the sides were hung the shields of the crew, painted with Viking and Scandinavian emblems and debased animals and birds, reproduced from ancient shields and jewellery. The raven of Denmark surmounted the mast, and was also displayed on the sail. Mr. Shepherd, whose peaceful name rather belies his appearance, the which guided me in selecting him for head Viking, is much to be commended for the discipline he maintained in his bloodthirsty crew. Their grouping was easy and unaffected, and their fierce visages reproduced faithfully the Danish marauders.

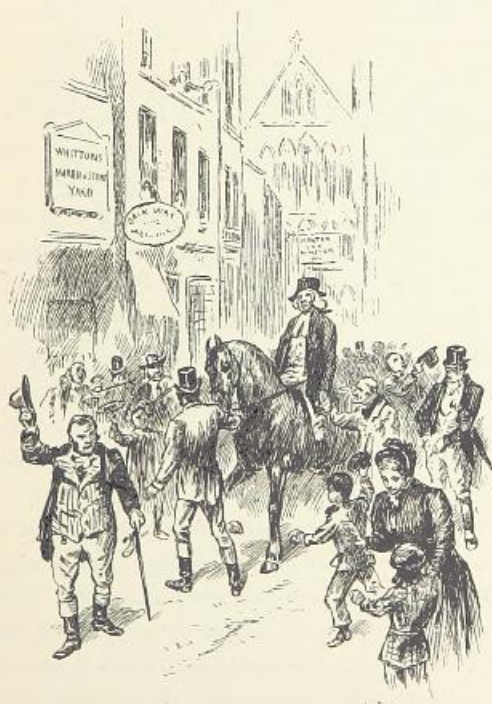
Scottish Monks, wearing the habit of their order, which was the first to found an establishment at Ripon, followed next, with the Abbot Eata of Melrose, bearing a model of his first monastery, and habited in vestments of which I shall speak presently. Accompanying them were Prince Alcfrid of Northumbria, bearing the Charter of the land given to the abbot whereon he built the first monastery at Ripon.

The Saxon Queen Edelfeda, patron of St. Wilfrid, and her group of maidens and Saxon nobles, all on horses, attended by flaxen-haired youths in togas, were peculiarly effective. Their scalloped horse-cloths were designed from the Bayeaux tapestry, which provided valuable models also for the crown and other properties. The queen was seated on a tiger-skin, the latter supplying a truly archaic savour to the set.

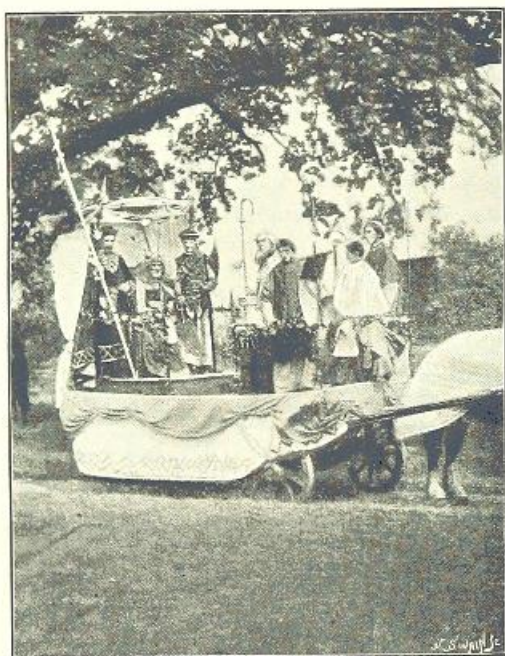
The significance of the old Hornblower, with his Executioner and Jailor, in attendance on the above Saxon group, seems to have been overlooked by the reporters. Old Simmonds, the Corporation Horn-blower, here posed as the first Wakeman of Ripon, and his two attendants represented the special rights and privileges granted to "Ripponshire."

St. Wilfrid came next in the person of Patrick Hassett, who holds the proud position of yearly representing the Archbishop on

Wilfrid's Day, which custom has been continued for 1,200 years in celebration of St. Wilfrid's triumphant return to Ripon, armed with a Papal Bull reinstating him in his diocese, from which he had been wrongfully ejected. This celebration has been variously displayed. At one time an effigy was carried round the town; later, in the Georgian times, a man dressed in a cocked hat and bag wig and shorts, rode on horse-back after a tabor and pipe, as represented in the accompanying sketch. Latterly, fifteenth century vestments had been hired to represent the Saint, who died 800 years before. I trust the procession of St. Wilfrid has now been put on a better footing, by providing Saxon vestments beautifully made by Mrs. Jackson, and carefully copied from an ancient missal belonging to the North British church.



These are described in "Fosbroke's Antiquities" as the earliest known specimens of vestments used in England. The costumes depicted in the missal, which is now in



Paris, include those of bishop, abbot, deacon, and acolyte. The Car of St. Wilfrid was draped in folds reproduced from the Bayeux tapestry, and the model of the first church, which was designed from a seal of the time of James I., in possession of the Cathedral authorities, rested on a shrine drawn from the same source. Round the car were suspended round and pear-shaped shields, bearing respectively the emblazons ascribed to St. Wilfrid, namely, St. George's and St. Andrew's crosses interlaced, and the three stars *or*, on a field *azure*. Other shields bore birds or emblems to represent the arms of the Kings of Deira or Northumbria, designed from the coins of that kingdom, now in the British Museum. One coin bore a floreated cross, which was used for the banner of King Ecgfrid.

Mr. Jowitt's group of Saxon soldiers followed, and their costumes were rich and accurate.

King Alfred's car was designed to bear another form of Anglo-Saxon draping, and was decorated by Queen Elswitha, whose costume was gorgeous in the extreme, and accurate in detail, the whole car forming a tableau striking and well maintained. King Alfred carried a tall wand, surmounted by a honeysuckle-shaped head, sometimes borne by Anglo-Saxon kings. Miss Milner's experienced assistance was once more welcome to me. Her powers of organizing are well known, and were much appreciated by us. Mr. Thos. Wells, who figured as Wakeman receiving from King Alfred the Charter of many disputings, was an able right hand to the Committee; and, with his brother who superintended the Tournament, laboured much for us. King Athelstan (Mr. Cawthorn), granted a charter, erected and gave the sanctuary crosses round Ripon, figured next on horseback, attended by Mr. W. Harland, as banner bearer, to whom I am indebted for many pretty additions, including the Georgian Farmer, Shepherds, and Shepherdesses. The famous Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, next appeared, in the person of Mr. Thos. Pullen. Much beautiful needlework was undertaken by Mrs. Pullen, as well as assistance given by Mr. Pullen.

King Henry IV. next calls for notice. Attired in a rich tabard worn over a suit of mail, and riding a horse whose head was protected by chased brazen armour, and further embellished with handsome horse-cloths, this king attracted deserving attention. His queen and her attendant maidens, in addition to sumptuous habiliments, wore the tall brimless sugar-loaf hat peculiar to the period. This singular head-gear, which looks so absurd in pictures of the fifteenth century, proved in the wearing neither ridiculous

nor scarcely unbecoming, and the good effect it produced surprised many of the onlookers.

The Harvest Group which succeeded was mainly classical in conception. The group of children bearing vine-wreaths, and following a trophy of grapes, was of course of Bacchanalian type. Mrs. Kirkley was most successful with her group of children, as well as in other useful work. The Harvest Car, with Ceres and her attendants in Greek costumes, was one of the artistic triumphs of the pageant, and my thanks are due to Miss Clough Taylor for the labour and pains she bestowed on the same. Mr. Wells and Mr. Collinson looked magnificent as the first two Burgesses of Parliament for Ripon, appearing quite capable of defending her rights in the more forcible manner of the period represented, than by the parley of the present day. These gentlemen, by sympathy and active assistance, aided me much throughout my work.



The sober character and hues of the Foresters' costumes were intended to be a relief to the eye from the gorgeous colouring of the majority of the other processionists, and more especially to give naturalness to the attire of a body of outcasts dwelling in the woodlands. The variety of browns, russets, umbers, madders, and kindred shades, combined with sober greens, presented in these garments, was an interesting lesson in colouring, illustrating what pleasing and marked effects can be produced from sober hues, when seen in the forest, and in favourable contrast.

Hugh Ripley with his "Ladye," in addition to good work rendered, looked truly noble as the last Wakeman of Ripon; while his spouse, who may or may not have been called "my ladye the wakewoman," wore a most effective costume.



The display of Manorial Banners within the Liberty of Ripon was a pleasing tribute to the City's predominance over the district. Seven banners were borne by squires, presumably sent by their respective knights, some attended by heralds in tabards and bearing bannered trumpets with the arms of their houses emblazoned thereon. The largest and handsomest banner was that of the Marquess of Ripon, painted by Signor Isnard in a commendable manner. His lordship's squire who bore the same in the procession, was Mr. W. Sage, attired in a magnificent Elizabethan costume and wearing jewels of great value, attended by his herald. This group was one of the most sumptuously attired in the procession.

The townsfolk who accepted the invitation to reproduce the ancient city guilds in conformity with their respective businesses are to be commended for their public spirit. The entire industrial populations of our towns, during the Elizabethan era, formed themselves into guilds, to the exclusion of strangers who were not allowed to trade without the payment of fines and penalties. The City of London Companies are the surviving representatives of this state of things, which was found in time to impede trade, instead of fostering it. To return, Mrs. Benson's Car of the Saddle-tree Makers deserves special mention, since that lady represents an ancient Ripon firm exercising that craft, and still enjoying a flourishing business. The Car was constructed of rough wood, forming a platform and rails, the latter bearing the tools employed; and a forge and anvil in operation, with the various craftsmen and craftsmen busy around. The Old English labouring costumes and women's hoods were especially noteworthy.

The Car of the Mercers and Clothmakers was equally interesting, the costumes and *coup d'œil* being most perfect. The dresses of the guild members—apprentices, liverymen, and officials—were easily distinguishable. The promoters of this Car, Mrs. Rutter, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Wrightson, displayed praiseworthy energy in obtaining an ancient loom which figured on it. This was manipulated by an antiquated gentleman, Thomas Rumfit, who, with his white hair, large-rimmed spectacles, and Elizabethan costume, appeared as if he had lasted ever since the times of good Queen Bess.

The Car of King James was designed to be Jacobian in style of adornment. A rich brocade cut in scallops fell without folds over a pleated material of plain colour. The canopy was supported by four huge halberds, and bore a strong resemblance to old-fashioned bed-furniture, which, by the way, has altered little since the period mentioned. This car was much commended for its effective tableau and sumptuous costumes. Mr. J. H. Radcliffe took a lively interest in all our preparations, to whom, with his family, we are indebted for much useful assistance. The members of all the Trade Guilds, which, as I have said were mostly founded in Elizabethan times, were all presented in the garb

of that period. The guild banners were effective, though not without heraldic errors. Their emblazons were designed mostly from the bearings of the City of London Companies, and they displayed at least truthful emblems of the various crafts ; many were effective and artistic in their workmanship. The village banners, which followed, were carried by representatives from the respective hamlets within the Liberty of Ripon, who in this form, acknowledged the sovereignty of their mother city.

Charles I. was very lifelike—indeed saddler, *costumier*, *perruquier*, and antiquary had combined to make up the most faithful presentation of the Martyr Monarch I have seen : even the brass-headed field-marshal's baton, in lieu of sword or whip in his hand, was not forgotten. His mounted attendants too, were chevaliers in very truth, both in mien and appearance. The group here reproduced, in which the king finds a place, is one of those pictures which were continually to be seen throughout the two days' celebration at Fountains.



The Brewers, represented by Messrs. R. Lumley and Co., contributed a guild car, as did also Mr. T. A. Handsley, on behalf of the Millers. It would not have been fitting to have omitted Old England's Ale in this procession ; the first-named firm, therefore, prepared an effective car, laden with barrels and old-fashioned implements used in brewing, attended by a group of jolly-looking brewers in their aprons and red caps. The Miller's Car, decorated in a similar manner, was equally well mounted.

The historical portion of the pageant ended with more of the trade banners mentioned above, nothing especially noteworthy in the history of Ripon being suitable for presentation

in the subsequent periods. I concluded the pageant, therefore, with classical groups, which might be described as Ripon Triumphant. The central character was the Genius of the City, sustained by the Mayoress. I need scarcely point out that the City of Ripon was

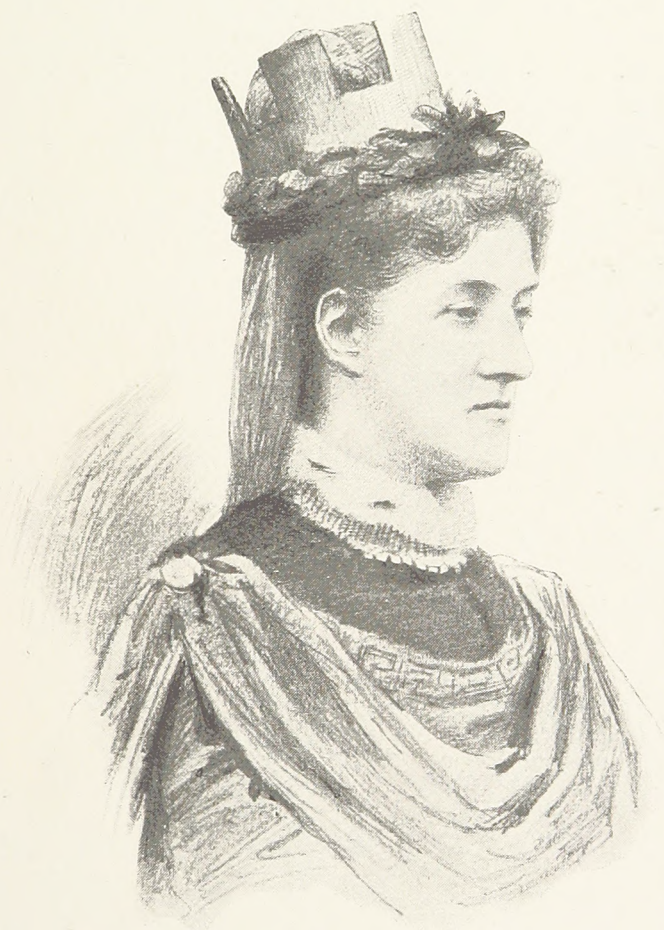


here represented as a Goddess, crowned with the mural crown, and bearing a sceptre, and seated within a temple, while her priestesses and attendants waved classic wreaths of victory, and sang her praises. Supporting the city goddess, whose appearance was dignified and imposing, and tempering her rule, were two charming minor goddesses, in pure white, representing Charity and Loyalty. At each corner of the car were her lady attendants who bore her train, they wore on their heads wreaths of laurel, and carried wreaths in their hands. Three other deities, bringing prosperity in her wake, were Flora, Ceres and Pomona, bound one to the other with a light floating drapery, and standing beneath the shade of a spreading sycamore tree. This very graceful group formed the centre of a car, with Peace, Virtue, Industry, and Prosperity at the four corners, all clothed in light "Liberty" fabrics, made in the style of Greek costumes.

All this counterfeit paganism was harmless enough; yet, through circumstances, and to humour the susceptibilities of some, a few of the names were altered, marring somewhat my intended design. The three last-named goddesses were re-named the Graces, while the four banners at the corners were supported by Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter! The interpretation of this amended symbolism is obvious: that each of the attributes represented on the banners in question was only to be found during the season personated by the bearer! How the four seasons came to be introduced is accounted for by the fact, that following all, were to have walked a group of children, sustaining in character the Seasons, as a pleasing illustration that Ripon shall be prosperous in all seasons and in all times. But as suitable children could not be found at the moment to take the parts, my logical allegory was upset by illogical re-arrangements, and that almost unknown to me. Alas! on what delicate ground do we walk when novices attempt to tread the domains of metaphor!

The Maypole Dancers came next in order. This group of pretty damsels were a decided addition; their picturesque costume, with its short skirt and square-cut bodice (often mistaken for a Swiss dress by those who know not it is Old English), showing to advantage in the movements of the dance. Mrs. Harker is to be complimented on her success as *costumier*. Mrs. W. Harrison and Miss Smith also deserve the mead of praise for their unremitting labours in organizing the dance, in the face of many disappointments.

The three huge banners of ornamental design which preceded the Graces were so graceful and beautiful that they are worth mentioning. They were worked in painted or tinted appliqué, in a most admirable manner, by some of the many ladies to whom we are indebted for the success of the draping and needlework displayed in the pageant. Here it is fitting I should mention Miss Frances Cross, whose patience and industry, not to say tact, in the management of this department, were beyond all praise.





The succeeding group of little flower girls added the fresh charm that little children, prettily dressed, always do to any festivity. Near them were the juvenile maypole dancers, boys and girls, carefully trained and elegantly dressed by Miss Beckett.

Lastly, it was seemly that the allegorical phase of the City of Ripon should be accompanied by the tangible representatives of her existence. Following the above, therefore, came the Civic authorities, as a conclusion of the pageant. Their presence here had many aspects. Primarily representing time present, and bringing history up to date, they gave dignity and reality to the procession, and modified its theatrical aspect. By way of blending the last phase of the procession mentioned above with the present period, I introduced before the civic muster, the dancing children, and a Georgian group, formed by the Sword Dancers—whose traditional uniform evidently dated from this period—and the shepherds, and shepherdesses; and the farmer with his wife on her pillion, riding behind him.

Such, in brief, and without touching on every point, was the Ripon Pageant, which, considering many difficulties and small shortcomings, came nearer the ideal I formed of it than any other work of the sort I have attempted. A few remarks in conclusion upon some of the lessons taught us by this panorama of Ripon's history, may not be out of place.

The most conspicuous events brought before us were those referring to the granting of charters and privileges, and the founding of institutions; and this, too, through a period of over 1000 years. This might be taken account of by the unread and short-sighted politician who thinks to destroy in a moment the growth of ages. To him the pageant might emphasize the lesson that England was not born yesterday, and that the foundations of her social order and institutions, and the secret of her hearty and robust vitality are to be found in her gradual and sure development through very many centuries.

As the procession passed us, we could realize somewhat of the social and political condition of our ancestors. The farcical element, observed in the van, is eloquent of the love of a people of limited mental capacity and education, for all sorts of buffoonery and mirth.

Next, commencing with the actual history of Ripon, what a contrast the above presents to the sublime and priestly aspect of the Druids, who awed and influenced an ignorant, though warlike people, by their priestcraft!

The ferocity of the Dane, who lived for plunder and carnage, is next brought before us; and how he sought to inspire terror by his drakers and snakers—boats made in the form of dragons and snakes—in which the Viking visited and ravaged these and the neighbouring shores.

The Roman, conquering, civilizing and artistic, whose models of beauty will influence art to all time, shewed another aspect of the great lesson of civilization.

And next we saw the warrior Saxon, who, not much less ferocious at first than the Vikings, was at least more amenable to law, order and government.

The simplicity of the ecclesiastical garb of the patron saint, and those with him, might be said to mirror the unadorned doctrines and practices of those early times, contrasted with the overloaded ornament, ritual and belief, of a later period.

The Harvest group once more brought back the love for the picturesque and of merry-

making, so strong in the nation before the era of printing and universal knowledge, who, it would seem, were happy and contented if they had but enough to eat and drink, and could disport themselves in frequent dancing and revelry ; while the chivalry and formalism of the middle ages, and the culmination of England's love of art, literature and beauty, seen in the glorious Elizabethan era, told its own tale in knight and dame, squire and herald, burgess and warden, livery-man and 'prentice.

Robin Hood, the representative of Democratic Freedom in his day, depicted the outlaw's life, providing a theme of never-ending interest to "Merrie England" and her bards.

Lastly, the glories of the symbolic part of the procession reflected the joy of the inhabitants and the triumph of the town, who all met and invited friend and stranger to share with them the accumulated joy of one thousand years of their City's existence.

That the thousands who witnessed the show *did* enjoy the sight I can bear testimony to. The look of intense interest, or delight, or sometimes astonishment on the faces of the onlookers as we passed them, will never fade from my memory. The procession passed like a dream before them, so that applause was in the main forgotten—certainly not from indifference, but because the beholders were completely taken by surprise. It is natural that the wish should be expressed that we should have more of these pageants, for they are at once pleasing, instructive and elevating.

If others are organized in the country, I venture to say they will scarcely surpass, for colour and appropriateness, that displayed at the Ripon Millenary Festival of 1886, and I take this opportunity of once more expressing my gratitude to all those who so earnestly assisted me in the uncommon task of its preparation, as well as the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Baynes), the Mayoress, and officials with whom I was associated.

D'ARCY FERRIS.



ANCIENT RIPON:
AN
HISTORICAL SKETCH,

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL,

BY THE REV. W. C. LUKIS, M.A., F.S.A.

PREFACE.

THE following "Sketch" was prepared for the purpose of affording information to the citizens of Ripon, relating to their ancient town, at a time when they were proposing to hold a festival commemorative of the one thousandth year of its existence. When the author undertook to prepare it, he conceived that there was quite sufficient evidence within the records of history of a trustworthy nature, supported by traditional and local evidence, to justify the citizens in their project, and he has seen no reasons since that time to induce him to renounce the first impression. The more he has examined into the questions which adverse critics have raised, the more has his conviction been strengthened.

All the copies of the original sketch having been disposed of, and the Festival Committee having decided to issue a volume containing a complete account of the proceedings, it has been thought desirable to reprint the Sketch with additions and corrections.

This professing to be nothing more than an historical outline, the writer has omitted many matters of considerable interest, such as notices of the distinguished prelates of York who have been lords of the manor of Ripon, by whose liberality the Cathedral has been enlarged and architecturally adorned at various periods, and several Hospitals or almshouses founded and endowed; manufactures; notices of eminent wakemen; members of parliament; royal visitors, etc., etc. (See *Municipal History*).

The citizens have not presumed to lay claim for their town a greater antiquity than that which rightly belongs to London, York, Chester, etc. They have merely ventured to do what older towns have abstained from attempting, and they may therefore be complimented upon having been the first in Britain to undertake such a celebration, as well as upon the wonderful success which has attended their enterprise.

It will interest them to be informed that their stately and dignified ceremonial is not now the only instance upon record. The ancient city of Rome celebrated its millenary with a three days' festival in the year A.D. 247, that is, 1639 years ago. And what contributes to the interesting fact is, that the emperor, who promoted and carried it into execution, resided for a few years in the north of Britain, where he was known as Nonnius Phillipus, and held the office of Proprætor or Governor under the Emperor Gordian III. Inscribed stones bearing his name and mentioning his official title, have been discovered at Old Penrith, in Cumberland, and at Old Carlisle. After Philip had been three years on the throne, he commemorated the millenary, and had a bronze medallion struck, upon the reverse of which was SÆCVLVM NOVVM, to intimate that the one thousandth year from the building of Rome had expired, and that a new era had commenced. There were no historical critics in his day to cast a doubt upon the legend relating to the foundation of the city in the exact year B.C. 753, and the tradition was accepted for a fact. Had a disputer arisen, his life would probably not have been worth a day's purchase.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF RIPON.

THE small Town of Ripon holds a very conspicuous position in contrast with the great towns of England, whether it be considered in relation to its ecclesiastical or its civic history. The annals of this little town are rich in historic interest in both these respects. Royal favours have been abundantly bestowed upon it from very early times, and have endowed it with a dignity far in excess of places which can boast of greater and wealthier populations. On this account the inhabitants are rejoicing that in the year of grace 1886 they are in a situation to hold a festival in honour of their town's great antiquity and eminent privileges.

There is conclusive evidence that for centuries before the invasion of England by the Roman forces, there was a British population residing in this vicinity. Earth-works and burial mounds exist in no small numbers ; stone and bronze weapons, a gold torque, and flints artificially chipped and sharpened for use, have been found, but whether they belonged to a migratory people, or to a settled tribe, must be left more or less to conjecture. The same may also be said with respect to the Romans. Traces of their powerful grasp are visible in every direction, but there is no indication of their occupation where the town of Ripon now stands.

On the other hand, the ecclesiastical history of Ripon is of more than ordinary local interest to the citizens, because the civic life of the place is intimately bound up with it. The history of the sacred establishment is the history of the secular community. Whatsoever advantages contributed to the prosperity of Wilfrid's monastery conduced to the well-being of the town which sprung into existence under its fostering influence. It is not a simple record of the introduction of Christianity among a few pagan Saxons settled upon the river bank ; it is closely associated with the devoted lives of illustrious missionaries, whose courage and self-denying labours carried the glad Gospel tidings into the dwellings of the Northumbrian sovereigns, and among a people inhabiting the wild and mountainous regions of the vast northern kingdom of the Heptarchy, and points out how the town came into existence, and obtained important privileges and liberties.

This history does not rest upon conjecture ; it is an authentic fact ; and we are able to refer to the writings of men who have left us the record of those early christian missions in which they themselves actively participated. It is not necessary to go into the details of the struggles between Christianity and paganism which occurred before the gospel was fairly and firmly rooted in the great northern kingdom. Our attention should rather be directed to the chronicles of Ripon in particular.

About the year 660 some ground in Ripon was granted by Alchfrith, Prince of Deira, to Eata, then Abbot of Melrose, and afterwards Bishop of Lindisfarne, upon which to erect a monastery. On the retirement of Eata and his companions from Ripon a year or two

later, the same prince bestowed the monastery upon Wilfrid, and a short while afterwards, gave him a considerable quantity of land appurtenant to thirty or forty dwellings. "Alcfridus dedit primum Sancto Wilfrido confessori terram decem tributariorum¹ Æt Stanforda,² et post paululum cœnobium in Hrypīs cum terra triginta mansionum,³ &c." (*Eddius Sancti Wilfridi vita*, viii.) These dwellings became the nucleus of the town.

Wilfrid has had several biographers, ancient and modern, the earliest of whom were Stephen Eddius, his chaplain, who was brought by him from Canterbury; the venerable ecclesiastical historian Bede; Frithgode, who wrote a metrical life of Wilfrid; and Eadmer, who was secretary to St. Anselm. It is needless for our purpose to do more than refer to these recorded acts of his which relate particularly to Ripon. In his monastery here, he was ordained priest in 663, and in the following year was consecrated Bishop of York by Agilbert, archbishop of Paris, and other bishops, at Compiègne, in France, his diocese comprehending the whole of Northumbria which extended from the Humber to the Frith of Forth and the Clyde. After his consecration he lingered so long on the continent, that in his absence Ceadda (St. Chad), abbot of Lavingham, was placed in his episcopal chair by King Oswin. At his return, about the year 666, not wishing to dispute this appointment, he retired to his monastery, and made it his residence for a period of three years. (*Humiliter in Hripis tribus annis residit. Eddius*, xiv.) When Theodore, of Tarsus, Archbishop of Canterbury, visited Northumbria, he removed St. Chad on account of the irregularity of his appointment, and restored Wilfrid to his see of York, A.D. 669. At Ripon, Wilfrid erected a stately church, remarkable for its arched vaults, pillars, porticoes, fine pavements, and winding passages.

Stephen Eddius gives an interesting account of the building and consecration of this structure. It was of "polished," *i.e.*, wrought stone; and as the description of its dedication is the earliest of the kind that has been handed down to us from Saxon times, it is desirable to give in brief what he has recorded. Two kings (Egfrid and his brother Elwin), and a vast concourse of princes, nobles, and people, joined in the religious service and subsequent festivities. Wilfrid offered a prayer, taken from Solomon's prayer (2 *Chron.*, vi., 12-42), to consecrate the House of God and the prayers of the people in it. The altar, raised on steps, and covered with a gold embroidered cloth, was then dedicated; the sacred vessels were placed upon it, and the people partook of the Holy Communion. A sermon was delivered from the altar steps, and all the gifts of land, which the Northumbrian princes had bestowed to this church were enumerated. Wilfrid, on this occasion, presented an illuminated copy of the Gospels, written on parchment, the cover of which was inlaid by jeweller's art with gold and precious stones. The service being concluded, the festivities succeeded, and were continued for three days.

Leland, who, in Henry VIII.'s time, travelled for six years about the country, collecting information, states in his Itinerary that he saw the remains of this Saxon church: "The old Abbay of Ripon stoode wher now is a chapelle of our Lady in a bottom one

¹ Persons subject to tribute as freeholders.—*Fowler*.

² Dr. Stukeley was of opinion that this was St. Leonard's Priory, at Stamford, Lincolnshire, "the first christian monastery in the Mercian kingdom, founded by St. Wilfrid."—*Stukeley's Diaries*, vol. ii., 327, Surtees Soc.

³ 30 hides. A hide of land was the amount sufficient for the support of one family.—*Kemble's Saxons*, i., 4.

close distant by [200 yards] from the new Minstre." It was situated, according to the late Mr. Walbran, not upon the site of the monastery erected by the Abbot of Melrose, but a little to the west of it, in what is now the Deanery garden, where remains of buildings may yet be traced. There is no doubt that the Crypt under the floor of the present Cathedral, called "St. Wilfrid's Needle," was the work of Wilfrid, and that he built a church over it; and, "it is by no means improbable," wrote Mr. Walbran, "but that he may have founded a third church," for Leland says "there hath bene about the north parte of the olde town a paroch church by the name of Allhallowes." No traces of this building have been discovered, but a Christian burial ground of very ancient date exists at the bottom of Allhallowgate, where there are shallow graves in the upper part of what is now a gravel pit.

Archbishop Theodore, who has been mentioned above, was the ecclesiastical reformer of his day, and he proceeded to sub-divide large dioceses which he considered were beyond the physical powers of any prelate, however active and energetic he might be, to superintend. Accordingly he took the great diocese of Northumbria in hand, and by his own authority divided it into the sees of York, Lindisfarne, Hexham, and Whithern, in Galloway, Scotland; and, perceiving that a further division was needed, caused another see to be created at Ripon, and appointed Eadhead to it. This act was resisted by Wilfrid on the ground that without his consent it was uncanonical and consequently illegal. He therefore went to Rome to appeal against the division, and obtained a decision in his favour. It is needless to enter into this dispute and its consequences. The result was that no one was nominated to succeed Eadhead, but the see was merged in the archbishopric of York, and so continued until the year 1836, when Dr. Longley, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, became the bishop of the re-created see.

Wilfrid's energetic and undaunted spirit, exalted character, and devotion to his heavenly Master's cause, by which he exercised a powerful influence over the minds and hearts of the semi-barbarous Northumbrians, and brought them, by the aid of God's grace, out of the darkness of heathenism into the marvellous light of Christianity, and the consequent blessings of civilization, were not his only achievements. The fame of his saintly character attracted many persons of high rank to his well-ordered house in Ripon. "*Quia civitas supra montem posita nequit abscondi (S. Matth., v., 14), a multis, et præcipue nobilibus, frequentabatur, eximiæ sanctitatis ejus fama permotis.*" *Eadmer*, xiv. He was, moreover, the trainer of St. Acca, his chaplain and constant companion, and friend of Bede, and at length bishop of Hexham; the educator of the northern nobles; the tutor of St. Willibrord, who in his youth was a scholar in the Ripon monastery, and in riper years became bishop of Friesland; the converter of Ceadwalla, king of Wessex; the confessor of St. Etheldreda, commonly called Audry, the wife of Tonbercht, prince of the southern Gervii, and afterwards wife of Egfrid, king of Northumberland; the adviser of Ethelred; the consecrator of Swithbert, one of the missionaries who accompanied St. Willibrord to Friesland; and not this only, but, as we have seen, the architect, builder and decorator of stately churches, and the introducer of ecclesiastical music, such as had not been heard before in this country. "Many a heathen tribe, even in foreign lands, are said to have caught their first glimpse of Christianity and civilisation from that great central light which then radiated so brightly from Ripon." (*Walbran*).

It is no wonder, therefore, nor should it be thought undeserving of belief, that kings and princes should have bestowed lands and granted privileges from time to time, upon a Church so renowned as that of Ripon, whose reputation had spread far and wide.

It has been already said that the dwellings which were clustered upon the lands given by Alchfrith to Wilfrid became the nucleus of the town of Ripon. This has been clearly put by Mr. Walbran in the following words: "It is deeply interesting to perceive that this city derives its origin, neither from a mere felicity of agricultural position, nor from one of those associations of dwellings which fears of life and property often gathered round the blood-stained walls of a feudal fortress; but from the existence of one of the first churches which was built and established in England." Again, "if there had been no settlement here previous to the foundation of the monastery, which there is some evidence to prove there was, the services which the monks would be compelled to engage for the tillage of their land, and assistance in secular business, would attract a population to the spot, which would be speedily increased by the sanctity and privileges of the place. But from whatever period it commenced, or in whatever ratio it progressed, it seems certain that the population had become so numerous before the middle of the tenth century, that Ripon was held to be a Manor, *i.e.*, an allodial territory, wherein the lord of the soil exercised a certain jurisdiction over all the residents within it, and let out the district to tenants, some of whom paid their rents in kind, and some by personal service; the greater portion, however, being slaves."

When King Athelstan was marching his army against the Scots, he visited the shrine of St. John (Archbishop of York), at Beverley, and also came to Ripon, and—it may be in that church where Wilfrid had implored success for those who, "going out to battle against the enemy," should pray unto the Lord towards this house which he had built for his Name—vowed that, if he should be victorious, he would confer upon the church of Ripon profitable gifts and immunities. On his return in triumph, after his bloody encounter at Brunanburgh,⁴ A.D. 945, he fulfilled his promise by attaching to Ripon great manorial privileges; but much more, the right to exercise extraordinary powers over lands which had been given to Wilfrid on the foundation of his church, and which became the exempt franchise or "Liberty of Ripon." It was at this time also that he endowed the monastery at Beverley with lands, and conferred on it, as at Ripon, the privilege of Sanctuary.

There is a doubt as to the precise date of this grant. It is admitted that Athelstan came into Northumbria about the year 926, and again in 937. Gent thought that the existing charter could scarcely be the original deed, because the witnesses are "G., Archbishop of York, and P., Provost of Beverley," and because Ethelbald and Lodeward were the Archbishops in Athelstan's time, and the title of Provost was not in use until after the Conquest. In this Gent may have been mistaken, for Wilfrid appointed Tath-

⁴ Brunanburh, was, according to the best authorities, somewhere in the north of England. The Revd. T. Scott-Surtees, of the Manor House, Dinsdale-on-Tees, has attempted a solution of the problem relating to the site of this great and famous battle. Following the various historical and traditional accounts given by early writers, he suggests that inasmuch as the Tees banks about Dinsdale abound in sulphur springs or Brunans (*Brunnen*, germ, a mineral spring), it is not improbable that the flat ground between Sockburn and Dinsdale was the battle field, where the fierce and bloody encounter occurred. *Where was Brunanburh? North Star Printing Works, Darlington.*

bert provost in Ripon, "Hujus cœnobii constituo ('tathbertum presbyterum) in Hripis præpositum."⁵ (*Eddius*, lxii.) It has also been suggested that the initial G (G) may have been a T (T) for Thomas, Archbishop of York in 1071, both letters having been formed much alike in documents of early date. However, in a trial heard before the King's Judges in the Chapter House, Ripon, in 1228, respecting Chapter privileges which had been invaded "vi et armis" by the Sheriff of York and others, the Royal Charters were produced, that of Athelstan (given below) included, and carefully considered, and after a great deal of evidence had been taken, the decision of the Judges was given in favour of the Chapter with damages and costs. (*Plea Roll of the Duchy of Lancaster*).

At this judicial investigation, the Chapter vindicated their claims to jurisdiction and immunities within certain fixed and recognised boundaries, from grants made by Athelstan and other kings. There is therefore some probability that these, or some similar privileges, were granted and confirmed by Athelstan. It must be born in mind that this king was the favourite grandson of Alfred the Great; that he must have been cognizant of what had been done by him for Ripon; and we may therefore legitimately conclude that he desired to signalize his respect and reverence for his grandfather's memory by confirming his royal bounty.

From the year 1733, when Thomas Gent published his history of Ripon, down to the present day, it has been firmly believed by unprejudiced citizens, that they have derived their liberties and privileges as a corporation from Alfred. These are his words: "I must remark, *from an ancient MS.*,⁶ that Ripon was first incorporated in the 14th year of the ever-memorable king Alfred, Anno Dom. 886, &c." What this ancient MS. was he does not inform us. At all events, the statement as to this important point was not the creation of his own fancy, as some persons have supposed.

As regards the word *incorporation* to which some citizens have taken exception, no importance may be attached to it. "It is more than probable," writes Mr. Walbran, "that the municipal corporation originated in a trade guild, founded here in Saxon times; and this supposition is heightened when it is stated that the celebrated guild of Preston, in Lancashire, is presumed to be of Saxon origin; and that at the dedication of the church of Ripon, lands in Hasmunderness, of which Preston is the capital, were granted for its endowment to Wilfrid, as Eddius, his biographer, has recorded."

The material question is, what was the nature of the privileges and immunities accorded to the Archbishop of York, the priests, or canons, and, *through them*, to the inhabitants residing under the shadow of the monastery walls, and within the limits of the Liberty? The following is a translation of the disputed charter: "In the Name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity, Athelstan, King of England, To all his subjects of Yorkshire and throughout England, Know ye, That I confirm to the Church and Chapter of Ripon their

⁵ Præpositus was the head of a college of priests, and may signify a provost or prior.

⁶ It is not unlikely that the ancient MS. (now in the possession of the Mayor and Corporation) was that of Francis Theakston, Alderman and Wakeman or Mayor in 1615, "who had taken great pains till his time in gathering the ancient chronicles and writings" relating to Ripon. His words are: "Ripon soon enjoyed marks of Royal favour, and received its first incorporation from that wise and good prince Alfred, surnamed the Great (A.D. 886). Its government then was by a Vigilarius or Wakeman and elders, the former of whom, some authors have very erroneously been led to imagine, derived his title from Watch and Ward being kept here, &c."

peace and all their liberties and customs : and I grant to them their own court in all pleas, and in all courts which relate to the men of St. Wilfrid, for them and their own men, or against them, or among themselves, or in such [courts] as may be made (some privilege is here omitted), with judgment of *Frodmortell*;⁷ and that they may be credited by affirming with *Yea*, and denying with *Nay*, both amongst themselves and throughout the habitable world ; and that they may be so free that neither the King of England, nor his subjects, nor the Archbishop of York, nor his ministers, shall either do or have anything which is of their possessions, or of the *sok*⁸ of the chapter." Witness, G., Archbishop of York, and P., Provost of Beverley.

Latin version of the charter purporting to be Athelstan's, copied from the Rev. J. T. Fowler's "Memorials of Ripon," vol. i., p. 89, Surtees Society. It is printed from a Plea Roll at the Public Record Office.

"In nomine Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, Atelstanus Rex Angliæ omnibus hominibus suis de Eboratura⁹ (*sic*) per totam Angliam, salutem, Sciatis quod ego confirmo ecclesiæ et Capitulo Rypon' pacem suam, et omnes libertates et consuetudines suas, et concedo eis curiam suam de omnibus querelis et in omnibus curiis de hominibus Sancti Wilfridi, ipsis et hominibus suis vel contra ipsos vel intra se ad invicem, vel quæ fieri possunt, et iudicium suum per *frodmortele*, et quod homines sui sint credendi per suum *ya* et per suum *na*, et omnes terras habitas et habendas, et homines suos, ita liberòs quod nec rex Angliæ nec ministri ejus nec Archiepiscopus Eboracensis, nec ministri ejus aliquod faciant vel habeant quod est ad terras suas vel ad sokam capituli. Testibus T. Archiepiscopo Ebor., et P. præposito Beverlaci."

About the year 1108, Henry I. granted by charter a fair to be kept four days at the Feast of St. Wilfrid, viz., two days before the Feast, on the Feast-day, and the day after. "And I command," adds the king, "that everyone may peaceably go to the said Fair, and return home again, without any molestation, by injury or reproach, upon forfeiture of ten pounds."

A Charter of King Stephen, which is not dated, but which was granted between the year of his accession to the throne in 1135, and the death, in 1147, of Alexander de Blois, bishop of Lincoln, who witnessed it, is of great value, because it confirms all the liberties and privileges conferred by previous sovereigns, and adds fresh ones. It is a document of such importance to the present enquiry, that a translation is here given : "Stephen, King of England, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Barons, Sheriffs, and to all his faithful ministers, as well French as English, throughout all England, sendeth greeting. I confirm, by the testimony of this present Charter, Peace to the Church of St. Wilfrid at Ripon, within its Liberty (*infra lucam suam*) ; and amendment of its peace violated, and of what has been done contrary to the privileges granted by any of my predecessors, and confirmed by me and them ; and also the privileges and grants, which it received from King Edward, as well as from my grandfather King William ; and all the liberties, digni-

⁷ Anglo-Saxon word for a free pardon for murder or manslaughter.—*Halliwell's Archaic Dictionary*, vol. i., 382.

⁸ Anglo-Saxon, Soc. "a liberty or franchise of holding a court, and exercising other jurisdiction over the socmen or soccage tenants within the extent of such an honor or manor."—*Halliwell*, vol. ii, 770.

⁹ Probably a scribe's error for 'Eborascira.'

ties, rights and customs, as well by land as water, and in all its possessions in *Sac*¹⁰ and *Soc*; and in everything which anywhere belong to it. And also I grant that Fairs may be held for five days in peace, and that all persons may come and go with their goods, and buy and sell, without molestation. And I further will, and strictly command, that the said Church may as peaceably, honourably, and fully enjoy all things, in woods and plains, in pastures and meadows, by land and water, by sea and in port, and in all other things, as it held them in the time of King Edward, in the time of my grandfather King William, and in the times of my uncles King William and King Henry, and as is testified by the Charters of my predecessors. Witnesses:—Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, Nigel, bishop of Ely, and bishop of York, Adelphus, bishop of Carlisle, and Robert de Vere, at York.”

Latin version of King Stephen's confirmation of the liberties within the Leuga, A.D. 1135-47.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. i., p. 95.

“Stephanus Rex Angliæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Baronibus, Vicecomitibus, et omnibus ministris suis fidelibus, Francis et Anglis, totius Angliæ, salutem. Præsentis chartæ testimonio confirmo ecclesiæ S. Wilfridi de Ripun pacem suam infra leucam suam, et ejusdem pacis violatæ emendationem, sicut est ab aliquo prædecessorum meorum melius ipsi ecclesiæ collata, et a me cum eisdem regibus confirmata. Privilegia quoque et donationes quæ a regibus Edwardo scilicet, et avo meo Willielmo consecuta est, et libertates omnes et dignitates, et consuetudines, et rectitudines suas, tam in aquis, quam in terris, et in omnibus possessionibus suis, in saca et soca, et in hiis quæ ad illam ubique pertinent. Ferias etiam suas, quinque diebus, omnibus illuc venientibus et illinc redeuntibus, et ibi morantibus, tam vendentibus quam ementibus, cum omnibus rebus suis, cum mea pace concedo. Et volo et firmiter præcipio quod ipsa ecclesia ita teneat bene et in pace et honorifice, et plenarie in omnibus rebus, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis, in terris et aquis, in navibus et portibus, et in omnibus aliis rebus, sicut ipsa unquam melius et plenius et honorabilius tenuit tempore regis Edvardi, et tempore Willielmi avi mei, et tempore avunculorum meorum Willielmi regis et Henrici regis, et sicut chartæ predecessorum meorum testificantur.

Testibus Alexandro episcopo Lincolnensi, et Nigello episcopo eliensis, et episcopo Eboracensi,¹¹ et Adelpho episcopo Carliensi, et Roberto de Vere, apud Eborum.”

This Charter mentions Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror as having conferred privileges, and whatever they were Stephen confirms them.

Before our investigation is brought down to a later period, it is desirable to allude to further corroborative record evidence, as well as to certain local customs which point to their Saxon origin. In 1339, 1399 and in the 20th year (A.D. 1442) of Henry VI., we learn from the Patent Rolls of those dates that the possessions and liberties granted by Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and Stephen, were fully confirmed.

The Rhyming Charter of Athelstan, which has been attributed by some writers to the latter part of the thirteenth century, should not be passed over in silence. It is printed in *Rev. J. T. Fowler's Memorials of the Church of SS. Peter and Wilfrid*, vol. i., 90, Surtees Soc. from the Duchy of Lancaster Plea Roll, and a copy of it is here given. Canon Sim-

¹⁰ Sac is dealing with transgressions in a peculiar court.

¹¹ Probably a mistake for 'Ebroicensis'; Audven, bishop of Evreux, was Archbishop Thurstan's brother.

mons, we are informed in a footnote, considered the version in Dodsworth's MSS. Bibl. Bodl., No. 160, fol. 250, to have been "versified in Northumbrian English, and copied by a scribe who has introduced midland forms." Whether it be so or not, its evidence in support of disputed claims about the rights of the church, has not been rejected. A Norman-French Petition of Henry Bowet, Archbishop of York, A.D. 1415, recited Athelstan's grant in the words :

"I wyll that yay alkyn' fredom haue
And in all thyngges be als fre
As hert may thynk or eghe may see,"

And he obtained an Act of Parliament, whereby the franchises and liberties of York, Beverley, and Ripon were established.

"Wittyn' al that is and is gan
yat ich Kyng Attelstane
has guyen' as frelich as ich may
to Kyrk and Chaptel of Seynt Wylfray
of my fre deuscon'
thar pees at Rypon'
on ilke syde ye Kyrk a myle
for al ille dedes and ilke Gyle'
and wyth ine thayr Kyrk yate
atte ye stane yat Grythstole hatte²
wt inne the Kyrk dore and ye quere
thay have thayr pese for lesse an mare
ilkan of this stedes³ shal haue pees
of frod mortel and ilke dede
yat with heuten hit don' is⁴
Tol⁵ Tem Sok⁶ et Sak wt yryn⁷ and with water
deme⁸ and do wrak⁹
and atte¹⁰ the land of Seint Wilfray
of ilkyn Geld¹¹ fre shal ben' ay
that y ne haue nan yet langes¹² me to
in thar wharshape¹³ shal haue at¹⁴ do

¹ Guile, deceit.

² Peace-stool 'hight,' i.e. is named. Grythstole is the same as *fridstool*, the chair of peace.

³ Places.

⁴ That is done outside it.

⁵ Duty on imports.

⁶ The right of compelling one in possession of stolen goods to say from whom he received them.

⁷ Ordeal by hot iron; which was supposed to be an infallible test of innocence or guilt. From the Fabric Rolls of the Cathedral, it appears to have been in use down to the time of the Reformation, and was a source of income to the Fabric Fund. In the year 1511, a "Saynt Wilfryde Birnyng Iron" realized 5*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.*; but in 1535, only 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

⁸ Doom, judgment.

⁹ Wreck, destruction.

¹⁰ That.

¹¹ Each kind of tax.

¹² I have none that belong to me.

¹³ Military service.

¹⁴ To; *at* is the sign of the infinitive.

And for ich will yat ya ben' saue
 I wyll that yay alkyn' fredom haue
 And in all thyngges be als free
 as herte may thynk or eghe may se
 Atte powar of a Kynge
 Mast may make fre any thing
 And my sele haue I set her to
 for I will that naman this gift undo."

A draft of a case, drawn up in 1832, "On a question between the magistrates of the Archbishop's Liberty of Ripon and the Charter-Justices of the Borough, as to the concurrent jurisdiction of the former along with the latter in the Borough" is in the office of F. D. Wise, Esq., and is so very carefully and minutely composed, and enters so largely into the whole question, that it deserves to be thoughtfully perused. All the ancient privileges, rights, and powers claimed and exercised under the authority of the Archbishops of York, as lords of the Manor of Ripon from time immemorial are therein given in detail.

One of the most curious of the privileges granted by Athelstan was that the men of the church and chapter of Ripon were to be believed in judicial proceedings by the simple affirmation *yea*, or by the negative *nay*, "a remarkable and unique exemption."

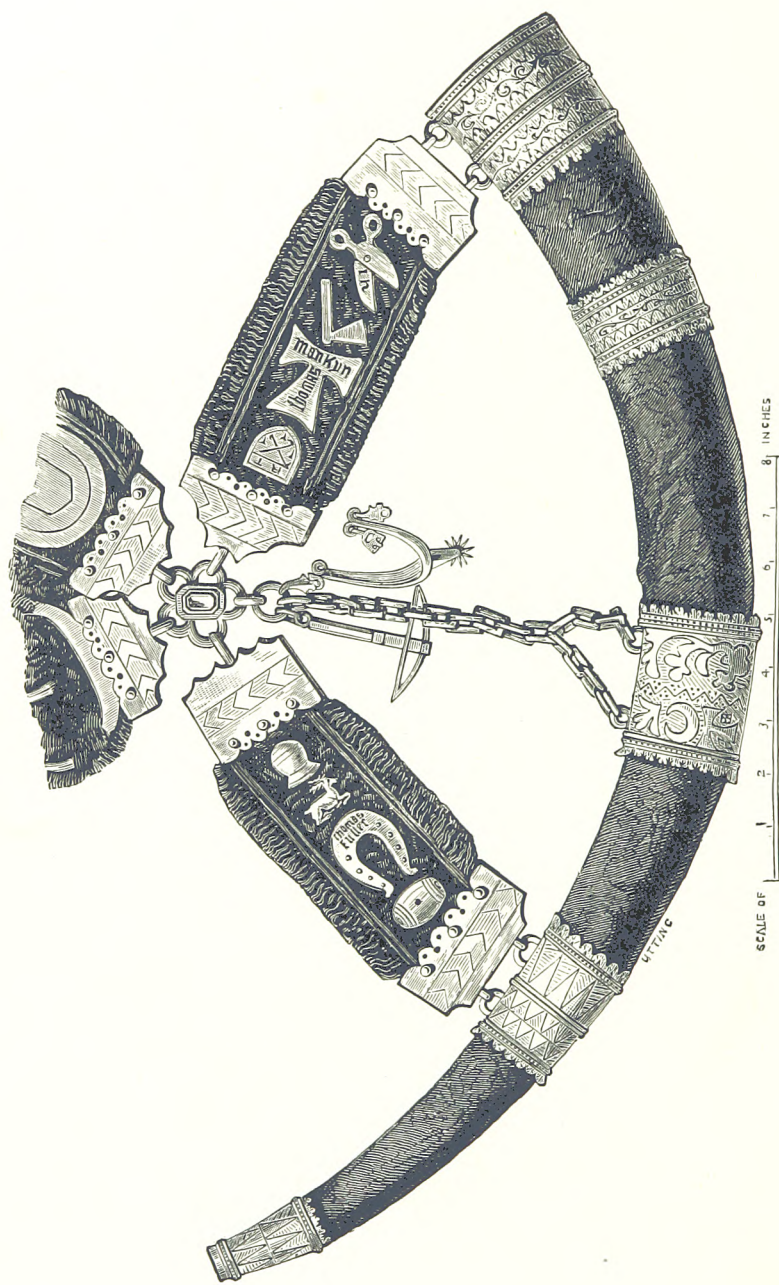
There was the privilege of Sanctuary; but of the eight crosses which formerly marked the boundary of the Leuga, or extent of ground surrounding the religious establishment, within which limits a criminal took refuge, if pursued, and his life safe-guarded, part of one only now remains, viz., on the hill of Sharow, above the ford on the river Yore. The other crosses were "Kangel or Archangel," near Kangel House; the stump of this cross was a few years ago sunk in the hedge of a lane leading from the navigation bridge to Bondgate; "Studley Stone," supposed by Mr. Wm. Harland to have been called the cross of St. Wilfrid, stood by the side of the Baron-way, on the road leading from Studley lane to Galphay; "Athelstan's" stood on the road to Thirsk, not far from Hutton Hall, by a field still called Athelstan or Hailstone Close; "St. Ambrose" (according to Mr. Wm. Harland), in Aismunderby; "Whitcliffe," on old road from Markington; "High Cross," at the south side of the Pateley Bridge road; and "Bishoptone."

The title of Wakeman held for a long period by the chief municipal authority is derived from Saxon times,¹⁰ and is said to be unique in England. In Blount and Bailey's Dictionaries, Wakeman (Sax.) is described as "the chief magistrate of the town of Rippon in Yorkshire." The title of this office-bearer implies surely a municipal institution in the Saxon period. A complete list of Wakemen has been preserved from A.D. 1400 to 1604, when the title was unfortunately changed for that of Mayor.

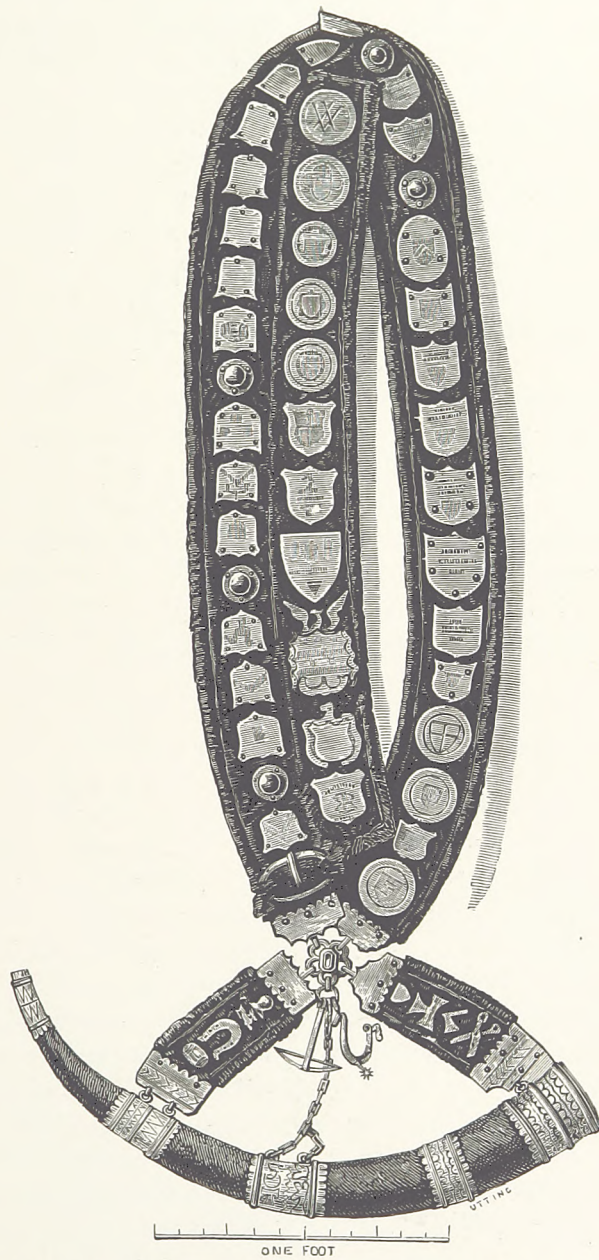
Associated with the office of Wakeman is that of blowing a horn every evening opposite

¹⁰ The following is Canon Raine's opinion upon this point: "The earliest officer at Ripon was a Bailiff. At York the Bailiffs were changed to Sheriffs about the year 1400 when probably Wakemen first came in at Ripon. The York Sheriffs had their horn (now in the museum), which was *not* a charter-horn." This must be accepted as a mere opinion or conjecture; Bailiff is a word of Norman origin, whereas Wakeman is Saxon. It is scarcely credible that in or about the year 1400, when French titles prevailed, that of Bailiff should have been dropped and a Saxon title adopted.





ENLARGED DRAWING OF THE HORN, &c., OF THE WAKEMAN OF RIPON.



BALDRICK AND HORN OF THE WAKEMAN OF RIPON.



the mayor's residence, and afterwards at the cross in the Market-place. In ancient times the horn was worn by the Wakeman himself, on certain specified days, whereas now it is borne by his serjeant only. It is not unlikely that this custom was the original means by which the rights, privileges and safety of the citizens were secured, as we proceed to show.

It was an ancient usage and custom, not unknown to the Saxons and Danes, for lands to be held by a charter-horn. In the absence of a written charter, this was deemed a legal tenure, and several horns are still in existence which have served this purpose, and the donations of lands thus acquired have been subsequently confirmed by kings. There were other methods of conveying and transferring estates which may be mentioned, as by bare word of mouth, or by the grantor's sword, helmet, or drinking cup, or by a spur, a scraper, a gold ring, a bow or an arrow. Whatever the article was, it was always such as was well known to have belonged to the donor.

In the Cathedral Church at York, there is preserved the ivory drinking-horn of Ulphus, which he solemnly bestowed, together with lands and revenues to that church. This gift was made shortly after the death of King Canute, which happened A.D. 1036; and Edward the Confessor, who ascended the throne six years afterwards, confirmed the gift.

Canute himself adopted this manner of endowment by giving lands at Pusey, in Berkshire, to an ancestor of the Pusey family, and with the lands a horn as a ratification of the grant. This horn is still in existence.

A like donation was made by Edward the confessor to Nigel, for a service rendered; the King gave "one hyde of arable land called Dere-hyde, and a wood called Hulewood, with the custody of the forest of Bernwood, to hold to him and to his heirs, *per unum cornu quod est charta predictæ forestæ*." This horn has been, ever since, preserved, under the name of Nigel's horn, by the lord's of Borestall, which is on the edge of the said forest.

Henry I. enfeoffed the Convent of Carlisle with the tithes of lands in Englewood by means of a hunting horn.

Randal de Meschines, Earl of Chester, about A.D. 1124, conferred upon Allan Silvestris the bailiwick of the forest of Wirral, by the delivery of a bugle-horn, which was still preserved at Hooton in 1751.

Walter Agard claimed to hold, by inheritance, the office of Escheator and Coroner, through the whole Honor of Tutbury, Staffordshire, and the bailiwick of Leyke, in support of which claim he produced a white hunter's horn, adorned, it is said, with the arms of John of Gaunt, and the claim was allowed.

Sir Robert Plumpton, A.D. 1432, died possessed of one bovate of land in Mansfield-Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, held by the service of winding a horn.

The Earl of Ormond, who died in 1515, gave to his daughter Margaret, wife of Sir William Boleyn, an ivory horn which he had inherited from his ancestors, together with his manor of Newhall, Essex.

The Marquis of Ailesbury possesses a large and magnificent ivory horn, adorned with silver bands, on which hunting scenes are engraved, which has descended to him from the time of Henry II., but by whom and for what purpose it was originally bestowed has not been positively determined. The supposition is that it was given when the forest of Savernake was granted to a bailiff or keeper; and this seems to be confirmed by the

following incident. It is related on one occasion when George III. visited Lord Ailesbury, who had forgotten to receive him with a blast of his horn, His Majesty playfully reminded him of his omission, whereby he had forfeited his right to the forest, whereupon his lordship proceeded to redeem the forfeit to the best of his ability, winding a feeble note, but not having practised beforehand, and the instrument being a difficult one to sound, the king was graciously pleased to be satisfied with the gruesome moan.

As a very modern instance of an estate having a condition attached to its entail, take the following : Parliament expended a very large sum of money in the purchase of Strathfieldsaye, for the Duke of Wellington, and entailed it on his heirs to the title, by fealty, *i.e.*, they are only required to render personally to the sovereign every 18th June a tri-coloured flag. (*J. Foster's Peerage*, 1882, p. 691.)

Tenure by a sword. Bishop Van Mildert, of Durham, arrived at Northallerton July 13th, 1826, the manor, shire, and halmote of which he was lord. "Next morning he proceeded to Croft, where he was met by Mr. Rayson, Agent of the Sockburn estate, who presented to the Bishop the traditional sword used in the destruction of the Sockburn serpent, at the same time addressing his lordship in these terms : 'My lord Bishop, I here present you with the falchion wherewith the champion Conyers slew the dragon or fiery flying serpent which destroyed man, woman, and child ; in memory of which the king then reigning gave him the manor of Sockburn, to hold by this tenure, that upon the first entrance of every new Bishop into this county, this falchion should be presented.' The Bishop then returned the falchion with an appropriate reply." (*Hist. and Annals of Northallerton*, by Rev. J. L. Saywell, 1885. Append. p. xiv.) The ceremony used to take place at Neasham, where there is the important ford of the Tees.

It requires therefore, no great stretch of imagination to suppose that the Ripon horn belongs to the same category, and that it is possibly the symbol of the endowment of the church's and town's rights and privileges granted at some early period. The question has been treated here at some length, because its importance seems to have demanded it.

The corporation silver plate and other ancient articles are very handsome. The Horn was unhappily despoiled of some of its ornaments in the 17th century. In 1686, in the time of Mr. Christopher Hunter's mayoralty, the antiquities were usually kept at the mayor's, as they are now. Mr. Hunter kept a public Inn, and "to show his guests the honour and worship of the place, he ordered the articles to lye in a common room, whereby they were grievously pillaged, especially the Horn which was robbed of all its ancient monuments." However, in 1702, when the Right Hon. John Aislalie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was Mayor, he beautified the Horn with a band or belt, and placed thereon such badges as could in any wise be recovered. Mrs. Aislalie also gave to the Corporation at this time a silver cup, and a large Book of Common Prayer for the use of the Mayor. Its binding is richly embroidered in gold with the Royal Arms, and the Volume is now deposited in the Cathedral Library.

There is no reason why we should enter into greater detail respecting these matters which are so clearly established by documentary evidence and confirmed by the universal tradition of the place, as well as by its usages and customs ; *e.g.*, the annual Feast of St. Wilfrid, and the procession of the archbishop through the town. It is only necessary now

to descend the stream of time, and pause for a brief space to consider two charters given to Ripon by King James I. in 1604, and by King James II. in 1686, whereby its civil constitution was somewhat altered, and the government placed in the hands of a Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, assisted by common Councilmen, and a Town Clerk, with two Serjeants at Mace ; all the ancient liberties and privileges being at the same time confirmed. The change in the title of the chief ruler was made on the application and by the exertions of Hugh Ripley, the last Wakeman and first Mayor ; a change which is much to be regretted. The reason for the change appears to have been in consequence of a growing impatience and yearning desire on the part of the townsmen to repudiate the authority of the lord of the manor. The corporation entertained and expressed the notion that they had rights and privileges more ancient than those of the Archbishop, and that these rights had been exercised by the Wakemen and Aldermen for hundreds of years. They professed to have an old Town Book in which were entered the rules and usages by which the town had been previously governed, but the contents of this book had been kept secret. During the dispute a document was discovered in the Archives of York, dated 1598, which explained that the Archbishop had a control within the Borough, indicated the superiority of his franchise, and confirmed his paramount jurisdiction. The document showed that the ancient office of Wakeman had been exercised from the time of the Conquest, and by probable supposition from an earlier date, for the strengthening and maintaining the king's peace, for making good and laudable orders within the town for the good of the same, and of the commonalty thereabouts, and for suppressing of disorders and outrages in the place ; all which had been maintained from time immemorial by the Wakeman and Aldermen his brethren. Further, the same document showed that when any disagreement arose concerning the election of Wakeman, or any matter pertaining to his office, the same had been heard and determined by the Archbishop or his High Steward, who at this time was Sir William Mallory.

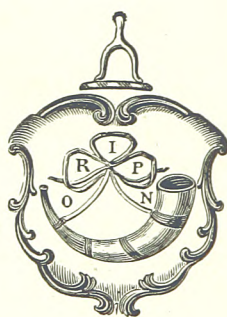
By the charter of 1686, all the rights, powers, customs, jurisdictions, and privileges which had been enjoyed by the Archbishop, at any time, within the borough, or the limits and precincts of the same, were confirmed.

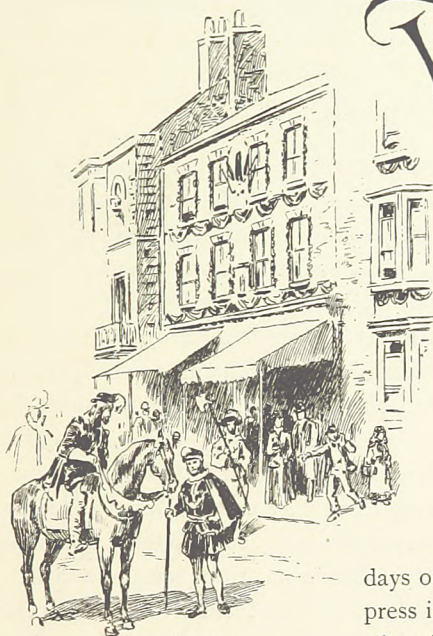
They are therefore under a misapprehension who suppose that the charter of 1604 was the period of the first incorporation, for it was simply a rectification and extension, as well as a confirmation of pre-existing powers and authority, rendered all the more necessary by the jealousies, disagreements, and disputes which had arisen among the members of the municipal body.

The same thing has occurred in other places, *e.g.*, in New Sarum, Wiltshire. Here a Cathedral church was erected, and Divine service performed in 1225, in a well-watered situation, in lieu of the Cathedral which stood within the walls of the fortress of Old Sarum, on a hill "dry, barren, and solitary." Several Royal Charters granted to the Bishop rights, privileges, and immunities which soon attracted a population around its walls. The possessions, liberties, and authority which had been enjoyed by the bishops of Old Sarum, as lords of the manor, were transferred to the new town. At one time the citizens chafed under some of the obligations which they conceived made them dependent upon the ecclesiastical prerogative, and they petitioned the king to exempt them

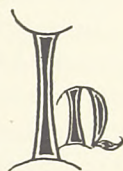
from the claims of the prelate, and their petition was acceded to. The result was a disastrous loss of trade and of consideration, and "from having been members of a city to which it had been glorious to pertain, they were become a derision" to those who were round about them. They therefore offered to return to their allegiance and to submit themselves to the Bishop. Their offer was accepted; the Bishop solicited the King in their behalf; and the privileges which they had foolishly renounced were restored on payment of a heavy fine to the King, and confidence revived.

In the preceding brief historical sketch, a great quantity of matter of especial local interest has been omitted for want of space. The principal object of the Mayor and Corporation, the Dean, and the Committee appointed to carry into effect the Millenary Festival, has been to establish the fact that they are justified in their assertion that the town of Ripon had its origin in Saxon times; has possessed a governing body under a Wakeman, or chief person in authority, from very early times; and that the powers exercised by this body have been derived from Royal Charters granted to the Lords of the Manor, who have been the Archbishops of York, in succession, from the days of St. Wilfrid until now. It formed no part of their object to encumber this sketch with a multitude of details relating to this ecclesiastical and civic authority. Their fervent desire is that this history may promote among the inhabitants an ever increasing attachment to their ancient town, and a grateful appreciation of those religious, educational, and other institutions which minister to the spiritual, moral, and temporal wants and well-being of the community at large. They, therefore, beg to offer a hearty welcome to all who have kindly and generously come forward to assist them to render this Festival worthy of the extraordinary occasion.





What the Press SAID.



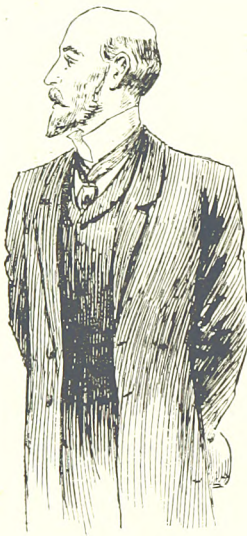
BRINGING any particular subject of importance before the public it is always desirable to have a good word from the press. In these

days of advancement in literature and science, when the press in its weekly and monthly issues pour forth millions of periodicals dealing with every phase of life, it is remarkable that alongside of these issues, and far outnumbering them both in circulation and in variety of

information is the great newspaper press, the leading journals of which are in immediate communication with all parts of the world. The press was very ably represented at the Ripon Millenary Festival, and in years to come it will be interesting to know how impartial critics dealt with one of the finest spectacles of modern times. The gentlemen of the press are not slow to point out defects in any undertaking that may come under their notice, and the chorus of approval, of which we give instances, is all the more remarkable. In selecting the newspaper opinions care has been taken to give the views of nearly every journal on the pageant, play, and revels as a whole, so that in reading these details many repetitions will be observed which were unavoidable in comparing the various press reports, and in keeping up the continuity of the story of each in its descriptive form. The report of the *Boston (U.S.A.) Herald* has been given in full, because it was doubly interesting as conveying the deep impression which the Festival made on the mind of an American. The inaccuracies that occur in this flattering account are doubtless due to the lack of local knowledge. We also give the portraits of some well known artists and journalists who were present at the Festival, notably, Mr. Scudamore, of the *Times*; Mr. Melton Prior, the able artist of the *Illustrated London News*; Mr. Jellicoe, *Sporting and Dramatic*; and the two local representatives—Mr. J. P. Lee, *Ripon Gazette*; and Mr. T. Monk, *Ripon Observer*. Many others were present on the occasion, but it is chiefly owing to the gentlemen we have referred to that the history of the most eventful period in the life of ancient Ripon has been placed on permanent record in pictorial and journal-

istic work. The fact that the great majority of the pressmen present were unknown to the Committee or any of the promoters is a guarantee for the strict impartiality of the subjoined extracts.

The Times, August 28th, 1886.



James Lumsden

BETTER weather than Ripon has enjoyed for her pageant to-day could not have been desired. Last night a slight drizzling rainfall aroused grave alarm for to-day, and the wind which had sprung up in the course of yesterday afternoon, caused many pangs to the performers in the play. But this morning all such fears vanished. The whole town of Ripon was astir at an abnormally early hour in the morning. Carriages began to reach Ripon from all parts of the country very soon after daybreak, and as early as 8 o'clock the market place was crowded by conveyances of every description rapidly filling with performers in the pageant, who had even thus early donned their gala dresses and were on their way to Studley. The rendezvous for the performers was at the stables, adjoining Studley Royal. Here the procession was to be formed, and here a great number of the performers dressed themselves for the ceremony. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the courtyard of the stables presented a most motley appearance. Everywhere around the cars and thronging the open square were quaint figures, some in gorgeous and beautiful apparel, gleaming with jewels and gold lace, and others again clad in motley, with bells tinkling on them, as they moved to an accompanying flapping of parti-coloured tabs and tassels. In the confusion the quaintest and most picturesque mingling of times and seasons was everywhere discernible. King Alfred conversed affably with Charles I.; Hugh Ripley, the last wakeman and first Mayor of Ripon, in a costume in which he exactly resembled the received portraits of Henry VIII., took snuff with the present Mayor of Halifax, who was present in robes and chain, and at the same time Dame Ripley, the wakeman's lady, busied herself in rectifying some trifling defect in the costume of one of the Graces. On all sides similar incongruities were visible. Among the groups circulated Mr. D'Arcy Ferris and Mr. H. Vyvyan, the master and chief marshal of the revels, giving instructions to some, advice to others, and an artistic touch here and there in all directions. Under the skilful guidance of these able directors, and thanks to the admirable drilling they had received, and the anxiety of one and all the performers to acquit themselves well of their tasks, order speedily grew out of this chaotic confusion, and very soon after half-past one the whole pageant was marshalled on the broad, winding road, bordered with the greenest of turf, that stretches for nearly half-a-mile before the gates of Studley Royal. . . . This gorgeous procession, which extended over a mile in length, accompanied at different points by various bands playing the stirring and tuneful triumphal march written by Mr. Ferris, marched slowly down the gentle sloping hillside towards the scene of the revels

beside the beautiful ruins of Fountains Abbey. On either hand the hillside was crowded with spectators, who thronged the borders of the route. Many thousands of persons had come from all parts of the county to behold the pageant, and, indeed, the spectacle offered them will have lurid lovers of the beautiful and wonderful from even greater distances. It is not possible in a brief space to do justice in any way adequately to the artistic beauty of the conception, the perfection of taste in design and arrangement, and the wholly successful execution of every phase of the procession. The route taken by the pageant lay at the foot of the hill along the borders of the beautiful sheet of ornamental water created by Lord Ripon in the pleasure grounds of Fountains Abbey. Beside this water the procession slowly wound its long and brilliant course, and as group after group was seen through the knots of trees, continually changing in colour and design, the effect of the series of pictures thus framed by the giant stems of the trees for which Fountains is justly famous, and backed by the bright green of the grass or the darker olive of the luxuriant foliage, was very lovely. The bright sun, shining down through openings in the glades, lit up the flashing helmets and armour, the gleaming silken banners, the gold lace, and rich velvets and satins of the more gorgeous mummers, threw a soft glow over the delicate tints that prevailed in other groups, and as the pageant wended its slow and stately way cast many coloured reflections over the glassy waters of the lake. Passing along the leafy valley, shaded by monster trees and bounded on either side by walls of greenest turf, the pageant, its joyous though stately progress broken by frequent halts, emerged at last on to the broad stretch of sward on which stands the ruins of the abbey. Here, beneath the walls of the ancient fane, was the rustic theatre, backed by a leafy wall of foliage and encircled by a huge amphitheatre of benches. The pageant filed past the theatre and under the frowning walls of the abbey till it reached its furthest end, and then turning slowly filed down into the open space before the western door of the ruin. Here vikings and goddesses, Roman soldiers and civil dignitaries, Druids, Saxon kings and harvest queens descended from their horses and their equipages, and a fresh procession having been formed on foot, the whole concourse of mummers, with banners waving, monks chanting, and maidens and foresters singing the triumphal hymn, marched slowly through the western door, traversed the great nave, and filed out into the arena, in the front rows of which all the revellers took their seats to view the old English play of *Robin Hood*. At this time the arena and without its limits the whole hillside were packed with a dense and serried mass of spectators, which may be estimated as numbering between six and seven thousand persons.

The Times, concluding a long report of the Torchlight Procession, says :—

The procession was closed by the master of the revels, his heralds, chamberlains, and pages, the city banner, constables, bellman, and beadle, and the Mayor in a carriage with the chain and mace bearer. By the time the procession had formed night had fallen, and the town was then lit up in all directions by most brilliant and decorative arrangements of coloured lamps. The façade of the town hall was brilliantly illuminated, and the triumphal arch at the head of Kirkgate was most picturesquely hung with Chinese lanterns. The whole square was bright with many-coloured lights, and the procession, singing Mr. Ferris's Triumphal March, paraded slowly through the Market Place. The lurid glow of

the torches, the bright gleams of the coloured lamps, and the fitful shadows cast by the curling smoke on the faces and dresses of the actors in the pageant served to make up such a picture of mediæval manners and customs, as set forth by the chroniclers, as to induce for a moment the belief that the veritable mummers had come to life again, and were disporting themselves in Ripon at the close of the nineteenth century.

The Daily News, August 28th, 1886.

BRILLIANT weather yesterday favoured the third day of the festivities in celebration of the millenary of Ripon's civic life. The day's doings comprised a grand historical pageant from Studlëy Hall to Fountains Abbey, the enactment near the latter spot of a play realising the traditional encounter between Robin Hood and the Curtal Friar of Fountains, and other sports. Mr. D'Arcy Ferris, the master of the revels, and his assistants had no light task in marshalling the five hundred participants in the procession, with its picturesque and richly-attired groups, illustrative of the history of Ripon from Druidical days down to the present. The scene in the courtyard of the hall was of a most striking character. Lords, ladies, gentlemen, and children mingled in a variety of characteristic costumes of the richest materials and most diverse design, a chorus of ladies in flowing robes of classical cut, Foresters in coats, hose, and hoods of green, jesters in parti-coloured jerkins and cross garterings jostled reapers and flower maidens in no less fantastical attire, and pages clad in ermine, edged with blue and ruby velvet, with heraldic devices embroidered on their chests, and a group of captivating morris-dancers, represented by a band of the daintiest little damsels conceivable. There were also Roman centurions, Saxon warriors, Norman men-at-arms, and knights in armour, and Robin Hood and his fellows; cars containing groups representative of monarchs and Church dignitaries associated with Ripon for a thousand years past, and others showing the leading industries of the past and present in operation. The mayor and corporation of Ripon, in their robes, accompanied by many Yorkshire mayors, brought up the rear. The destination of the procession was a lovely vale, shut in at one end by the stately pile of Fountains Abbey and at the other by superb foliage, which also bounded the two sides of the long glen. Here some six thousand persons had assembled, and as the pageant, with music sounding, banners waving, armour glinting, and silks and satins lit up by the sunshine, came along the winding path under the trees, the beauty and novelty of the spectacle evoked unbounded admiration. Subsequently the play of *Robin Hood and the Curtal Friar*, specially composed for the occasion, was performed. This entertainment was given on the traditional site of the combat, and afforded much amusement. The play was witnessed, among others, by the Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon, Earl and Countess de Grey, Lady Wenlock, Mrs. Vyner, Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, Sir Reginald Graham, Sir H. Ingilby, Lady Wombwell, and Dean Fremantle. Subsequently, with the Marchioness as Queen of the Revels, Old English sports were indulged in.

The Daily Telegraph, August 28th, 1886.

THE whole procession had a most imposing effect.

The Morning Post, August 28th, 1886.

A GORGEOUS and historic procession. . . . The ancient industries of Ripon were represented, and the costumes of the period had a pretty effect. . . . The spectacular effect of the processionists was a great success.

The Standard, August 28th, 1886.

THE procession was greatly admired. Every effort was made to present a faithful reproduction of the manners and customs of former times.

The Illustrated London News, September 4th, 1886.



THE small, but ancient and not obscure, Cathedral city of Ripon, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, has celebrated the thousandth year of its existence by a festival which continued three days, last week, and which was accompanied with quaint and picturesque imitations of the civic pomp of mediæval times. . . . On Friday, another grand procession was marshalled in the court yard at Studley Royal, which is about four miles from the town, amidst beautiful sylvan scenery. The pageant had an historical basis, and represented the history of Ripon from a thousand years ago to modern times. Every effort was made to present a faithful reproduction of the manners and customs of former ages. . . . The pageant of historical figures and groups, with the Robin Hood play, was repeated on Saturday at Studley Park and Fountains Abbey, to the gratification of 18,000 spectators, admitted at the reduced charge of one shilling. It was followed by the exhibition of old

English revels and sports, over which Lady Ripon was president. The most interesting feature was the ancient Yorkshire sword-dance. This is said to survive only in the neighbouring village of Kirkby, by a number of peasants from which place it was performed. These men handled their weapons with much dexterity, executing the various complicated movements with a skill that won great applause. At dusk Ripon was again illuminated, and the Wakeman's horn was blown at the City Cross at nine o'clock.

The Queen, September 4th, 1886. (By the HON. MRS. GREENE).

THE brilliant pageant which has been enacted during the past week in Ripon, in commemoration of the thousandth year of the civic life of that city, has been a brilliant success. The first days of the commemoration were not so interesting in the way of spectacle as the later ones, though the old city showed from the first an enthusiasm which only culminated in the brilliant proceedings of Friday and Saturday. . . . The Wednesday's proceedings concluded with a splendid torchlight procession, which, from its novelty and the magnificence of the dresses worn by the chief actors in the

night's drama, created the greatest enthusiasm in all who witnessed it. . . . Thursday being market day, the revels were discontinued, and many an anxious eye watched with dismay the heavy clouds, and felt with a pang the drops of rain which fell heavily enough on that afternoon. But, to the joy of all, Friday morning came fair and beautiful and fresh. The park and trees of Studley looked at their best, and in the town the flags and red bunting shone out brilliantly. . . . A huge boat drawn by horses, and manned by Vikings was really one of the most striking features of the pageant. The figures were admirably grouped and brilliantly dressed. The bright helmets of the period, beneath which flowed locks of vivid red, caught the sun and dazzled the eyes to look at them. On the sail, which almost touched the branches of the trees overhead, was depicted a raven with outstretched wings, and around the sides of the boat were hung the shields of the warrior crew. The car on which the boat was drawn was thickly covered with seaweed, and as this portion of the cavalcade passed away down the long shaded avenue, the shouts of applause which followed almost drowned the strains of the band. However, it would be impossible in a short space to describe all the separate details of the ceremonial. Slowly the pageant wound its way down the incline of the avenue to the gate by the river leading into the beautiful grounds of Fountains Abbey, and at the close of the procession Lady Ripon and Lady de Grey followed closely in an open carriage. Lady de Grey wore a deep maroon-coloured dress, and looked very lovely, with her child upon her knee.

The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, September 4th, 1886.

LAST week the ancient city of Ripon celebrated the 1000th year of its civic existence by a three-days' festival of a note-worthy character. The interest in the occasion was not confined to the townsfolk and their immediate neighbours, the whole of the North East



of England contributing to the influential list of patrons and sending visitors to the fête. . . . The procession by torchlight, with its choirs, guilds, monks, druids, satyrs, cars, &c., was, it is estimated, nearly a mile in length. The costumes and the torches, helped by the old buildings of the town itself, made this portion of the proceedings unique. On Friday and Saturday the great feature was an historical pageant. . . . This grand procession—which we have never seen equalled either for character, costume, colour, or extent—proceeded through the beautiful park of Studley Royal to Fountains Abbey. Here it was received by a group of Saxon monks, with Wilfrid, the patron saint, at the place where the high altar stood. The play of *Robin Hood* was afterwards performed on the traditional scene of the encounter between Robin and Tuck. Following the dramatic representation was a tournament and old English sports in the lists ordered in due form, and opened with the ancient ceremonies by the master of the revels Mr. D'Arcy Ferrers.

The Pictorial World, September 2nd, 1886.

THE straggling old town of Ripon appeared gaily decked with many-coloured flags, with tastefully draped Venetian masts, with festoons of flowers, and many other tokens of holiday-making. In North Street and Middle Street every window had been decorated, either with flags, shields, or old heraldic devices and mottoes. The Market Place was a mass of colour, each householder having apparently sought to out-decorate his neighbours. The Market Cross was draped to half its height in red, and inscribed upon the four faces of the pedestal was the city motto in great letters of gold. This motto—"Except the Lord keep the city, the wakeman waketh in vain"—was conspicuous on all public buildings in the city, and was also noticeable in many places on banners hung outside private dwellings. In several of the streets triumphal arches, some of evergreens and flowers, and others of draped woodwork, had been erected, festoons of flowers and cords of various colours depending from the arches to the adjacent houses. For several days Ripon was crowded to overflowing both with actors taking part in the revels and with innumerable visitors to view the spectacle. Every corner of the old town was full, it being an almost hopeless matter to find accommodation. Men of influence and position represented their various districts, and the presence of delegates from beyond the borders of Yorkshire showed that in other counties a lively interest was taken in the event.

The Record, September 3rd, 1886.

WE are not surprised at the interest the Ripon Millenary Festival has excited, nor at the success which has attended its celebration. It does not often happen that the civil and ecclesiastical history of a city can be so distinctly traced. Links in the chain of evidence on the one side or other will be missing, and the history must be filled up by guess and conjecture. But in the history of Ripon there seems to be a continuity almost unique. . . . Nothing could be more solemn or imposing than the service in the cathedral, and the sermon by the Archbishop; few sights more interesting than the mass-meeting in the Market Place, when the telling speeches of the Bishop of Ripon, the Archbishop, and Lord Ripon were delivered, and when the Dean presented the beautiful representative horn of a wild bull to the Mayor, who with uncovered head allowed the Dean to place it round his neck, saying—"The Church presents this insignia of office to the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon." This was very suggestive, and was duly appreciated by the cheers of the people. The question remained as to how far the clergy could take part in the pageant at Fountains Abbey. Could they approve, by their presence, the procession, a mile in length, made up of ladies and gentlemen dressed in the costumes of kings and queens, of Druids, Romans, Saxons, and Danes; or the exhibition of the old ballad of Robin Hood and the Curtal Friar on the very spot where the event is supposed to have taken place? It was decided that as the Church had her ceremonial on the first day, the citizens should have their celebration to themselves. It might be said there was much of pomp and vanity and theatrical display, calculated to win away the mind from the historical events which it was intended to represent. It is difficult to draw the line of right and wrong, when one has to deal with popular amusement upon a great scale like this. English

people delight in display, in processions, in representations of old times, and old things and old people. Old London, with its shops and workmen, is one of the most attractive objects in the Exhibition at Kensington. The series of national portraits in the Manchester Gallery was most popular. Madame Tussaud's historical groups of waxwork enjoy an inexhaustible popularity. Such sights as these are harmless enough and make their appeal to the memory and our better feelings. The Ripon pageant professed to be of this character. If we mistake not we can see the wise discrimination and restraint which was put upon the spectacle by the action which the clergy took in the matter. It was not a cricket match, or a ball, or a pantomime; it was not a grotesque and extraordinary picture of romance and sensuality; but it was an elaborate and well executed representation of things and persons which had a real existence. No one could have looked upon the company of the Druids with their rustic harps, the Saxon warriors, or the Danish pirates in their Viking boat, or at Wilfrid and the Cistercian monks, or at Alfred with his Queen, or Athelstan and James I., or at the beautiful car of the harvest, the weavers, smiths, saddle-tree makers, the cows, the shepherdess and her lambs, the flower girls, the Mayoress, the Mayor and Corporation, without a feeling of pleasure and instruction. Each character had its place in history, and if at the old English sports some indulgence was given to the imagination in the story of Robin Hood, or in the tournament on hobby horses, or in the pretty performance of little boys and girls dancing round the Maypole, we may congratulate the managers of the festival on the result of their labours. Twenty thousand spectators on the Saturday, and about half the number on Friday in the lovely valley of Studley Park, under the shadow of Fountains Abbey, were for five hours each day entertained, amused, and instructed; all were pleased, all were sober, all were orderly. We understand that not a single drunken man was apprehended; all returned to their homes in peace and safety. The inference we draw from all this is, that the popular amusements may be supplied without the introduction of sensual, fictional, not to say immoral appeals to the passions, and it would be well if at our school feasts, or at our parochial and church anniversaries and bazaars, the same decorum and good sense were observed. But above all let it be borne in mind, that the truth established beyond dispute by the Ripon Festival is to be read on one of the banners, on which was an extract from Camden to this effect, "Ripon owes its greatness to religion."

The World, September 1st, 1886.

THE Marquess, Mayor, Bishop, and Dean of Ripon, with the whole body of the citizens, did their utmost to make the Millenary Festival last week a credit to the city, and the historical pageant of Friday, the torchlight procession of Wednesday, the open-air play at Fountains Abbey, to say nothing of the Cathedral functions, banquets, processions, and speeches, were equally novel and successful. Visitors from Scarborough, Harrogate, and elsewhere poured into the quaint old city, and jostled in its streets with the adjacent folk and citizens of every degree. Rarely has a festival of so unique a kind been better organised or carried out, and to the Marchioness of Ripon, for the conception of much of the detail, no little credit is due.

Punch, September 4th, 1886.

AT Ripon Cathedral last Thursday, was unveiled the West window which, said the report in the *Ti*—no, in “A Morning Paper,” “has been inserted, as a memorial of the recreated Diocese.” Certainly the Diocese was considerably recreated during the highly successful festival, and that the memorial of such jollifications should have taken the form of a little extra glass, is natural enough.

When Mrs. RAMSBOTHAM heard of the Ripon Millenary Festival last week, she exclaimed, “Quite right! I’m very glad to hear it! I always thought the milliners much overworked, and I’m delighted they’ve had a real good holiday.”

The Dramatic Review, September 4th, 1886.

A PASTORAL PLAY AND PAGEANT.—It has been my lot to see many “shows” of one kind and another, but two of the number stand alone. Twelve months ago, at Grimston Park, near the quiet old City of York, I witnessed an admirably costumed representation upon a costly scale from an old English Harvest Home; the allegorical and pastoral participants being largely drawn from the youth and beauty of neighbouring county families, upon whom the unaccustomed dresses sat most becomingly. The procession was a triumph of arrangement and picturesque beauty; but it was closely run, in interest, by a subsequent performance, in a delightful sylvan glade—of a play dealing with Robin Hood’s capture of the Sheriff of Nottingham. Morris-dancing, a tournament, tilting, and other sports followed; and these quaint pastimes were reproduced with great faithfulness and spirit, the more appreciated because the possibility of renewing acquaintance with them was so slight. But Fate has been propitious and some weeks since I witnessed a spectacle on the same lines, even more imposing in scope and proportions, and more brilliant and interesting from a spectacular point of view. It is to the county of broad acres again that I am indebted for this revivifying of a past age, or ages; and, primarily, to the fact that the loyal and ancient city of Ripon has been celebrating the thousandth anniversary of its civic existence. In contrast with this tenth century of civic life, how insignificant appear the jubilees, the centenaries, and the bi-centenaries of whose observance so much fuss is made from time to time! Ripon, somnolent and dull as it usually is, does not lack pride of birth; and, awakening to the nature of the occasion, it has indulged in a round of junketings and rejoicings. An eruption of Venetian masts, streamers, evergreens, mottoes and devices burst forth in the old-world streets last week, and a round of dissipations was arranged. The most salient features of it were to be an historical pageant, illustrative of the progress of Ripon from the days of the aboriginal Britons downwards, and an open-air play dealing with the combat in which that doughty outlaw Robin Hood was worsted in Fountain’s Dale by a “Curtal Friar,” who there sojourned. To the latter end, the committee dangled a golden bait before the eyes of “the great unacted.” No less than ten guineas did they offer in the *Athenæum* for the best play on the subject, of an hour’s duration; yet, despite this liberal guerdon, only seventeen seekers after fame competed. On the occasion of the great event, Ripon, reinforced from far and wide, emptied itself almost bodily into the grounds of Lord Ripon

at Fountains Abbey, where, tradition says, the combat took place; and there a large and "smart" gathering assembled. The Dale is a most romantic spot, closed in by lofty, tree-clad rocks on three sides, and on the fourth by the stately pile of the Abbey. The Historical Pageant, in which the "mummers" figured in chronological order, was formed in front of Studley Hall, nearly a mile away across deep woods and undulating pastures, from whose slopes herds of deer unconcernedly viewed the invaders of their quiet. As the cavalcade wound along the curved path into the Dale, with the bright sunshine glancing on the bright armour, the rich costumes, the streaming pennons, and the various "properties" worn and carried, a moving mass of colour of kaleidoscopic variety, ever-changing combinations, and surpassing effectiveness, was presented. Wood satyrs, goddesses, Druids, Romans, legionaries, fierce Vikings in a Norse boat, Saxon monks, monarchs and warriors, Norman nobles, ladies, and men-at-arms, Sherwood Forest outlaws, Elizabethan traders, the First and Second Charles, Peace (not Charles of that ilk, but the goddess!), harvest deities, Graces, morris-dancers, jesters,—these are some of the brilliant groups who pass on foot, horseback, or allegorical car. Nothing is tawdry or mean, and the whole effect is superb, as the train, half a mile in length, advances. But "the play's the thing," and seats are at once taken outside the semicircular, heather covered, trunk-strewn enclosure which forms the natural stage. The place "of the cloth" is supplied by a lovely natural background of tree and rock, by the base of which flows the stream into which the Friar, after a lapse of centuries, is again to drop his assailant. Mr. Augustin Dawtrey, the writer of the prize play, has not ventured upon any liberties with the story as told in the ancient ballad. He has simply turned it into song-interspersed dialogue, not very "Early English" in tone, which has the merit of brevity, and exhibits a striving after wit, which consists in making the Friar, though a dauntless foeman, a feeble punster. . . . Truth to tell, the performance passed off rather slowly, largely in consequence of certain "stage waits." The realistic dropping of Robin Hood into the stream, however, compensated the spectators for many shortcomings, and equal hilarity was roused by the reverse-of-realistic appearance of the Friar's "curtal dogs" when they came to the holy man's rescue. However, the bringing in of the real dead deer, and the singing of a suitable glee, brought all to a happy conclusion. Praise was certainly due to Mr. C. Knowles as Robin Hood, who sang and acted with excellent taste and judgment. The other parts were—The Curtal Friar (Mr. Mark Landon); Little John (Mr. W. Brett); Will Scarlett (Mr. Harrop); while there was a chorus of fifty foresters. The subsequent Old English Revels, imitated with fitting pomp, included the quaint sword-dancing by men of Kirkby village, amongst whom, only, the old Pyrrhic dance survives; mock bull-baiting, and a tournament, the gallant riders in which might have said with the character in *The Vow Breaker* (1636), "Have I not practised my reines, my careeres, my prankers, my ambles, my false trots, my smooth ambles and Canterbury paces? I have borrowed the forehorse bells, his plumes and braveries. . . . and shall I not play the hobby-horse?" The jester was ubiquitous, and played off his pranks on all ranks—even on the Marquess of Ripon himself, with the traditional immunity from punishment. Altogether it was a brave and goodly entertainment, and a succession of scenes and spectacles to be kept green in the memory.

T. H. HARDMAN.

The Leeds Mercury, August 28th, 1886.

THE procession was a brilliant success. As a spectacle of moving varying colour, it was a picture upon which the eye never tired of resting. As a reproduction of the costumes worn by different generations of the English people, it was an archæological triumph, and as an historical pageant it presented a complete epitome of Ripon's life from its earliest to its thousandth birthday. There was no trace of slovenliness or ignorance in the arrangement of the groups. A careful study of the manners of the past and a genuine enthusiasm in the subject were brought to bear on his work by the Master of the Revels, and the result was an achievement which surprised as well as delighted even his most sanguine friends. . . . The whole scheme of the procession seemed to be pervaded with a lofty sentiment which expressed itself by the exclusion, in a large degree, of the grotesque element, and by the prominence given to representations containing much that was allegorical. Whether intentionally or not on the part of Mr. Ferris, this was the feeling which impressed itself upon the silent and intensely interested spectators. . . . To the revellers every praise was due for the appreciative spirit in which they sustained their parts. White-robed maiden and crowned queen, humble peasant and great monarch, were pictured to the life, the secret of success in this respect being found in the implicit obedience which was everywhere rendered to Mr. Ferris's advice that his pupils should above all things "look natural." But while the majority contented themselves with looking natural there were not wanting those who went a step farther, and who by their graceful posing and apt attitudes showed that theirs was not an unthinking or unstudied part in the proceedings. At Studley Hall, where the processionists were marshalled, the scene was for a time of a motley description. But confusion soon gave place to order, and as period was separated from period, the historical coherence of the procession was gradually developed. . . . During all the centuries which have elapsed since Fountains Abbey was erected, there never was an occasion which for beauty and picturesqueness could be surpassed.

The Yorkshire Post, August 28th, 1886.

WHETHER the city of Ripon has or has not attained its millennial year of civic life, it is conceded that it is sufficiently venerable to be justified in celebrating and rejoicing over a green old age; and it will also be admitted now that the citizens of this ancient Yorkshire city have honoured the antiquity of which they are so proud, not only on a scale worthy of the rarity of the occasion, but in a most harmonious blending of the old and the new, and with a comprehensive recognition of what was required of them at such a time, both from sacred and secular points of view. Their solemn thanksgiving, which, in a city whose history, especially in its earlier phases, is so closely bound up with that of the Church, fitly preceded joyous worldly revelry, was held on Wednesday, and yesterday the populace gave itself up to merrymaking, pure and simple. The festivities, it may well be said, were crowned by a scene in the beautiful domain of the Marquess of Ripon at Studley, and under the shadow of the historic Abbey of Fountains, the like of which the

most favoured of those whose lot has fallen in these later days can scarcely hope to see more than once in a lifetime. King Carnival, whose introduction into the millenary festival was so gracefully and properly heralded on Tuesday by the eloquent Bishop of the Diocese, reigned supreme, inaugurating a beneficent rule which will, it may be boldly asserted, be remembered only with regret that it was perforce so brief. The proceedings of the day commenced with a grand pageant in a style of magnificence and completeness transcending anything previously attempted, at any rate in Yorkshire, and forming a kind of historical chain in its characters and representations from a date much anterior even to the foundation of Ripon down to the present time. This was arranged to be, and was undoubtedly, the spectacle of the day, as it proceeded from Studley Hall through the charming grounds to Fountains Abbey, but there were scenes to be enacted at Fountains, rich in legendary lore, which were also full of interest. In Fountain Dale, a few yards only from the Abbey, tradition locates the famous encounter between Friar Tuck and the bold outlaw of "merrie Sherwood," and here the spectators were to be witnesses of "Ye plaie of Robin Hood and ye Curtall Fryer," a work from the pen of Mr. Augustin Dawtrey, of Nottingham, founded upon an ancient ballad, in which are recounted the incidents of that exciting contest. . . . Nor did the play conclude the amusement. Lower down the green a space was set apart for old English sports, with a throne for the Queen of the Revels, who was to reward the victors in the tournament with laurel wreaths and favours. . . . As the pageant wended its way through the park towards the canal gates, a most imposing spectacle was presented. Not many spectators had gathered here, but in the grounds the sloping banks were occupied with groups of visitors, who loudly applauded the most effective features of the long and brilliant procession, none receiving warmer admiration or better meriting it than the young maypole dancers and flower girls, who looked charmingly natural in their simple attire. The scene at Fountains Abbey it would be difficult to do justice to. The steep banks above the roadway and overlooking the Abbey green being crowded with spectators showed that this was the centre of attraction, and no wonder that it was so looked upon, seeing the natural beauty of the spot and the splendid opportunities here afforded for witnessing the gorgeous spectacle at its best. Some few minutes before the van of the pageant emerged from among the trees in the distance the shrill notes of the fifes were heard attracting the gaze of the throng to the point where the procession would be first visible. As the pageant slowly proceeded along the road towards the Abbey, the spectators, delighted with its splendour and magnificence, expressed their approbation by hearty cheers. Passing by to the western part of the Abbey, the mounted members of the party joined their companions on foot, and all proceeded round the south side of the ruins to the arena chosen for the stage, where they formed a double row in front of the spectators who were already seated.

The Yorkshire Post, August 30th, 1886.

THE closing scenes of the unique commemoration which has been the talk of the county, and has made Ripon an irresistible centre of attraction during the past week, eclipsed alike in splendour and success all that had gone before. No interruption of the perfect

weather, which had from the beginning favoured the festival, occurred to mar the effect of the culminating spectacle in Fountain Dale; thousands from the great industrial towns of the West Riding mingled with the pastoral population of the villages further north to enjoy the novel and brilliant entertainment; and the admiration and enthusiasm displayed afforded an emphatic verdict of approval which could not be otherwise than gratifying to the committee and all concerned with them. It was impossible, seeing that visitors were coming and going by hundreds throughout the afternoon, to fix with anything like accuracy the numbers composing the crowd which on Saturday thronged the lovely grounds at Studley Royal or held high holiday in and around the ruins of Fountains Abbey, but a common estimate of 20,000 was probably not much of an exaggeration.

The Bradford Observer, August 28th, 1886.

THE inhabitants of Ripon held high carnival yesterday. Having with becoming allegiance passed two days in dutiful devotion to Mother Church, and having come through a trying ordeal of millennial oratory, the town on this, the third day of the festival, betook itself to pleasure. The scene was now transferred from the city to the beautiful Abbey of Fountains, where from early morning till dusky nightfall the woods echoed back the sounds of mirth and music, and the fancy was beguiled with pleasant pictures of the olden time. The interest of the gathering was chiefly centered in a pageant, historical in character, representing the different events in the history of the city, and the occasion was sufficiently unique to account for the presence of a multitude such as probably never before assembled under the walls of the stately Abbey. . . . The procession was not easily formed, but when once the pageant moved off through the park the effect was picturesque beyond description.

The York Herald, August 26th, 1886.

RIPON, which has an undoubted title to be termed ancient, is this week celebrating the millenary of its history as a city, and it may with perfect truth be said that never in the thousand years of its existence has there been so large a display of bunting and other devices which indicate that the inhabitants are intent upon giving a worthy exposition of the pride they laudably feel in their city possessing a distinction which few towns in this kingdom can claim. While some cities and towns assert their antiquity, which in some cases is based upon conjecture, Ripon has the advantage of possessing proofs which prove beyond all question the fact that it has enjoyed a longer history than a thousand years. The associations which cling round Ripon are not by any means confined to its civic existence, the ecclesiastical events which have occurred here, especially in the far away days of which, though dimmed by time, trusty records still remain, having had important effects upon the progress of the city. Its annals are rich in historical lore, and there is no wonder that its inhabitants should have determined to celebrate in a fitting manner an antiquity which is almost unique.

The York Herald, August 28th, 1886.

IN continuation of the festival to celebrate the thousandth year of Ripon's civic life, a grand historical pageant took place yesterday at Studley Royal and Fountains Abbey, the beautiful demesne of the Marquess of Ripon. . . . The marshalling of the procession, this was a formidable task, but was admirably carried out under the supervision of Mr. D'Arcy Ferris. Pageants of this description, reviving the entertainments of our ancestors, are a new feature of modern spectacular *al fresco* pastimes, and there is little doubt, from the pleasure which the few already held have given to great numbers of people that they will become immensely popular. . . . The pageant was marshalled at Studley Hall, and was ready to move at a quarter to two o'clock. The procession, which extended more than a quarter of a mile, was of the most diversified and picturesque character. The grotesque and the most refinedly pretty were promiscuously mingled, and yet were perfectly harmonious. The most delicate of hues of the light apparel of the ladies, blended with the sober colours of buckskin and greens worn by Foresters and representatives of Robin Hood, and the dark robes of the Benedictine monks, and the sun shining from a sky the blueness of which was scarcely streaked by a cloud, lent an additional charm to a spectacle which of itself was really magnificent. . . . Almost immediately on arrival at the Abbey lawn those on cars and horses dismounted, and the procession walked round by the south side of the Abbey to the arena chosen for the stage, of which the ruins of the abbot's house formed the background. The aspect presented was one of the most brilliant description, and such as to make a lasting impression on the minds of those who were fortunate enough to witness it.

The Leeds Express, August 28th, 1886.

THE festivities in celebration of the Millenary of the loyal city of Ripon may be said to have reached their culmination yesterday. The special attractions of the day consisted of a grand historical pageant, followed by an open-air play, realising the traditional combat which occurred at Fountains between Robin Hood and "ye Curtall Fryer." . . . All this was set forth with charming effect, from a pictorial and spectacular point of view. The realistic "sousing" of Robin Hood evoked great laughter and applause, and the discomfiture of his followers by the curtal dogs—represented by a number of boys in costume—was no less heartily laughed at and applauded. Mr. C. Knowles spoke and sang excellently as the outlaw chief, and Mr. Mark Landon looked the robust friar to the life, though he was rather unjust to the librettist. The other parts were satisfactorily filled, and the representation altogether afforded much entertainment, although the musical portion suffered somewhat from the position of the band. After an interval beneficently arranged "that ye folke which feel emptie maie go & be refresh'd," and to allow "ye merrie plaieres to repaire to ye Abbaie buttery for yeir victuelles," the programme of old English sports and revels was entered upon, the Marchioness of Ripon sitting as Queen of the Revels, attended by her "ladies and courtiers so faire." The little damsels already spoken of tripped gracefully around the morris-pole, and tournaments, jousts, the ancient Yorkshire sword dance, and mock-bull-baiting filled out the liberal bill.

The Yorkshireman, September 4th, 1886.

HIGH JINKS AT RIPON.—It was not likely that, for the sake of a parcel of envious sceptics who didn't believe in Alfred's charter any more than the millennium, Ripon people were going to allow some other young chit of a borough to take the gloss off a brand new millennial. And so the children of St. Wilfrid determined to enjoy themselves while they were young. The old horn was brought out, and the old horn blower, who had blown and blown at the Market Cross until he had grown deaf in the process, was told to become deafer than ever, was carefully wrapped up in wadding, and generally made to appear as if he had blown the horn when Alfred was a baby in arms, and knew all about that missing charter if any one could make it worth his while to divulge. Everything in and about the city was got up in keeping with its ancient respectability, and from the moment you set foot in Ripon you were expected to delude yourself into the belief that you had suddenly dropped back into the Middle Ages. The shops were done up in Early English texts, such as "Ye noted shoppe of Maister Precious," wherein once lived Hugh Ripley, the last Wakeman of the city. This was the functionary who, some two or three hundred years ago, did the moving on business, now usually associated with gentlemen in blue. He was responsible for the security of your house from sunset till dawn, and in return exacted the modest sum of fourpence per annum on every front door, with a double fee if one happened to indulge in the additional luxury of a back door. Why he should have drawn the line at the doors, to the exclusion of the windows and "coil-hoil," no burglar who claims to know anything of his profession will be able to understand. The city made a brave show for its visitors, and a feast so magnificently prepared was never favoured with more beautiful weather. My readers have already learned how that the rejoicings began on the Wednesday and concluded on the Saturday evening; that the Mayor—alas! that the vandals of three hundred years ago should have abolished that title of Wakeman—and his brethren of the Corporation, with other civic authorities, marched to the Cathedral, where his Grace the Archbishop preached a sermon; that after service everybody went to lunch, and that subsequently speeches were made in the market place. They may not have heard how, when speech after speech had been made from the Market Cross, and the oratory still continued to flow, the whole affair began to get so solemn and lugubrious that people who had come for the week began to wonder when was the next train home, while others, who were forced to stay, wished they might die before the next millenary, if that was going to be the sort of thing. It was quite a cheerful sight to see the solemn procession of civil and ecclesiastical dignitaries step out from the Cathedral door to the tune of "Later on." Quite a host of people who had vague notions regarding a hymn by Alfred the Great, which was announced to be sung in connection with the proceedings at the Cathedral, thought they were listening to the music of the Saxon King, and praised his talents accordingly. However much people might have at first doubted the antiquity claimed for Ripon, every particle of scepticism was removed at luncheon by the serving up of cold fowls, which had apparently been hatched a thousand years ago to be eaten at this millenary. It would be interesting to learn what connection there was between the chickens and the subsequent proceedings.

At least a thousand years' oratory seemed to be crammed into that afternoon. But if Wednesday and Thursday were decidedly dull, Friday and Saturday were lively beyond description. The pageant was surpassing in archæological interest, in gorgeousness of dress, and in general make-up. The show at Grymston was remarkably pretty, but it was completely put into the shade by the display at Fountains. Need more be said? The play of *Robin Hood and ye Curtall Fryer* was somewhat disappointing, the book being poor and the delivery somewhat halting and disconnected. There were many funny incidents. The crowd, of course, got into the back-ground and spoiled the set; and the Master of the Revels hastily donning the gown of the Town Clerk of Ripon, had to come on and expostulate. When he had done with the crowd Mr. Ferris had to settle with one of the wild men of the pageant, who, in order the better to sustain his character of primæval man, mounted a picturesque bit of ruin belonging to the set and tried to pose. He was, however, "posed" off and the play then proceeded. It had not gone far, however, before the wild man again asserted himself, and this time neither threats nor entreaties could drive him from his lofty perch. The Friar, who appeared in the parti-coloured trunk hose of the Jester, occasionally forgot his rôle, and returned to the business of fooling which had occupied him in the procession from Studley to Fountains; Robin Hood lost his wig in the affray; the music went hideously wrong all through the play; the bugle was sounded when Robin did not blow, and Robin blew in vain for the music which did not come; the foresters came bouncing into the arena before the bugle called them, and the spectators had to wait an unconscionable period for the appearance of the monks. But somehow the business got through, and of course brought down the "house." Then there was a rush for refreshments which were not to be obtained, and later in the evening, when the sports were over, a rush for the train, every one agreeing that the entertainment was the most interesting ever witnessed.

The Ripon Gazette, Thursday, September 2nd, 1886.



ALL those happy conditions which accompanied the opening of the Millenary celebration, upon which we offered congratulation in our last impression, continued throughout the entire celebration, and Ripon has achieved a triumph never before equalled. The weather on Friday and Saturday was everything that could be desired for an out-door event, and the bright sunshine added the finishing touches to, unquestionably, the most brilliant pageant yet attempted. To those who have not witnessed the gorgeous procession, such a statement may appear exaggerated; but we have the best authority from the private assurances of gentlemen of the daily and illustrated press, all of whom were unanimous in pronouncing the pageant as unequalled in their experience. The fact must not be overlooked that this is the testimony of men of culture and taste, who have witnessed most of the recent pageants of Europe and the East.

There is abundant further testimony from gentlemen who have travelled extensively, all pointing in the same direction, so that the Ripon Millenary will remain, and deservedly, a remarkable event in the history of public demonstrations of this character. The outdoor play of Robin Hood, presented on the traditional spot of the famous encounter between Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer, had a peculiar interest and it was rendered the more entertaining by the skilful manner in which the details were conceived and the incidents portrayed. The ancient sports and pastimes, though somewhat weaker in interest, were nevertheless valuable adjuncts of a programme which on the Friday held the uninterrupted attention of upwards of seven thousand spectators, and about twenty thousand on the Saturday. Such vast and brilliant gatherings have never been seen in this district before, and will redound to the credit of the city. Too much cannot be said for the energy of the Committee, headed by our indefatigable Mayor. Their work has been almost overwhelming, but they have put forth stupendous efforts which have been crowned with a success which baffles description. Not only the Committee but the inhabitants, as a rule, have cheerfully co-operated and enabled the more prominent workers to realise their hopes. The fancy dress reception given in the new hall on Tuesday, to all who had taken an active part in the Millenary celebration, proved a fitting compliment and a genial termination to the festivities. To many living beyond the bounds of the city thanks are due for the sympathy and assistance they have extended to the city on this occasion. To Mr. Ferris the town is particularly indebted, but we feel he needs no further compensation than the complete triumph the Millenary celebraion has achieved

The Ripon Observer, September 4th, 1886.



THE two most attractive days of the Millenary Festival were Friday and Saturday, when the historical pageant, tournament, and revels took place at Fountains, in glorious summer weather. The proceedings of both days were a most complete success.

The pageant was a magnificent spectacular display, and we may say far exceeded the expectations, however favourable they may have been, previously formed of it; but it was not merely intended as a spectacular display. The chief feature of this gorgeous living panorama was its historical character, which was graphically represented, and combined with the play of Robin Hood and the Curtal Fryer at the traditional place, where the

encounter is said to have taken place, with the grand old abbey at the head of the sequestered dale, lent an air of realism and beauty to the scene, which has never been equalled by any display of the like kind, that has preceded it. There was a commendable absence, in the members of the pageant, of frivolity; each performed his or her part to the best of his or her ability, which imparted an air of dignity throughout the line. The lovely surroundings and tone of the scene chosen for this brilliant display greatly contributed to the beautiful general effect. One of the prettiest sights of the festival was that to be seen about five o'clock on Saturday, when the sun was changing the hues of the trees and

surroundings, and to gaze upon the general scene in front of the Abbey—upon the revels arena, and upon the enormous multitude seated and standing upon either side of this charming dale.

The Ripon (Wisconsin) Commonwealth, September 17th, 1886.

RIPON'S (ENGLAND) MILLENNARY.—Our readers will remember that the 18th of June last *The Commonwealth* published the following, concerning the one thousandth anniversary of the granting of the Charter of the City of Ripon, England :—It makes us feel painfully young to read in a recent copy of the Living Church that the city of Ripon, England, will celebrate the one thousandth anniversary of the granting of its Charter, in August next. One feature of the ceremonies on that occasion will be an open air play, founded on the legend of the encounter between "Robin Hood and ye Curtall Fryer," which will be enacted on the traditional spot near Fountains Abbey. Ripon, Wisconsin, U.S.A., was named by the late Gov. Jno. Horner, after the above-named city, that being the native place of his ancestors, and now a city of 30,000 inhabitants. A family of Horners, relatives of our honoured city clerk, G. F. Horner, and Judge W. H. Horner, of St. Louis, Mo., are residents of Ripon Lodge, that city, and during the last century one of the family was a noted statesman and Member of Parliament. The Marquess of Ripon received that title from the Government of England, after our mother city, and is now Governor-General of India. The City Charter of Ripon, Wis., was given in 1858, consequently this city is 28 years old. The first Mayor was Harvey Grant. Our population is 3,500, and when our city is as old as its worthy ancestor may rival it in size. In the name of the people of this city, *The Commonwealth* sends greeting and good wishes. Speaking of Robin Hood reminds us that we have a "Sherwood Forest" near us, that being one of the famous watering places of the west. Papers containing the above were sent to the Mayor of that city, and to the Horners living there, also to one of the papers. Nothing was heard of the matter until the 31st of August last, when *The Commonwealth* received the following letter from John Baynes, Esq., Mayor, and chairman of the festivities :—

North Villa, Ripon, August 18, 1886.

To the Editors of *The Ripon Commonwealth*, Wisconsin, America.

Dear Sirs,—I duly received a copy of your newspaper, dated June 18th, 1886, and reciprocate the friendly sentiments contained therein. An Historical sketch has been prepared for the occasion, and I have great pleasure in enclosing you a copy ; also copy of an open air play of the encounter between "Robin Hood and ye Curtall Fryer," and a programme of the proposed proceedings, and a letter addressed to your Mayor by the Master of the Revels. Trusting all these papers will be of interest to you.

I am, yours truly,

JNO. BAYNES, Mayor.

The letter is written upon stationery specially prepared for the occasion and containing the seal of Ripon. The following is a copy, as near as it is possible to produce, of the address to the citizens of Ripon, Wis., through the Mayor :—

Ripon Millenary Festival.

From D'Arcy Ferris, Maister of ye Revels.

Town Hall, Ripon, August III, MDCCCLXXXVI.

To ye Rite Worshippfull, ye Mayor of Ripon, America.

Greeting,—We be much flattered that our big daughter in America takes so livelie an interest in our Millenary. The mother is aged M years this year as a city, and manie towns in England are doing her honor on this great occasion and we gladly accept ye adulation of ye citizens of thy prosperous town. May a number of them come hither personally to assist in ye festivities and see ye great and marvellous pageant to be then enacted! And still more, my ye also celebrate your Millenary with ye same joy with which we shall ours! Farewell.

It will be noticed that the style and language of the above is similar to that of hundreds of years ago; the style of writing also is the same as that of the ancients, and is gotten up in that style especially for the benefit of this city. . . . The documents and papers sent to *The Commonwealth* are to be presented by it to the city for an honoured place among the archives, and when this child of our mother city of England shall celebrate her 1,000th anniversary, the people then living can look over the pages of history then 2,000 years old, and note with reverence the legends and scenes of those ancient times.

The Boston Herald (U.S.A.), September 24th, 1886.

RIPON, Eng., Aug. 28, 1886. It matters not how long a person may live in England—there is always something occurring which calls to mind a living story of a great historical past. This has been most happily illustrated during the past week, through a cordial invitation to accept the hospitality of a people who were to celebrate the 1000th anniversary of the formation of the town of Ripon. Mark this! the anniversary of a town which has maintained its political, civic, and ecclesiastical government for ten long centuries.

Now the people of a city or town in the United States make great rejoicing over their 100th birthday, and when it comes to a bi-centennial affair there is something still more grand in their commemoration, and when the quarto centennial is commemorated in one of these towns—as has occurred on one or two occasions—the patriotism is immense. And well may all this be; for what country in the world has made such progress in the brief period of its history as our own? Imagine, therefore, if you can, what enthusiasm there would be in the celebration of a town which dates its birth in the days of the Druidical period, and has seen it conquered by the Romans, and then its long continuous life (not by any means a peaceful one), under modern Britain's authority! During the festivities at Ripon these three events were splendidly impersonated on more than one occasion. The first was illustrated by an arch-Druid accompanied by a number of bards carrying harps; a car containing the Emperor Hadrian, a banner bearer and six Roman soldiers; Norsemen in their boats manned by sea warriors and under the control of a viking indicating the terrors of the Danish ravages. The dawn of Christianity into England was represented by Archbishop Wilfrid and King Ecgfrid, Robin Hood and his merry men, together with the days of good Queen Bess, were each represented in the best of characters.

But this is only an introduction to the programme. As I alighted from the railway train, a perfect stranger, 3,000 miles away from home, and never having cast my eyes upon a single human being in the great mass of humanity which had assembled within the gates of this ancient City, my first feelings were those of restlessness and loneliness. But, as I saw the thousand smiling faces which were at the station to greet with tender words and generous kisses friends from abroad, and then as I made my exit from the station and saw the town profusely decorated with flags and festoons and garlands, and when I saw the flag of the United States, more dear and beautiful to me than ever, and when I saw from every window of every house as far as the eye could reach demonstrations of rejoicing—when I saw all this, the distance that separated me from loved ones was nothing, for I felt I also was at home, and unconsciously my hat was lifted and I heartily joined in the glad cheers.

August 25th dawned clear and beautiful, and the festivities began. The first of the programme was a procession which marched to the cathedral, and it was a wonderful procession. The Archbishop of York, bishops of ancient dioceses, clergy from home and abroad, lords and nobles, magistrates, municipal authorities, the lord mayor of York, and the mayors of a dozen different cities, gentry and the laboring man made up this long column. The officials were habited in their robes, wearing their chains of office, separated from one another by a strong mace-bearer; banners and flags in and without the procession, arches and festoons and pyramids of flowers were seen all along the route, while every house was decorated, and from every window, balcony and porch, stood the old and the young, wild with joy and gladness. When near the cathedral, the voices of a large choir of men and boys, wearing cassocks and surplices, sung a bright processional hymn composed by King Alfred, and to a tune from a manuscript of the 13th century. A splendid service authorized for the occasion was rendered, and the archbishop preached a short but interesting sermon from the text, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all the benefits that he hath done unto me." He referred to the ancient see of Ripon, and happily compared the present state of liberty to the ancient state of slavery and serfdom. Luncheon followed, and a bountiful one it was. Toasts and speeches, story and song were heard. The Marquess of Ripon was there, and welcomed all to his magnificent estate, part of which is Fountains Abbey, and of which I shall have occasion to mention further on. The afternoon was taken up with merrymaking, and in the evening there were revels of the most jovial and interesting character. Ripon has always been noted for its old-fashioned market days, when the square is alive with producers of every sort. A huge cross stands in the centre of it, erected in 1790. The revellers took possession of the town in the evening, and their rendezvous was in the market place. The captain of this curious band was Mr. Darcy Ferris, a rich and popular gentleman of Ripon. He was clothed in an Elizabethan dress of old gold velvet, with a train of cloth of gold, embossed with figures of ancient ships, birds and fishes, and was supported by marshalls, chamberlains and pages. He read from a platform erected in the market place a proclamation, announcing his appointment as "master of the Revels." He asked "a goodly procession of all guilds, societies and companions, together with a presentation of St. Wilfrid of happie and pious memorie, and also notable persons and officers in ye liberty of Ripon, all to conclude with ye ancient ceremonie of blowing ye horn at ye setting of ye cittie

watch, three separate times at the Mayor's door, according to the daily practice of ancient days, and all this is agreeable to ye bidding of ye Right Worshipful Mayor." In response to this proclamation, thousands came forth to join in the grotesque, and yet splendid, procession. Bands of music, torch bearers, boy-dogs, the ancient nobility, dancing bands of satyrs and ogres, hobby horses, and guilds 500 years old were all there.

But the finest of all the characters was the impersonation of St. Wilfrid, on horseback, supported by two deacons and followed by six monks, thus illustrating the time when the monastic régime was in full power, and Fountains Abbey, a magnificent institution, the ruins of which, to-day, are unequalled in all England. There were also in this procession, horn-blowers, dressed in the costume of the 12th century, chariots with richly comparisoned horses, aged bellmen who had rung the curfew peal in days long gone by; mediæval characters and Roman soldiers and rulers. The first day's festivities were concluded by a grand illumination and pyrotechnic display, representing as usual, ancient people and ancient customs. The second day was devoted entirely to religious services, which chiefly consisted, as usual, with a procession in the morning to the Cathedral, where the Bishop of Ripon preached and afterwards unveiled a new west window as a memorial to the two first bishops of the recreated diocese, Longley and Bickersteth. But the great day of all was on the 27th at Fountains Abbey. How I wish I had time and space and mind to give a worthy description of this day's rejoicings. But perhaps a brief synopsis will give an idea of these hours. The procession was formed in Studley Royal, the residence of the Marquess of Ripon, the same man who ten years ago renounced masonry, and became a convert to the Roman Church. That act, which brought him into such conspicuous notice, however, has nothing to do with the 1000th anniversary at Ripon. He and the Marchioness are most popular and hospitable, and on this occasion they were untiring in their efforts to make everyone welcome to this ancient home. The procession at last moves, and everyone of the centuries was represented. King Alfred, Charles I., Hugh Ripley (the first mayor of Ripon), and many kings and queens to the present reign were impersonated. The first division was of the Druidical period. Here were bards with golden lyres, clad in long, flowing white robes, grey beards, and hoary heads crowned with ivy wreaths; harvesters with their golden sickles, and the "horn of plenty" by their sides. Then came the Roman period with a Roman chariot, in which were seated the Emperor Hadrian and his Empress; Roman soldiers uniformed in the dress of the period. Then came the Viking period with huge boats, and horsemen clothed in scarlet and gold and carrying bright steel weapons. The Saxon period followed, and here was seen the Abbot of Melrose who represented the great monastic power of that century. King Alfred in Saxon costume and his Queen Elswitha clad in Saxon dress and with crimson underskirt and gold train trimmed with miniver, and accompanied by two attendants in white robes with long flowing trains. There were Saxon dames, pages and nobles and a car bearing the ancient hornblower, attended by the executioner and jailer as types of the ancient rights of sanctuary and mortmain. This period was magnificently represented, and this was followed by Norman knights and nobles who fled to Ripon to escape the terrible plague of London in the 15th century. A long procession of harvesters, scholars and artisans, appeared in the procession representing Ripon's prosperity in her early days.

Even milch cows with gilded horns and garlanded with roses were in the procession, while in the rear were little boys and girls carrying garlands and fruits. Robin Hood and his corps of outlaws, King James I. and his Queen accepting a pair of Ripon spurs from the Spurriers' Guild on his way to become King of England, were all splendidly real. Many other events in English history were elaborately illustrated, and the whole pageant exceeded in magnificence and interest any of the kind which has been seen in these parts. At last it reached Fountains Abbey, so grand in ruins and rich in historical association. Under the walls of the old abbey was a rustic theatre, the amphitheatre of which would seat thousands of people who had gathered here to participate in the week's festivities. At this point the vikings and goddesses, Roman soldiers and civil dignitaries, druids, Saxon kings and harvest queens, descended from their horses and their equipages, and with banners waving, monks chanting, maidens and foresters singing a triumphal hymn, the procession marched slowly through the western door of the Abbey, traversed the great nave and filed out into the arena, and took their seats to witness the old English play of "Robin Hood and ye Curtall Fryer." The scene was of course laid in the Fountain Dale on the traditional spot on the banks of the beautiful Skell. The play was admirably enacted. The grouping of the foresters, as they bore the slaughtered buck around the arena, was most effective, while the part taken by the pack of little cur-tail dogs was "immense." The entire representation was finely in keeping with the surroundings, both of scenery and of the pageant grouped around the rustic stage. A tournament followed, and gallant knights in armour, on armoured horses, entered the arena, accompanied by their heralds and squires, jousted in the lists, many a lance being broken. The ancient Yorkshire sword dance concluded the festivities. The Marchioness of Ripon was the lady president of the day's entertainment, and rewarded the victors of the tilt the quintain, bull baiting and jousting by knights in armour, their crowns of laurel and ivy. I came to my room more and more impressed with the importance of pursuing every relic and page of history concerning our own dear country than ever before, so that when she came to celebrate her 1000th anniversary, she may present a complete and laudable history of her cities and towns and villages, all of which are the great powers which make up the national story.

B. T. H.

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON, in responding to the toast of his health, at the Mayor's Banquet, Oct. 21st, 1886, thus referred to the Millenary Festival :—Mr. Mayor, as the Dean has reminded us, the present year in this neighbourhood has been marked by an event which will be long, I think, remembered by all who were present at it, and it will render your mayoralty remarkable in the annals of this city. Of course you know I allude to the Millenary Festival which was held at the end of the month of August, and I quite concur with what the Dean has said with respect to the success of that festival, and I feel that I am fully justified, Mr. Mayor, in offering to you and to the managers of that undertaking, very cordial and hearty congratulations upon the success which in almost every respect attended their efforts. The striking character of the procession which we all witnessed with so much pleasure, the appropriateness of the costumes, the large number

of persons to whom enjoyment was afforded upon these days, the beauty of the scenes in which the chief part of those transactions were enacted, were all circumstances which will render those days very memorable to every one who had the pleasure of being present at that time. I hope you will allow me to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my own deep sense of obligation to many thousand visitors, numbered as the Dean said and as report informs us, at probably not much less than 20,000 people, of the perfect order which was maintained throughout the whole of their visit to my park and grounds, and for the entire absence of anything like disorder or mischief of any kind. For after that vast multitude had melted away from the grounds of Studley there was nothing painful to remind one of their presence; there was nothing to re-call that those grounds had been visited by such unusual numbers—unless it was a slight and temporary impression made upon the green grass. And surely, ladies and gentlemen, we Yorkshiremen may well be proud that so large a number of persons collected from every part of this county, and perhaps from counties bordering upon it, could have passed through a day of that description in a manner so infinitely creditable to every single member of those vast hosts. I trust that the lessons of that festival will not easily fade from the memory of those who took part in it, and foremost amongst those lessons I would place, the bearing in mind of the fact that when we claim, as we claimed then, to be a city of ancient origin, carrying back our memories far into the past, and when we cast our thoughts, as we did at that time, to the events of past centuries, in which the men of Ripon had borne a distinguished part, we should ever remember, that when we do so, we are acknowledging the obligation which lies upon us to maintain the honour and reputation of which we boast. There is an old French proverb which says *noblesse oblige*, that is to say, that those who claim to be of ancient descent, are bound by a strict obligation to see that they do not sully their honoured lineage. It seems to me that the saying is just as true now, I should be inclined to say in these days it is still truer of communities than of individuals, that where the inhabitants of any city are inclined to recall with pride the recollections of their past, and to refer to the records of the ancient history of their town, they should ever recollect that they are bound to take care that the character of their city does not suffer in their hands. The duties of to-day are not, it is true, the duties of the past. We do not live in the days of Saint Wilfrid, and the social conditions of our time are very different from those with which he had to deal. We have, happily, not to make a dire choice of sides, in a great civil war, such as our forefathers had to make in the 17th century. The duties of municipal bodies, and of the inhabitants of towns in these days are, I rejoice to think, of a more peaceable character, though they are, I venture to say, not less important. They have now to take care to afford wholesome water and good drainage. They have to guard the health of their community and to promote the spread of education. Such works are not either of less utility or of less honour than those which fell to the lot of men in other days. It is very true that our ordinary costume in the 19th century—the singular garment with which we have now for so many years adorned or disfigured ourselves—is not so magnificent as those dresses which were worn the other day by Mr. Collinson and Mr. Wells. I only wish they had brought them here to-night to give colour to the scene, and to enliven us by their beautiful appearance. Neither, it may be said, are our duties or work

in the present day so picturesque or striking as that which occupied the men either of the 7th or 17th centuries; but we have work to do now which is suitable to the times in which we live, and which, if we do it faithfully and honestly, will tend to promote the honour of our surroundings, and embalm our memories just as much as the work which fell to any of our predecessors.

Pery Lodge, St. George's Road,

Cheltenham, Nov. 13th, 1887.

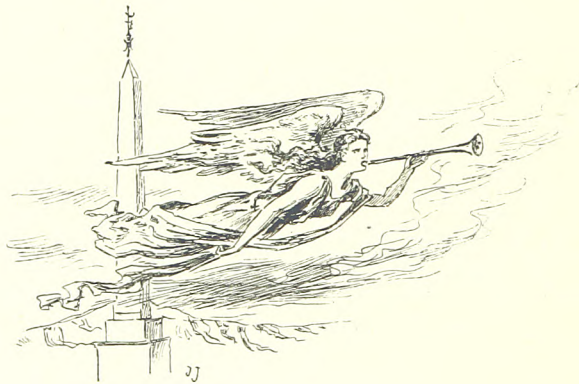
DEAR SIR,—I rejoice to find that you are bringing out what I hope will be a permanent record of the great Millenary Festival. But no one, who was not an actual spectator, can have any adequate idea of the perfect manner in which it was celebrated in all the fulness of detail, and especially of the marvellous beauty and picturesqueness of the scene in the Market Place, when the procession returned on the Saturday evening, amidst the lights and the music, and the cheers of the people. As I witnessed it, I said, "This surpasses all that imagination could have pictured; it defies description. It would be impossible to convey to others the smallest conception of what is now passing before our eyes." It was, indeed, a grand *finale* to a magnificent pageant, and worthy of it.

I was in a miserable state of health, having been taken seriously ill on reaching Ripon, but the spectacle was worth all the fatigue and suffering it cost me, and I would not have missed it on any consideration.

I am, faithfully yours,

EDW. HEALY THOMPSON.

To Mr. William Harrison,
Publisher, Ripon.



REVIEW OF THE MILLENARY FESTIVAL,

BY THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF RIPON.



HM

ERTAINLY one of the most interesting features of the magnificent Festival, recorded in these pages, is the almost universal consent given to the historical event which it celebrated. The claim of a city to have had its civic rights and immunities for a thousand years is, at first sight, somewhat startling, and when we compare the state of civilization and progress of the 19th and 9th centuries, it is difficult to realize such an organisation as that which was created, and, as we infer, was sanctioned by Royal Charter in the time of Alfred, and confirmed by his grandson and successor, Athelstan. But, if we trace the course of civilisation upwards to its source in the history of Ripon, we shall find that

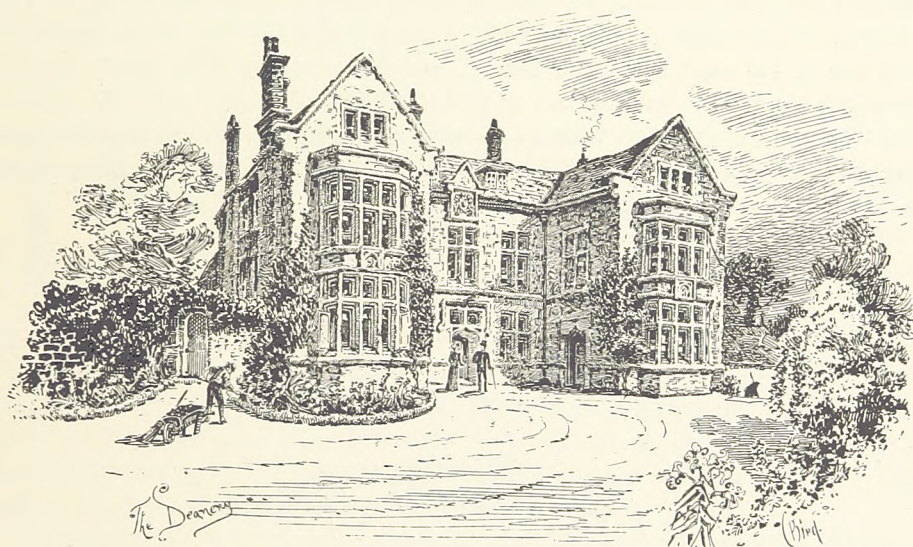
a higher power than that of mere human association, or need, or fertility of soil, or advantages of position for the protection of persons and property was in operation. Whatever may have been the social or moral influence of Druids, or Romans, or Danes, or Saxons in different parts of Britain, there can be no doubt that the first aggression upon the semi-barbarism of Northumbria was made by the early Missionaries, such as Aidan, Cuthbert, St. Chad, and Bede who, with those who succeeded them, preached the Gospel, built their monasteries and churches, around which a population settled and formed towns, and this was the beginning of Ripon. The monastery built by Wilfrid was the nucleus of the city to which privileges of local government were granted from time to time, and of which the memorials remain to the present day. It is not necessary to restate the origin of the Leuga or Liberty, the manorial rights, or the legally tolled and fixed fairs, the feast of St. Wilfrid, the Cathedral Crypt, the sanctuary, and sanctuary crosses, the privilege of testimony in courts of justice, by "yea" and "nay," the wakeman, the horn of office, the curfew, and other local customs, which might be named. All these bear their testimony to the great antiquity of the city, and carry us back to the times of Alchfrith and Eata, to Aidan and Oswyn, to Wilfrid, and Alfred and Athelstan, more than a century before the Norman conquest, and if there be missing links, or lost documents, and the absence of

tangible evidence, yet there is enough left to satisfy the candid enquirer, as it has Dr. Stubbs, the Bishop of Oxford, and other archæologists, that the celebration of a Millenary, without fixing the precise date of 886, was justifiable. And when we are asked by what authority are these things done? We reply by another question: Can you prove from what source and at what date these customs originated subsequent to the ninth century, and can you disprove the connection of the city and its civic rights with the monastery and the archbishopric of York?

With such sufficient warrants it is not to be wondered at that a very wide consensus of Yorkshire sympathy and interest was excited. And no sooner was it announced after the public meeting that the Festival would take the form of an Historical Pageant than all parties, with scarcely an exception, agreed to co-operate in making it a success. This was the first effect of the movement. It was the happy occasion of bringing together all ranks and sections of society—Religious, Political, and Social. Differences of opinion upon these matters were laid aside and there was but one mind in Ripon to unite in the work. Probably no other subject would have elicited such unanimity. Hence it was that when the programme of a grand spectacle of the different periods of the past, commencing with the Druidical, the Roman, proceeding through the Saxon, the Danish, the Norman, the early English down to the Georgian age was mapped out, and when it was resolved to illustrate the different periods by Tableaux Vivants of the trades and manufactures, and legends, and costumes, and local habits of the people, the old pastimes not being forgotten—the dance round the may-pole, the morris dance, the sword dance, the mummers, and the tournament—the *dramatis persone* of “Robin Hood and the Curtal Friar,” the representatives of King Alfred and Queen Edelfleda, of Wilfrid, and James I. and Charles I., and the lists were thrown open, volunteers from all quarters offered to undertake the different parts which might be assigned to them. The city and neighbourhood was engaged as it never was before in searching old documents, books, manuscripts, and relics, in studying dresses, ornaments and costumes of early days, and in one word, of becoming an active and intelligent antiquarian studio. By this means a vast amount of information was brought to light and a true appreciation of the progress of social life was made. And this became very practical, for there was a readiness, and zeal to give liberally, and to incur personal expense in order to promote the beauty and correctness and dignity of the Festival. One cannot doubt that a genuine patriotic respect for the old institutions was excited, and people knew more about their city, their forefathers, and their indebtedness for what had been done for them, than they had known before.

But there is another point of view in which the benefit of the Millenary Pageant may be regarded. The first proceeding of the first day was a religious service—followed by the Jubilee commemoration of the revival of the Bishopric of Ripon, which was recreated in 1836—in solemn recognition of the connection of the Ecclesiastical and Civil authorities which had subsisted for more than a thousand years without interruption. The Mayor and Corporation in a grand procession, which had paraded the principal thoroughfares of the City, went from the Town Hall and Market Place to the precincts of the Cathedral, where they were met by the Ecclesiastical body, including the Archbishop of

York, the Bishop of Ripon, the Dean and Canons, Clergy, Choir, and officials, who, singing a hymn composed by King Alfred himself, welcomed and conducted them through the grand west entrance into the Cathedral, there in the sanctuary dedicated to Wilfrid, and beneath the statue of James I., and beside the monument of Hugh Ripley, the last Wakeman and the first Mayor of Ripon, the vast congregation united in the chaste and holy worship handed down to us from early days and listened with deepest attention to the appropriate and touching sermon preached by the Archbishop of York. Thus a spirit of union and brotherly kindness was excited, for none can be at enmity or in conflict with brethren when we are upon our knees, worshipping the one true God, through Jesus Christ, who knows the secrets of all hearts.



But there was yet another result which must not be omitted. It was the perfect order and respectful behaviour of the people. No very special arrangements were made for an extraordinary supply of police, nor were notices or orders from the Mayor published cautioning visitors and others against any breach of the peace, it was left to the good feeling of the masses of people who poured in from the railway station and other routes to be a police unto themselves; and, although, as it was computed, at least 30,000 strangers must have been present during the three days, there was not a single case of riot or drunkenness brought before the court, and the only law-breakers confined in the lock-up were some pick-pockets. The lesson to be learned from this is of great importance. It proves that for five hours in a burning sun, pleasure, profit, and amusement may be supplied to an English gathering of thousands without resorting to coarse and vulgar noise, or excess in eating and drinking. There was in truth a refinement and elevation of thought in the spectacle which carried the mind above the lower strata of sensuality. But in speaking thus of the effect of the Pageant upon the conduct of the visitors, we must

not forget how much is due to the admirable arrangements of the authorities who contributed so largely to the success of the Festival: and first must be mentioned the Marquess of Ripon, who not only granted the use of Studley Park and the grounds of Fountains Abbey, but personally, together with Lady Ripon, sanctioned, and proved by their presence, the spirit of decorum and respect which has always been the rule for visitors at the Abbey. But much also is due to the Mayor and Corporation, and specially to the Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Ferris, who by his skill and taste and judgment so planned the ceremonial, and so instructed and trained the many performers in it that the whole programme was carried out with scarcely a single failure, and the best proof of his success was in the closing scene at night in the Market Place, when, after the fatigue of the two days, the grand procession formed around the obelisk, and in silent attention listened to the parting words of congratulation and thanks from the Mayor and the Dean of Ripon, and then made the old city and Cathedral ring again with their applause. So ended one of the most successful, orderly, and beautiful spectacles which has been witnessed in Yorkshire, since the days of Wilfrid, when he dedicated the "old Abbey of Ripon" with a banquet, which Walbran describes as partaking of the still lingering rites of paganism, lasting three days and three nights, the prince and the peasant joining together in rude and unconstrained hilarity and mirth.



MISCELLANEA

A large, ornate, blackletter-style initial 'M' that serves as the first letter of the word 'MISCELLANEA'. The 'M' is highly decorative, with long, sweeping flourishes. Within the loops and curves of the 'M', there are several small, detailed illustrations of figures in historical or theatrical costumes. Some figures appear to be dancing or in dynamic poses, while others are more static. The overall style is reminiscent of 19th-century book ornamentation.

HAVING fully described the Pageant and Play, and given minute details of the gorgeous ceremony enacted in the domain of Studley Royal and Fountains during the ever memorable period of the Millenary celebration, as well as recounted the valid reason for holding the Festival, and the uncontradicted and incontrovertible historical facts upon which the right to celebrate the Festival was based, it will now be necessary to dwell briefly upon more miscellaneous matters, which, though in themselves in the nature of detail, and necessarily unobservable to the eye of the general public, were, nevertheless, highly important factors, not only in the work of preparation, but also in the final successful carrying out of the great undertaking. There are also personal references of a complimentary character, and well merited praise to be bestowed upon willing helpers, without which the Millenary Record would be incomplete.

The history of all great movements shows that in their initial stages they have usually been small and insignificant in character, and if momentous issues have ultimately developed with widespread enthusiasm and unqualified success, these have been evolved from a first cause, which in itself has been comparatively obscure. Gent's record of the incorporation of Ripon was not generally known, but for some years a brief line found its way into the Corporation Calendar on the 16th of February :—"Ripon Incorporated 886." For a long time this entry received merely a passing notice, it was scarcely observed until about the autumn of the year 1885, when it gradually dawned upon the city and its legislators that they were approaching the thousandth year of the incorporation of Ripon, and that this was an event which should not be overlooked.

The first public reference to the subject was on the 4th January, 1886, when the parishioners of Trinity Church were celebrating their anniversary. The Rev. J. H. Goodier, vicar, after reviewing the work of the year, asked what the parish of Ripon had to look forward to in 1886? First of all, they had not merely a jubilee in view, but a millenium, the year 1886 being the thousandth anniversary of the granting of a Charter of Incorporation to Ripon by King Alfred. He suggested that there should be a splendid service

in the Cathedral in commemoration of the event, to be attended by the Mayor and Corporation of the city, as well as representatives of all the churches, to join in thanksgiving to Almighty God. Ripon, the worthy vicar said, had a splendid history, it had been visited by Royalty, and he hoped it would continue to develop in the future. The year would also be one of Jubilee, as it was fifty years since the re-creation of the bishopric of Ripon. The Dean of Ripon (Dr. Fremantle) was present at the anniversary, and he said Mr. Goodier had thrown down a challenge, with regard to the service at the Cathedral he was not unwilling to accept it, and, if possible, a millennial festival should be made for the Corporation of Ripon. In accordance with this promise, the Dean took an active part in the preliminary proceedings for the Millenary Festival.

The first public meeting was held on Friday, the 26th February, in the Town Hall; called by the Mayor, in response to a requisition signed by influential citizens, who were "desirous that the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Incorporation of Ripon should be carried out in a manner worthy of such an extraordinary event."

To the Worshipful the Mayor of Ripon.

We the undersigned Citizens of Ripon, being desirous that the celebration of the ~~one~~ thousandth Anniversary of the ~~Ripon~~ ^{of Ripon} Corporation ~~should~~ should be carried out in a manner becoming such an extraordinary event and in order that the sympathies of the Citizens may be aroused ^{and their views ascertained} we respectfully request your Worship to call a Public Meeting of the inhabitants to discuss the ways & means by which such a jubilee may be ~~carried~~ ^{effected} ~~out~~, and make such arrangements as shall ensure the success of the undertaking.

The above is a facsimile of the original rough draft, forming the basis of the Requisition to the Mayor, which was, no doubt, the first "small beginning" of the undertaking.

To the Worshipful the Mayor of Ripon.

We, the undersigned, Citizens of Ripon, being desirous that the Celebration of the Thousandth Anniversary of the In-Corporation of Ripon should be carried out in a manner becoming such an extraordinary event; and in order that the sympathies of the

Citizens may be aroused and their views ascertained, we respectfully request your Worship to call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants to discuss the ways and means by which such a Jubilee may be organised, and make such arrangements as shall ensure the success of the undertaking. The requisition was signed by the following Citizens :— W. R. Fremantle, The Deanery ; P. Vavasour, St. Wilfrid's ; Wm. Wells, North Street ; Robert E. Collinson, Unicorn Hotel ; Wm. Thwaites, Market Place ; F. Bateman, Market Place ; Jno. B. Darnton, Queen Street ; C. J. Wolstenholme, Claro Bank ; J. Brooks Parkin, Kirkgate ; S. Jacob, St. Agnesgate ; T. Binns, Ripon ; William S. Snow, Market Place ; James Taylor, Market Place ; Thomas Severs, Market Place ; Edwin J. Crow, Mus. Doc., Princess Road ; John Whitham, North Parade ; Robt. Williamson, Sunny Bank ; Thomas Wells, North Street ; Francis Smith, Coltsgate Hill ; Thomas Smithson, North Street ; Chris. Wells, North Street ; Frederick Thornley, North Street ; John Chapman, Old Market Place ; John Henry Myas, Old Market Place ; Charles Wm. Judson, Market Place ; Thomas Pullen, Westgate ; Thos. L. Brown, Westgate ; R. Wilkinson, 11, Fountains Terrace ; John D. Waller, Yorkshire Bank ; J. R. Calvert, High Skellgate ; J. W. Calvert, Gladstone Terrace ; Jno. Lee, 34, Low Skellgate ; William Harrison, Market Place ; Wm. H. Hutchinson, Whitcliffe Lodge ; John Nicholson, Kirkgate ; Jno. Tuting, Skellbridge House ; Horace St. Paul, The Willows ; Fras. Dickson Wise, North Lodge.

The Deputy Town Clerk (Mr. J. W. Kirkley) having read the Requisition, the Mayor, as chairman, stated that the thousandth anniversary of incorporation had been before the Council, and it was referred to the Finance Committee, who, after due consideration and a great deal of thought, recommended that the question should not be gone into or discussed in a broad aspect that day, but that certain gentlemen should be appointed from that meeting, or from the city and neighbourhood, to join the members of the Corporation in making enquiries, and at some future time recommend what should be included in, and what should be the proper title for the celebration. The Bishop of Ripon proposed "That the suggestion made by the Mayor be carried out, and that a Committee be appointed to consider the best way of carrying out the proposed anniversary." Mr. H. C. Bickersteth seconded the proposal, which was adopted. The Mayor suggested that the Corporation Finance Committee should form the basis of the Committee ; the names of members of the Corporation on the Finance Committee being given as follows :—The Mayor, Councillors Smith, Thirlway, Hill, Hargrave, Braithwaite, and Collinson. Some discussion took place as to whether the Committee should consist of the seven members of the Finance Committee, and an equal number of citizens ; or of the Finance Committee and 14 citizens ; and also whether the whole of the City Council of 16 members should be placed on the Committee with 32 citizens. Councillor Collinson moved "That if the Finance Committee be chosen as the basis, 14 ratepayers be added ; but if the whole Corporation be the basis, that 32 ratepayers be added." Dr. Crow seconded the motion. Alderman Lee moved an amendment "That seven citizens be elected from the meeting to join the seven members of the Finance Committee." Mr. Bickersteth seconded the amendment which was lost by 24 votes to 41. The resolution was then agreed to. On the motion of the Dean, seconded by the Rev. H. Lunn, it was resolved "That the

Finance Committee and 14 additional members form the Committee." After some deliberation the following 14 names were agreed to:—The Very Rev. the Dean, Canon MacColl, Canon Vavasour, the Revs. W. C. Lukis, E. Abraham, and R. G. Harbutt, Lieutenant-Colonel Kearsley, Major St. Paul, Dr. Crow, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. J. Whitham, Mr. T. Binns, Mr. J. B. Parkin, and Mr. W. Harrison.

As already intimated by the Mayor, the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the Corporation had made recommendations as to the manner in which the details of the proposed celebration should be approached, not in the first instance by public discussion but by the appointment of a Committee which should prepare a report for future meetings. The presentation of the minutes of the Finance and General Purposes Committee to the meeting of the City Council, held on Monday, March 1st, led to one of those lively episodes with which the citizens of Ripon have long been familiar. Some members of the Council were of opinion that the ancient prerogatives of the Corporation had not been fully recognised by the public meeting, and a proposal was made that all the members of the Corporation be added to the Millenary Committee. This was ruled out of order by the Mayor; and ultimately the wrath of aggrieved members was appeased by the following resolution, proposed by Councillor Smith (Chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee), and seconded by Councillor Kearsley, "That any resolution that may be arrived at by the Committee appointed to take into consideration the best means of carrying out the proposed celebration of the millenary of incorporation be brought before the Council for confirmation, or otherwise, before any public meeting is held."

The Committee appointed at the public meeting set to work in a practical manner to draw up a scheme of celebration, and by the beginning of April definite proposals had been arranged for submission to the City Council, and afterwards to a public meeting. The recommendations of the Committee were freely discussed in the city, and the spirit of opposition manifested in the earlier stages of the movement was again indicated. It was suggested that the title of the celebration should be "The Festival of the Existence of a Thousand Years of the See and City of Ripon." Exception was taken to this on two grounds: first, that the See of Ripon had not existed uninterruptedly for a thousand years, the original see having only a brief existence, while for centuries Ripon was not a city but a town, the Diocese having being re-created in 1836. And then it was argued, that to make a united civic and ecclesiastical celebration would give a sectarian aspect to the proceedings, and that, therefore, the Nonconformists could take no part in it. It was proposed to divide any profits that might be derived from the festival equally between the Ripon Dispensary and Jepson's Hospital. This was also objected to on sectarian grounds, inasmuch as the boys of Jepson's Hospital, in accordance with the will of the founder, were required to attend church on Sunday. The resolution embodying the proposals of the Committee was moved by the Dean and seconded by the Rev. E. Abraham (Wesleyan Superintendent minister). It was stated that the Rev. E. Abraham's ministerial brethren met shortly after the decision of the Committee was made known and repudiated the action of their colleague. These views were supported by prominent lay citizens, the deep feeling on the subject being shown by the animated discussion which afterwards took place, not only in the City Council Chamber but at the public meeting. The

proposals made had the unanimous vote of the Committee, and it was contended in their behalf that in any millenary festival of the City of Ripon the ancient See must be recognised, because the privileges bestowed on the City in its early days were due to Ecclesiastical influence; that these privileges were received through the Church authorities, and that no festival could be legitimately celebrated which did not recognise the Church. With regard to Jepson's Hospital, it was urged that it was a most deserving institution, providing for orphan boys, and that the church attendance must be continued in accordance with the founder's will. Churchmen also asserted that by waiving their claim to celebrate the jubilee of the re-creation of the See of Ripon along with the City Millenary, there was no sectarian influence on their part, and that the proposals made might very appropriately be supported by the whole of the City irrespective of party or creed.

The scheme drawn up by the Committee was as follows:—

"That the title of the celebration be 'The Festival of the Existence for 1000 years of the See and City of Ripon.'

That such Festival be held in the month of August next, to extend over three days. First Day.—In the morning, a Procession through the City, and to a Service in the Cathedral; after the Service, a Subscription Luncheon, similar to the one held at the Reception of the Marquess of Ripon, in January, 1885; to be followed by a Public Meeting in the Market Place, at which addresses may be given appropriate to the occasion; in the evening, a Torchlight Procession through the City. Second and Third Days.—The Festival to be devoted to the performance of Old English Sports and Pastimes at Fountains.

That during the three days there be a Free Exhibition of Ancient Records, Local Antiquities, and Regalia of different Corporations, &c., at Ripon.

That a Commemoration Medal be struck off; the design to be prepared by the Mayor, the Dean, the Rev. Canon MacColl, and the Rev. W. C. Lukis.

That a Guarantee Fund of at least 300 guineas be raised; and that any profits which may be derived from the Festival be divided between the Ripon Dispensary and Jepson's Hospital for Orphan Boys, in Ripon.

That the following form the General Executive Committee, with power to add to their number, viz.:—The Mayor and Corporation of Ripon; the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, Honorary Canons, and the Parochial Clergy of the Ancient Liberty of Ripon; the Very Rev. Canon Vavasour; the Superintendent Ministers of the various Nonconformist bodies in the City and Liberty; the Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Ripon; two Members from each of the Friendly Societies of the City and Liberty of Ripon; and the Members of this Committee not included in the above.

That the following Sub-Committees be appointed, namely, Reception, Finance, Procession, Public Meeting and Luncheon, Exhibition and Records, Sports and Pastimes, and Music.

That the Mayor be Treasurer, and the Town Clerk Hon. Secretary for the Festival; and that an Address be prepared and forwarded to the Lord Lieutenants and the High Sheriff of the County, and to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, inviting them to become Patrons.

JOHN BAYNES, Mayor,
Chairman."

Ripon, 26th March, 1886.

At the April meeting of the City Council, held on Monday, the 5th of that month, this programme was laid before the members, in accordance with the resolution agreed upon at the March meeting. The subject was not approached with any seriousness of debate or a due recognition of the importance of the occasion. The majority of the City Fathers from the beginning failed to grasp the magnitude of the event now before them; they did not realise the wide-spread interest which would be aroused by the celebration of Ripon's Millenary, and they treated the affair with unbecoming levity and not as the sober senators of the City of a thousand years. At the close of the general business, the Mayor intimated that it only remained for the members to receive the circular about the Festival of the existence for a thousand years of the See and City of Ripon. His Worship's remarks were seized upon with avidity, and at once became the object for fun and hilarity. "Here is something we can get on with!" "Here is a torchlight procession!" Members evidently viewed with delight the venerable Corporation turning out, waving their flambeaux like a group of link boys in a London fog. One gentleman understood the Mayor to say that the resolution would be read that day six months. One most formidable objector threw up his previous disputations anent the City Incorporation, and declared the See and City as a *bona fide* object which must be supported "might and main." The laughter of the members was increased on the enquiry if Old English Sports included bullbaiting, cock fighting, &c. It was thought that these pastimes would be included, the belief being that there would be "high jinks;" but the query came: "Who is going to pay?" Three hundred guineas was held to be a small sum for so large an undertaking, and members were warned that "whoever put his name down would have to pay." The Mayor explained the voluntary nature of the proposed proceedings. There would be no obligation on the part of any member of the Council either to become a guarantor, to join the procession, or attend the Cathedral service, or luncheon. There would be no compulsion with regard to membership of the General Executive Committee, and those members who did not wish to be on that Committee might withdraw. In reply to the Mayor the opinion was expressed that the Council should not "rush into a spree of that sort without estimating the cost." The term "limited company" was applied to the guarantors, and it was urged "that 300 guineas would not furnish the programme alone." The whole affair was described as "something fearful." The Ripon Dispensary was admitted to be a worthy object, but it was thought the money would go in "blue fire" and the "torchlight procession." Those who like to see money "going round," admitted that at all events it would "circulate money." Objections were raised to "firing away money in torchlight processions and striking off medals," and in arranging a programme for people to "deck themselves to look ridiculous;" the terms "mere fancy," and "to amuse a few country people" being used. To these gentlemen, the assemblage of the thousands of visitors on the Abbey green on the eventful days in August, must have been a rude awakening from their former prognostications. The humorous aspect of the discussion was maintained to the close of the meeting, and the Mayor having reviewed the objections raised, was leaving the chair, with thanks to the members for their attendance, when a Councillor rose hurriedly to move an amendment, which was quickly seconded, "that we, as a Corporation, do not fall in with the wishes of the Committee." The Mayor

declined to reopen the discussion except on the wish of the majority, and it was resolved by six votes to four that the question should be reopened. The discussion which followed was more to the point. The amendment was abandoned, and the statement was made that if the Festival would benefit the town it should be proceeded with. There was still a feeling that the undertaking might result in money being thrown away. Alderman Tomlinson then moved, "That the Corporation recommend that the Festival of the existence for a thousand years of the See and City of Ripon be held." Councillor Thirlway seconded the motion. There were five votes for the proposal and five against it. The Mayor promptly gave his casting vote for the resolution. There have been many casting votes given in the Council, but never one which was so fully in harmony with all the ancient traditions of the City than this one; and it was but another instance of the shrewd businesslike capacity which animated Alderman Baynes throughout his Mayoralty.

Having passed the crucial test of a discussion in the City Council, the much abused programme found its way to a crowded public meeting, held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 12th April. The Mayor presided, and supporting him on the platform were the Very Rev. the Dean, the Rev. W. C. Lukis (Rector of Wath), the Rev. H. Lunn (Cathedral Precentor), the Rev. E. Abraham and the Rev. T. Law (Wesleyan Ministers), Mr. G. Mallinson, Mr. H. C. Bickersteth, Major St. Paul, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. R. E. Collinson, the Town Clerk (Mr. M. Kirkley), Dr. Crow, Mr. J. Whitham, Mr. J. Hopps, Mr. J. Hebden, Mr. G. R. Green, Mr. J. B. Parkin, Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. T. L. Browne, Mr. Councillor Hill, Mr. Councillor Thirlway, &c. The Hall was crowded to the doors, and many who were unable to enter gained vantage ground in the balcony. The Mayor in an able speech gave a lucid explanation of the proceedings since the previous public meeting. He referred to the fact of the Corporation being equally divided as to the adoption of the programme drawn up by the Committee, and said that though he had to give a casting vote in favour of the recommendations, it by no means represented the opinion of the Corporation. Three members were on a deputation to London, doing good work in connection with the Water Bill, and he had their authority to state that had they been present at the meeting they would have voted in favour of the resolution. Another gentleman, who would have supported the resolution, was absent through illness; so that out of 16 members of the Council at least nine were in favour of the resolutions as they stood. He denied the rumour that the Council had entered into any obligation through which expenditure would be incurred; and reminded the meeting that there could be no truth in the rumour that any loss on the Festival would be paid out of the rates, as there was no power by which the Corporation could pledge the rates in that respect. Any loss that occurred would fall on the guarantors. The Dean of Ripon then moved, "That the title of the celebration be 'The Festival of the Existence of a Thousand years of the See and City of Ripon;'" and in doing so gave an eloquent and forcible address on the historical right of Ripon to hold the Festival. It had been said that "it was a wise son who knows his own father," but he hoped the people of Ripon would not repudiate their parentage, and refuse to accept the fact that their origin began with Christianity, and that their privileges came to them through the church established amongst them. By degrees, as their civilization, their population, and advantages increased, they became what they now are, a

free City, with a Mayor and Corporation, with a Minster, and a Bishop and Dean and Chapter. He had from the very first abstained from touching the political aspect of the question, he thought that should be excluded altogether. It was not a question of the Cathedral on the one side, and the Corporation on the other; it was a question of the citizens of Ripon. If they were willing to have the festival let them have it on a broad and sure foundation, and if they did not want it let them say so. The Dean's vigorous speech was loudly cheered. The Rev. E. Abraham seconded the resolution, urging the public to sink all differences, to find not what they could differ upon, but what they could agree upon, and carry the festival to a successful issue. Mr. H. C. Bickersteth, who was met with a spirited opposition, criticised the proposals that had been made, and expressed doubts as to the right of Ripon to hold a festival of that kind under the title set forth by the Dean. Mr. Bickersteth desired to present a protest against the title, signed by several of the inhabitants, but the Mayor ruled the protest out of order, and said as that was a public meeting, the inhabitants who dissented should have made their protest in person and laid their views before the meeting. Mr. Bickersteth, who was met with groans and hooting, said there seemed a wish to stifle public opinion, and not to lend a candid ear to those who were kept away. Let it go to the world, that the people of Ripon did not care to hear a protest, and that the meeting was so packed that 150 citizens could not get a hearing. There was renewed interruption, and the groans were loud and long. The Mayor denied that it was a packed meeting, it was open to anyone, to everyone, and anyone might speak as he pleased. Mr. Bickersteth here rose and left the meeting, amid renewed signs of disapprobation. The Rev. W. C. Lukis, in support of the resolution, gave a most conclusive address on the right of Ripon to hold its Millenary Festival, and dealt with the historical features of the question in a very convincing manner. Mr. G. Parker suggested that the title "Festival in Commemoration of the creation of the See and of the Incorporation of the Town a Thousand Years ago." The Rev. R. G. Harbutt (Congregational), moved an amendment that the title of the festival be the "Ripon Millenary Celebration." The Rev. J. B. Robertson (Congregational), seconded the amendment; which was lost by an immense and overwhelming majority. A further amendment, proposed by the Rev. J. B. Robertson, and seconded by Mr. W. H. Kearsley, that the title be "The Festival of the Existence for a Thousand Years of the City of Ripon," was also defeated by a large majority. The original resolution was then put, and carried with only seven dissentents, amid loud cheers. On the motion of Mr. J. Whitham, seconded by Mr. W. Harrison, it was resolved unanimously, "that such festival be held this year, to extend over three days, the dates to be fixed by the Executive Committee." On the motion of the Rev. H. Lunn, seconded by Mr. E. E. Marshall, a General Executive Committee was elected with power to add to their number. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Mayor.

The following is a List of the Guarantors:—

The Most Honourable The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., £30.

Guarantors of Twenty Guineas:—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, the Very Reverend the Dean of Ripon, the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Ripon.

Guarantors of Ten Guineas:—Lady Mary G. Vyner, Misses Cross, Rev. W. C. Lukis,

Rev. Canon Owen, Messrs. T. F. Hepworth, W. Wells, F. Bateman, F. D. Wise, J. Whitham, T. Toward, C. Hargrave, T. Binns, W. Harker (Harefield House).

Guarantors of Five Guineas :—The Right Hon. Lord Grantley, the Hon. Henry E. Butler, Sir R. H. Graham, Bart., Sir Edward Ripley, Bart., Sir F. Milbank, Bart., the Very Rev. The Dean of York, Ven. Archdeacon Cust, Rev. Canon MacColl, Rev. Canon Vavasour, Rev. Canon Brooke, Rev. Canon Crosthwaite, Rev. Canon Mapleton, Rev. Canon Badcock, Rev. S. Reed, Rev. Richard Walker Marriott (Aldbrough), Rev. J. H. Hudleston (Cayton Hall), Major St. Paul, Major Busfield, Col. the Hon. A. M. Cathcart, Dr. Crow, Councillor Thirlway, Mrs. Greenwood (Ingerthorpe), Mrs. W. Rutter (The Firs), Miss Staveley, Mrs. Trevor (Kangel Cross), Mrs. Greenwood (Swarcliffe), Messrs. C. J. Wolstenholme, J. W. Hewson, J. B. Parkin, W. Harrison, Jas. Wrightson, T. Smithson, H. Hutchinson, W. H. Hutchinson, W. Thwaites, W. E. Dixon, R. Jackson and Co., F. B. Ellison, F. Smith and Son, R. E. Collinson, Richard Carter (Harrogate), John Dalton, W. Whitaker, J. Fleming, J. Hopps, H. H. Oxley, T. Askwith, C. F. P. Edmundson, Saml. Swire.

Guarantors of Three Guineas :—Rev. Canon Holmes, Rev. F. J. Poole, Messrs. Wilfrid Greenwood, Henry Chambers, Snow and Son.

Guarantors of Two Guineas :—Rev. Canon Pulleine, Rev. R. W. Bardsley, Rev. Herbert Lunn, Rev. W. H. Patchett, Rev. J. A. Naylor, the Mayor of Harrogate, the Town Clerk of Ripon, Alderman Lee, Alderman Mountain, Councillor Watson, Councillor Smith, Councillor Cottam, Councillor Ingleby, Messrs. Hilton Hutchinson, Christopher Shepherd, John Wood (The Crescent), W. H. Bentley, Geo. Parker, Geo. Mallinson (Fountains Terrace), Fall and Babington, S. S. Hill, H. Horden, J. W. Todd, F. Thornley, W. P. Lowley, H. C. Pickersgill, J. R. Calvert, T. Pratt (Blossomgate), T. L. Brown (Westgate).

Guarantors of One Guinea :—Rev. J. T. C. Chatto, Rev. G. Stout, Superintendent Metcalfe, Councillor S. Harrison, Messrs. J. W. Calvert, J. H. Myas, C. E. Exelby, W. Forte, J. Wood (North Street), W. Harker, George Greenwood (Allhallowgate), J. Greenwood (Kirkgate), M. Todd, W. McConochie.

The following is a List of the Sub-Committees :—

1. Finance and General Purposes :—The Mayor, *Chairman*, Councillor Smith, *Deputy Chairman*, Alderman Lee, Councillor Thirlway, Councillor John Harrison, Major St. Paul, Rev. J. B. Robertson, Messrs. J. T. Gatenby, J. Groves, F. Bateman, C. J. Wolstenholme, Jas. Wrightson, Charles Hargrave.

2. Procession :—The Mayor, *Chairman*, Alderman Mountain, *Deputy Chairman*, Councillor Braithwaite, Lieutenant-Colonel Kearsley, Rev. A. B. Carter, Rev. T. Law, Messrs. T. Cambage, J. P. Simpson, James Taylor, John Lowley, T. Kay, T. Toward, T. Smithson, W. E. Dixon, R. Jackson.

3. Public Meeting and Luncheon :—The Mayor, *Chairman*, W. Wells, *Deputy Chairman*; Councillor Cottam, Councillor Ingleby, The Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon, Rev. Canon Badcock, Messrs. H. Hutchinson, H. Morton, T. Kendall, T. Binns, H. P. Boddy, James Hullah, T. F. Hepworth.

4. Exhibition and Records :—The Mayor, *Chairman*, The Very Rev. the Dean of

Ripon, *Deputy Chairman*, Councillor Hill, Councillor S. Harrison, Rev. Canon Gibbon, Rev. Canon Vavasour, Rev. J. H. Goodier, Rev. J. S. Tute, Rev. E. Abraham, Rev. W. C. Lukis, Rev. A. B. Haslam, Messrs. Joseph Horner, J. Whitham, F. D. Wise, W. H. Hutchinson, B. M. Smith.

5. Sports and Pastimes :—The Mayor, *Chairman*, Councillor Collinson, *Deputy Chairman*, Councillor Watson, Rev. H. Lunn, Messrs. C. Shepherd, J. R. Calvert, J. B. Parkin, W. Harrison, W. Thwaites, W. D. Jefferson, T. Wells, Wilfrid Greenwood, T. S. Mason.

6. Music :—The Mayor, *Chairman*, Rev. Canon Owen, Rev. Canon Joy, Rev. J. A. Naylor, Rev. H. D. C. Nunn, Rev. J. Shaw, Messrs. W. Simpson, R. Sykes, J. W. Hewson.

7. Reception Committee included all Members of the General Executive Committee not enumerated above. The Mayor, *Chairman*, Alderman Lee, *Deputy Chairman*.

Chairman and Treasurer :—The Mayor.

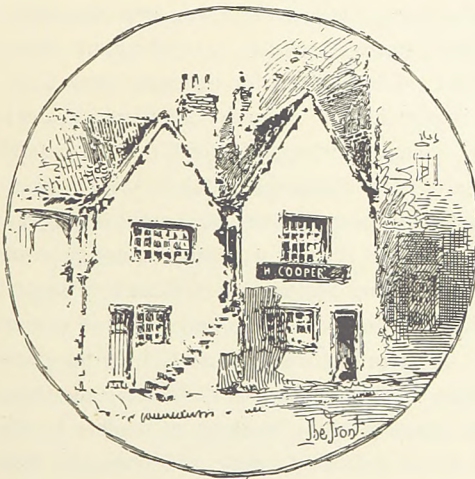
Honorary Secretary :—The Town Clerk (M. Kirkley).

With so large and representative a General Executive Committee, sub-divided into smaller Committees for the carrying out of the different departments, the work of preparing for the Festival went steadily forward.

At the meeting of the General Executive Committee, held on Thursday, April 22nd, it was resolved, on the motion of the Dean, seconded by the Rev. J. B. Robertson, that the short title of the Festival be "The Ripon Millenary Festival." It was also resolved that the Sub-Committees be formed of eleven members, and that no member be placed on more than one Committee. On Saturday, April 26th, at a meeting of the Millenary Sports Committee, the Mayor reported that he had seen Mr. Wilfrid Greenwood, who informed him that Lord Ripon was prepared to receive the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon and himself on the following Monday at 2.30 p.m. Thereupon the Committee agreed that the following programme be laid before Lord Ripon :—Play of Robin Hood, with choruses, on the traditional spot near the Abbey where the famous encounter took place with the Curtal Friar, Old English Revels, to include Morris Dancers, May Pole, &c., at the west end of the Abbey, Procession of the Ancient Guilds of Ripon. The deputation was also instructed to enquire of Lord Ripon what dates for the holding of the Festival would be agreeable to him ; also if he would become a guarantor, and whether he and Lady Ripon would become a patron and patroness. The interview with Lord Ripon was most successful in every respect, His Lordship consented to become a guarantor and approved generally of the programme. He was agreeable that he and Lady Ripon should become a patron and patroness, and the dates fixed for the celebration at the Abbey were August 27th and 28th. The next step of the Committee was to offer a prize of £10 for the best open-air play written on the legend of the encounter between Robin Hood and the Curtal Friar near Fountains Abbey, June 1st being given as the last day for sending copies. It was about this time that Mr. D'Arcy Ferris, who so successfully officiated as Master of the Revels, was introduced to the Festival Committee, the first meeting he attended being on Friday, the 14th May, when a joint meeting of the Finance and Sports Committees was held. Mr. Ferris gave a detailed statement as to the manner in which, if employed, he would carry out the Festival. After considerable discussion Mr. Ferris was invited to

forward to the Mayor the terms upon which he would undertake the management of the Festival, Sports, &c., and that the same be laid before the General Committee. A letter from Mr. Ferris was read to the Finance and Sports Committees on May 19th, in which it was stated that the time necessary to ensure the success of the Millenary Festival would be six weeks at least. The task of preparation would not be a difficult one, but it was one requiring time, research, and rehearsal. Mr. Ferris then mentioned the terms under which he would undertake the duties of "Master of the Revels," in the course of which he proposed to give a lecture on "Open-air Plays and Pageants." After the discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Councillor Collinson, seconded by Mr. Councillor Smith, that the General Committee be recommended to "Engage the services of D'Arcy Ferris, Esq., as Master of the Revels, &c., and that his remuneration be thirty guineas, with £10 per cent. on net profits (if any) after payment of all expenses." The same evening after an interview with Mr. Ferris the General Executive Committee approved and confirmed his appointment. From this time the preparation for the Festival went forward with great determination on the part of the different Committees, and with an amount of personal zeal which promised ultimate success. The City Council was formally invited to join the pageant. Mr. Ferris was authorised to seek an interview with Lord Ripon, and Messrs. Collinson, Watson, T. Wells, and W. Harrison were appointed a Sub-Committee to solicit the assistance of ladies in making banners, costumes, &c.

As the result of advertisement, seventeen prize plays were sent in and were considered by the Sports Committee on June 1st and 2nd. At the same time the Committee accepted the liberal offer of Mr. Mark Landon to give his services gratuitously as the Curtal Friar in the play of Robin Hood. Ultimately the selection of the play was referred to Mr. Ferris, and on his recommendation that of Mr. Augustin Dawtrey, of 75, Woodborough Road, Nottingham, was accepted, which is reprinted on pp. 109—121.



The Rev. W. C. Lukis was invited to undertake the preparation of a short history of the City for the Millenary Festival, which is reprinted in this vol., pp. 161—176. It was resolved that the Town Clerk advertise for the loan of ancient records and objects of antiquarian interest for the Exhibition in August; and also apply for the use of the Mechanics' Institute Lecture Hall for the same. In addition to the latter, the Museum at the Naturalists' Club, Park Street, was also placed at the disposal of the Committee—a very interesting Exhibition being formed. These Exhibits are fully described on pp. 41—

45.

In order to give the citizens an insight into what was proposed to be carried out, Mr. Ferris, on Tuesday afternoon, June 29th, gave a lecture, which was repeated in the even-

ing, at the Town Hall, on the subject of Open-Air Plays. The following is a synopsis :—

Introduction.—Revival of Out-door Sports and Shows in England.—Historical Review of Pageants.—Elizabethan Celebrations.—Causes of their Decline.—Origin of the Revival of Art in England, and Love of the Picturesque.—The so-called *Æsthetic Movement* : Its Results and Uses.—Henry Irving's Plays.—The Coombe Plays, and the Pictures of Beauty revealed by them.

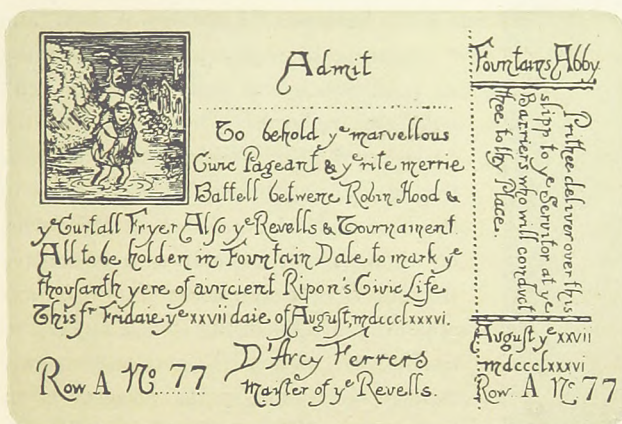
Open-Air Plays.—Wherein they Differ from the Stage.—Their Advantages and Disadvantages ; How to Obviate the latter.—Open-Air Declamation and Music.—The Effects and Beauties to be looked for.

Pastimes.—Their Frequency and Use in Old England.—The "Town Top," and other Old Sports, and their Effect on the Behaviour of the People.—Seclusiveness of Class, one Cause of Discontent amongst the People.—Revels brought all Classes together.—Effects of their Decline.—No longer "Merrie England."—Gaiety of Continental Nations, and their Love of Art.—Has England gained Artistically by Ignoring Pageantry and the Picturesque ?—The Lord Mayor's and Sheriff's Show in London.

The Approaching Millenary.—A Plea for it.—Ancient Precedents.—Its Uses to Trade, Art, and Society.—Description of Proposed Pageant, Play, and Revels.—The wearing of Fancy Costume not ridiculous.—Public Decorations and Illuminations.—Hints, Examples, and Advice concerning them.—An Appeal to the People of Ripon to Support the Festival on the grounds of Gratitude and Patriotism.

During the lecture Mr. Ferris gave an excellent explanation of the advantage of open-air plays, which will be found on pp. 66 and 67. The Lecturer afterwards discussed the Millenary and gave reasons why it should be celebrated by the Citizens of Ripon. He also gave a very vivid outline of the Programme of the Pageant, Play and Revels to be carried out at Fountains ; and useful hints for decorating and illuminating the City. In conclusion he said :—"The effigy of Wilfrid ought to appear on a triumphal arch at the top of Allhallowgate, where tradition says he was born. It is to him you owe the establishment of your city, which has weathered many a storm of politics or revolution. Some cities have been swept away altogether in the past. Old Sarum, for instance, near Salisbury, where once stood a city and cathedral, is now fields. Billesley in Warwick, decimated by the black death in the 14th century. Dorchester, near Oxford, once a capital and cathedral town, is now a small village. Many other instances could be cited. Shall not Ripon, then, be grateful for having for 1,000 years survived wars, devastations, plagues, and civil dissensions, braving them out to become the seat of a bishopric, and a community basking in the sunshine of religious toleration and prosperity ? Citizens of Ripon ! England looks with interest on your approaching Millenary Festival, and will join you in a strain of joy in which you must celebrate it. Is there one who refuses to hold up grateful hands ? Let him think whether he is patriotic in thus failing to do honour to those events which have made his City's name ; or whether he is wanting in respect to the memory of his ancestors, who with their life's blood defended house and home for him who has come after them. And lastly, shall we withhold the mead of praise and thankfulness due to the Great Benefactor, who is King of all cities, the True Wakeman, who watching over us, slumbers not nor sleeps, and of whom you can all say with heartfelt

gratitude that had He not for these 1,000 years 'Kept your city, your wakeman had waked but in vain!'" (Applause). The Lectures were rendered all the more attractive by the introduction of songs and ballads, sung by Mr. Ferris, at intervals.



Amongst his multifarious duties the Master of the Revels found time to work out some "quaint conceits," in the shape of antique headings for his official letters, Proclamations in ye ancient style, a mediæval Programme given in this volume, and other items, descending down to the Ticket for the Reserved Seats at the Play—a reproduction is here given.

Though at first the work of initiating the Festival fell upon a few members of the Committee, no sooner was the scheme established and various Sub-Committees formed than a spirit of enthusiasm animated the entire community, and with Mr. D'Arcy Ferris in their midst, unfolding his views and formulating plans, the preparations went rapidly forward. No less than 50 Committee and General Meetings were held, of which an official record was made, without taking into account the numerous meetings of Sub-Committees and consultations of members before and after meetings. All these threw difficult and arduous duties upon the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Matthew Kirkley, "Ye Towne Clerke," who deserves great credit for the able manner in which he devoted himself to the work of the Millenary Festival. By his untiring and zealous application to business, amid the additional and intricate labours devolving upon him in the passing of the Ripon Corporation Water Bill through Parliament, the Town Clerk earned the hearty thanks of all connected with the promotion of the Millenary Festival. A large and representative Committee of ladies was formed with the Mayoress at their head, and Miss Frances M. Cross as Hon. Sec., and in their hands the important task of making banners was admirably carried out. As will be seen from the list given, many of the banners were designed in valuable artistic needlework, and will long remain as interesting relics of Ripon's Millenary. At this period the Town Hall presented a busy scene. With the permission of Lord Ripon, a part of the building was given up to the workers, this being styled the "Revels Room," a name which it now retains permanently. Here the Master of the Revels gave instructions in what was required, the lady workers being ably supported in their assiduous labours of cutting out and preparing work by their leader, Miss Frances M. Cross. In this manner a vast amount of beautiful needlework and exquisite painting was prepared.

The banners carried in the procession were an especial feature, and largely aided in the production of the gorgeous effect of the pageant. They were the work of numerous ladies, who bestowed much care and skill upon them. Following the order of the procession,



Signor Isnard's banner was first noticed. It was a white banner lined with old gold, and on the front displayed bats, owls, etc. On the back was "Fountains Abbey," and "1000th year," with a punch head on top of pole, which was gaily decorated with gold and ribbons. The heralds of the Master of the Revels wore heralds' tabards, the one bearing horse shoes the arms of the Ferrers family, ancestors of Mr. Ferris, of whom it may be interesting to observe that one George Ferrers, an antiquary, was appointed Master of the Revels at the coronation of Edward VI., and subsequently devised the famous sports and revels given in honour of Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth Castle, by the Earl of Leicester. The second herald in Mr. Ferris' court wore the maternal arms borne by the Gyes, of whom the late Frederick Gye, of the Royal Italian Opera, London, will be remembered.

The Banner of the Master of the Revels was beautifully worked by Mrs. Henry Clarke, of Sleningford. Popular descriptions of the banners have been adopted rather than heraldic.

The Banner of the Druids displayed a serpent, with glass eye, painted in yellow and green, on pale blue ground; the moon with grotesque face and two stars on either side. This emblem, which was the work of Mrs. Waller, of Marton-le-Moor, was copied from ancient Druidical remains.

The Roman eagle was faithfully represented; the chief feature being mottoes associating the connection of the Romans with Isurium (Aldbrough). This was designed jointly by Signor Isnard and Mr. Ferris, and painted by Mr. J. R. Calvert.

The Banner of Alcfrid (by Mrs. Lukis) was of green satteen with gold binding, and on it was engraved a debased swan, copied from a coin belonging to the ancient Northumbrian Kings.

St. Wilfrid's Banner (by Mrs. Boyd Carpenter) was one of peculiar interest. It may be remembered that it was displayed in the Cathedral, on the opening day of the festival. It was red and white, combining the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George, which emblazoning was doubtless the origin of our present Union Jack.

King Ecgfrid's banner (by Mrs. Thwaites) bore a floreated cross, with Maltese cross at the four corners, and was copied from a coin bearing that king's name in the British Museum.

King Alfred's Banner (by Mrs. Whitaker), white-horned horse on a blue field, with a border, also copied from a coin.

King Athelstan's Banner (by Miss E. Cross); on red and blue field, a gold cross batony on a mound; painting by Mr. J. B. Darnton.

The arms of the two first Members of Parliament were also faithfully represented. That of Johannes de Stapleford was a black lion rampant on silver field, by Mrs. Pullen. That of Johannes de Ebor was a blue saltire on silver field, by Miss M. Trevor.

Robin Hood bore a banner in conformity with ancient custom, especially at May time. It displayed a stag's head pierced with a golden arrow on green field. This was the work of Mrs. W. Harrison; the painting by Mr. John Knowles.

Then followed the manorial banners, viz. :—

Lord Ripon—The family arms; painted by Signor Isnard.

Graham, of Norton Conyers—Arms of Graham and Musgrave; painted by Lady Graham.

Vyner, of Newby Hall—The family arms; painted by Miss E. Mangin.

Staveley, of old Sleningford Hall—The old family arms; worked by Miss Staveley.

Yorke, of Bewerley Hall—Blue saltire, on silver field; Mrs. E. Yorke.

Greenwood, of Swarcliffe Hall—Worked by Mrs. Greenwood.

Ingilby, of Ripley Castle—Arms on white silk field.

Pigot, of Clotherholme—Represented by three gold picks, on blue field, the arms of the old Pigot family. This was worked by Mrs. Whitaker.

The banners of the villages in the old Liberty of Ripon each represented some local tradition or historical fact. They were each inscribed with the name of the village :—

Killinghall (by Mrs. Ellison) commemorated the death of the last wild boar in England.

Copt Hewick—Three fir trees on mound, painted on silver, sent by Mrs. Hurst.

Littlethorpe—Brick wall, painted on silver field, by Mrs. Swire.

Bridge Hewick—Bridge in appliqué work: Miss Tetley.

Bishop Thornton: St. Wilfrid, painted on green American cloth, by Miss Jowitt.

Markington—St. Michael, painted on gold cloth, by Miss Tute.

Hutton Conyers—Pie in appliqué, on blue field: Mrs. R. Pearson. This had reference to the ancient shepherd's court, at which some curious ceremony in connection with apple pies was gone through. See p. 123 in historical portion of this work.

Bishop Monkton—White lamb, emblem of St. John the Baptist, on blue field: Mrs. Poole.

South Stainley—St. Wilfrid, painted by Miss Bittleston.

Middlesmoor—St. Chad's Arms: Mrs. Harker.

Pateley Bridge—Pate (a badger): Hon. Mrs. Butler.

Bishopton—Cow, bridge, tree, and hill, all somewhat "askew," painted on silver, with motto of local saying, "All on one side, like Bishopton," by Miss Mangin.

Sharow—Old cross, representing old sanctuary cross, still standing at Sharow: Mrs. Garnett.

Ramsgill—Mrs. Chatto.

Burton Leonard—Figure of St. Leonard, painted; provided by Rev. T. Falkner.

The Noble Knights of the Tournament had each their banners borne before them, as follows :—

Radcliffe—On silver field, a bend engrailed sable: Miss Radcliffe.

Sedgwick—Black field, white shield, with orb of Marteleys: Miss Radcliffe.

Wells—Lion rampant on gold field, above, two gold rings on red field: Mr. Darnton.

Ligertwood—Green and blue field, castles and torteaux: Mrs. Green.

Sedgwick—Three cushions on red field : Miss Sedgwick.

Walker—Silver crescents on blue field ; painted by Mr. J. B. Darnton.

The banners of the ancient trade guilds were devised from the bearings of the Worshipful Companies in the City of London, whose emblems were used on the respective banners as follows :—

Mercers—Yellow field, with black hosier's blocks : Mrs. H. Dalton.

Tailors—Red field, silver scissors on black bend : Miss Wrightson.

Clothworkers—Blue field with gold teazles : Miss Springett.

Innholders—Red field, tankards, and barrels : Mrs. Thwaites.

Curriers—White field, gold combs : Miss Springett.

Fleischers—Bulls' heads and axes on green field : Mrs. Thwaites.

Drapers—Pink lotus on white field : Miss Dalton.

Dyers—Silver field, with a hand drawing a cloth out of a dyeing tub, painted by Mrs. Swire.

Chemists—White field, green bottles and retort : Rev. W. C. Lukis.

Barbers—Silver field, lathering dish and parti-coloured pole, painted by Miss Hargrave.

Ripon banner—The Mayoress and Miss Annie Richmond (Swinton).

Rope Makers—Green field, coils of rope on white bend : Mrs. Lukis.

Farriers—Gold field, three horses' heads painted by Miss K. Badcock. Horse shoes on green fess or girdle : Miss Wise.

Tanners—Blue field. Stag's head painted on white fess or girdle : Miss Thwaites.

Ironworkers—Field quartered red and white, and charged with badges of the armourers (nails), locksmiths (3 keys), blacksmiths (anvil and hammer), and lorrimers (spurs) : Miss C. Cross.

Glovers—Design of ram's head issuing from basket : Miss Hargrave, Bondgate Grange.

Cordwainers—Red field, with three gold shoes : Mrs. Lukis.

Saddletree Makers—Gold field, with three gold Elizabethan saddles painted on it : Miss Lee (Sleningford).

At the side of the City Car were borne four huge classic emblems on high poles, near the top of which was fastened an oval scutcheon of wood bearing the civic horn, and the west end of the minster effectively painted by Miss Hargrave. Beneath were small bannerets, worked by Mrs. Green, and inscribed "Rippon," in large gold letters, two painted in peacock blue, and two in brick red, the whole forming a most effective accompaniment to the car. Two small banners of sky blue and old gold were also borne, each bearing a spur, and on the one "As trew steel," and on the other "As Rippon rowels," by Miss Alys Hurst. The three huge banners of the Graces were of great height. They had ornamental scallops, and came to a point at the bottom. The banner of Flora, beautifully worked and painted by Miss Hopps, represented a quantity of flowers falling from a basket. The banner of Ceres, painted by Miss Thwaites, had a sheaf of corn in the centre, and gold poppies and sickles at the corners. The banner of Pomona was worked by Miss Lee, of Sleningford, and bore cornucopia in applique, painted on satteen, representing fruit, which was particularly striking from its perfectly real appearance. On the car of the Graces, banners, representative of Peace, Plenty, Virtue, and Industry, were held at the four corners. The banner of Peace (by Mrs. Fremantle), bore on blue ground a

white dove flying with the olive branch in its mouth. Plenty (by Miss Springett), displayed a cornucopia of fruit. Virtue (by Mrs. St. Paul), bore a white lily with varying shades of leaves, and three blossoms on a blue ground. The banner of Industry had emblazoned on it a distaff of real lamb's wool, bound with two gold bands and gold bees on a sage green ground, ingeniously worked by Miss Dalton. The Kirkby Malzeard sword dancers carried the cross of St. Andrew, to whom their ancient church is dedicated. Mr. Ferris is to be complimented for the artistic design and arrangement of the banners in the Pageant, which were remarkable in more respects than one. They were a new departure from the ordinary bunting displays of decorators, and taken as a whole were perhaps the most remarkable collection ever made for one occasion; and the effect of them as they waved above the heads of the richly dressed procession was one ever to be remembered in the city. The ladies who were engaged in this work for so many weeks were greatly to be commended for their patience and perseverance, for which they deserved great credit, and the inhabitants of Ripon and any ordinary sightseer would scarcely comprehend the amount of labour which had been bestowed upon them. Indeed we may here remark that the enormous work of preparation is scarcely to be understood except by those immediately engaged therein. The Master of the Revels expressed his entire satisfaction and gratitude to the honorary secretary, Miss F. M. Cross, who gave so much time to the subject. To Signor Isnard must be accorded unstinted praise. He appeared upon the scene at a moment when such an one was wanted, as a helpmate to Mr. Ferris, in his almost herculean task of directing this colossal undertaking. Besides continually advising on many artistic points in which he had had experience in the yearly carnivals of Italy, Signor Isnard contributed not a little to the magnificence of the display by much artistic work. He assisted in the designs of the drapings and arrangements of the Market Cross, and was a great help to Mr. Arthur Wells in the rehearsing of the tournament and caparisoning of the hobbies. But perhaps his best artistic effort was the pavilion, in which was seated the Lady President of the Revels at Studley. This was composed of a high pitched roof of drapery hanging in graceful folds over poles, the rest of the structure being composed of evergreens and ribbons, shields and trophies, the royal crown surmounting all. Signor Isnard also painted the new banner of the Marquess of Ripon.

We append the names of others who assisted in the making of "properties" in connection with the pageant, and who accomplished some valuable work, both with the needle and the paint brush:—Miss Binns, Mr. J. B. Briscoe, the Misses Cross, the Misses Fleming, Mrs. Green, Miss Gowing, Mrs. W. Harker, Mrs. and Miss Hargrave (Bondgate Grange), Miss Hebden, Miss Hart, Mrs. W. Harrison, Miss Ada Hurst, Mrs. Handsley, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. F. M. King, Mrs. Kirkley, Mrs. John Lowley, Mrs. Myas, Mrs. Rutter, Miss Spence, Miss Tetley, Miss Tomlinson, Mrs. Wells, Miss Woodward, Miss Wrightson.

The great work of the Master of the Revels was that of selecting suitable ladies and gentlemen, to represent the different characters in the Play and Pageant. In this, as in other matters, the most willing were not always the most desirable. Historical features must be considered and prejudices overcome, a judicious and delicate duty which could only be performed with great tact and skill. When the final selections were made there came



the rehearsals, and for some weeks the ruins of Fountains resounded with choruses and the declamations of the performers, who were to take the respective parts. These gatherings formed frequent and entertaining diversion for the visitors. Lickley's "boy dogs" were a very amusing feature, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on their trainer for the excellent way in which they were handled. Mr. Lickley constructed the canine masks, and altogether succeeded in getting up ban dogs of a highly ferocious aspect. Indeed on the morning of the Festival, much terror was created in the Abbey by the escape of the pack, which, by timely intervention of the whipper-in, was prevented from committing any serious depredation. The training of the girls for the May Pole Dance was undertaken by Mrs. W. Harrison and Miss Smith, in the Drill Hall, where also the Hobby Knights practised for the coming tournament. The ladies of the chorus under Miss Stansfield attained great efficiency in the rehearsals, at the Town

Hall, under the guidance of the Master of the Revels.

The Committee received every assistance in preparing for the Play and Pageant from Mr. T. S. Mason, of Fountains Hall, Lord Ripon's Agent, as well as from Mr. Wilfrid Greenwood, both of whom entered heartily into the arrangements.

Horse hire, for the Pageant only, would have been a serious item for the Committee had not the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood been liberal enough to lend their horses for the two days. The animals placed at the disposal of the Committee were fine specimens, and fully sustained the reputation of Yorkshire as a horse-breeding county.

A word of praise should be bestowed upon the police arrangements in the City, which were ably carried out by Superintendent Metcalfe and the City police, with the assistance of Inspector Ellerby (Wath) and 9 Constables from the North Riding. An additional West Riding force was also on duty between the City boundary and Studley Park, these men, numbering 54, being under Superintendent Ormesby, of Knaresbro', and Inspector Booth, of Ripon. Although many thousands visited Ripon during the Festival week the proceedings were most orderly, the efforts of the police being chiefly devoted to the control of the vehicular traffic, which was very heavy between Ripon and Studley Royal.

The admirable manner in which the Pageant and Play were placed before the public is now a matter of history, and has already been referred to in full detail in the preceding pages.

In the month of September, meetings of the General Committee were held to consider their financial position. At a meeting held on October 14th instructions were given for the sale of the banners and other properties by public auction. Special mention was made of all who had aided in the success of the Festival. It was resolved that Miss F. M. Cross be presented with an Album containing a complete set of photographs in connection with the Millenary Festival, a beautiful series of various groups having been taken by Mr. C. Watson, of Ripon. The Committee resolved, on the motion of the Mayor seconded by the

Rev. J. A. Naylor, that the best thanks of the Committee be tendered to the following for the part they have taken in the Festival, or for the assistance they have rendered the Committee, viz. :—To His Grace the Archbishop of York, the Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., the Most Hon. the Marchioness of Ripon, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, the Rev. W. C. Lukis, Miss F. M. Cross, Miss Clough Taylor, Miss Milner, Miss Beckett, Mrs. W. Harrison and friends, Mrs. Kirkley, Miss Stansfield and chorus, Mrs. Pullen and the lady workers, Mr. J. T. Harrison, Mr. Hastings, Lieut.-Col. Kearsley, the Mechanics' Institute and Naturalist Club Committees, the Rev. Henry Vyvyan, Mr. J. Mason, Signor Isnard, the Foresters and all the principals in the Play, the Owners of the horses, the Contributors of flowers, fruit, &c. On the motion of the Rev. Canon Badcock, seconded by Mr. Wise, it was also unanimously resolved that the best thanks of the Committee be accorded to the Mayor for the very active, energetic and impartial manner in which he has conducted the Millenary Festival as Chairman. And on the motion of the Mayor, seconded by Mr. W. Wells, it was unanimously resolved, that the best thanks of the Committee be accorded to the Dean of Ripon for the valuable assistance he has rendered the Committee throughout the whole of the Festival. A letter was read from the Dean of Ripon, earnestly hoping that some permanent benefit to the City and neighbourhood might come out of the Festival. He suggested that an effort should be made to raise £1,500 to £2,000, in order to constitute the Ripon Dispensary a Cottage Hospital. It was resolved that the Mayor, the Rev. Canon Badcock, the Rev. J. A. Naylor, and Messrs. Bateman and Whitham be appointed a Committee to confer with the Dispensary Governors upon the above proposal. This scheme was carried to a successful issue as the main feature of the Jubilee Year (1887).

The final Meeting of the Festival Committee was held on the 21st January, 1887, when the remaining balance was divided as follows, viz., to Jepson's Hospital, £89 2s. 10d. ; to Ripon Dispensary, £89 2s. 9d. It was resolved to present an Album of the Pageant photographs to the Marchioness of Ripon as a memento of the Millenary Festival, and that a set of Medals in cases be presented to Miss Milner, the Mayor, and the Dean. Sets of Medals were also distributed among the public institutions of the City. The Committee at this its final meeting unanimously resolved that the best thanks of the Committee are hereby tendered to the Mayor, for his able services as Chairman and Treasurer during the Festival. The following is a summary of the final Balance Sheet issued to Guarantors.

Receipts.—By receipts from platform in the Market Place, 1*l.* 13*s.* ; by sale of Luncheon Tickets, 36*l.* 11*s.* ; by sale of Medals, 35*l.* 12*s.* ; by admissions to Studley and Fountains, including Reserved Seats, on August 27th, 90*4l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* ; by admissions to Studley and Fountains, including First and Second Seats, &c., on August 28th, 66*1l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* ; by sale of Publications, 66*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* ; by Miss Cross for Goods supplied for banners, &c., 4*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* ; by Cash Subscriptions—hire of Costumes by six wearers, 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* ; by Subscriptions, 7*l.* 4*s.* ; by sale (by auction) of Millenary Properties, &c., 43*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* ; Sundries, 4*s.* 8*d.* ; by sale of Refreshments, 7*l.* 5*s.* Total, 1776*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*

Expenditure.—On Exhibitions Account, 25*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* ; on Decorations, Luncheon, and Medals Account (apart from Fountains Abbey), 151*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* ; on General Account for Costumes, Materials for Properties, &c., 291*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* ; on General Account for labour

in connection with Play, &c., at Fountains, 219*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* ; for Printing and Advertising, 300*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* ; for Ironmonger's, Painter's, and Saddler's Work, 58*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* ; for Refreshments at Fountains Abbey for persons taking part in Pageant, Play and Revels, 70*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* ; for Music, &c., 127*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* ; for sundry services in Pageant, Play and Revels, 37*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* ; Hon. Secretary, 21*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* ; for Premium for Prize Play, &c., 17*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* ; Mr. D'Arcy Ferris, Master of the Revels, for his Fees and Commission, including Gratuity, 68*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* Removing and Re-fixing Gates at Fountains, 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* ; Loan of Tents, etc., 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* ; Horse Corn at Fountains, 7*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* ; N. E. Railway Co. for Carriage, 111*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* ; Dressmaking Accounts, 4*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* ; Police Services at Fountains, 43*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* ; Ticket Collectors at Studley, 14*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* ; Conveyances in connection with Pageant, 36*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* ; Sundry Payments by Mr. Ferris, 10*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* ; Telegrams, Carriage of Parcels, Cartage, Cab Hire, Attendants at Revels Office, Studley and Fountains, etc., 43*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* ; for presentation Cases and Medals, etc., 6*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* ; Sundry Tradesmen's small Accounts, 18*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* Total, 1597*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* ; leaving a balance of 178*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, which, as before stated, was divided between Jepson's Hospital and Ripon Dispensary.



RIPON MILLENNARY MARCH.

Words by Augustin Dawtrey.

Music by D'Arcy Ferris.

Shout ! Shout the song of joy,
We sing our city's glory ;
Whose fame, without alloy,
Is told in ancient story :
Sing cheerily and loud
To Ripon's praise and glory,
Joyful the strain we raise to sing her praise,
Famous through all the world from olden days.

Through a thousand changeful years,
In this vale of smiles and tears,
Through a thousand hopes and fears,
Has our city held her way ;
For our fathers, men of might,
Battled bravely for the right,
From their darkness comes our light,
Now to heaven our thanks we pay.

Shout ! Shout the song of joy, etc.

When our hearths and homes we are defending,
Heav'n to us its kindly aid is lending,
God, our Arms and cause alike attending,
Let us sing rejoicing songs
As onward we go,
Songs of joy, the joy this day,
We know.

Shout ! Shout the song of joy, etc.



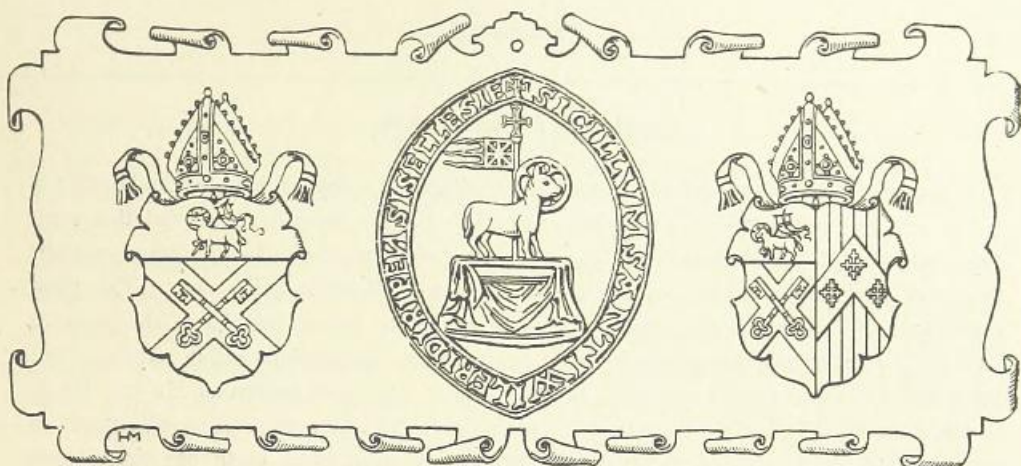
On the
Bedden
at
River

RIPON MILLENARY RECORD.

* * *

PART II.





PREFACE.



IF a preface it may be said that its best use is in adding to the information contained in the book which it precedes; therefore, as our chronicle of the events of the Municipal History of Ripon only begins in the year 1400, we will endeavour to bring together the principal events known in the history of the city previous to that period as an introduction thereto. Much might be said on the site of the city and the surrounding neighbourhood, which is highly interesting and singular, being situate upon the junction of two rock formations—the Permian and the Triassic; or, in other words, the magnesian limestone and the new red sandstone. Along the line of junction of these rocks, the surface is indented with numberless depressions and funnel-shaped hollows, caused by the subsidence of the crust of the earth into some deep and unexplored cavity below—a circumstance very singular, though not, perhaps, unique. The number of pits within this district is very great, probably amounting to hundreds, of all sizes and nearly all ages. The old ones can be easily detected, as conical indentations in the ground, grass-grown and quite dry; others yet retain a portion of dirty water at the bottom; while those of more recent formation yet present naked and verdureless sides. The solution of the problem of their origin we leave to the student of the formation of the earth at this particular spot. Pages might also be devoted to a description of the scenery around, which, though it does not present pictures of grandeur or wild magnificence, is never tame or insipid, but full of variety—rich and beautiful at all seasons. We would also remark that, owing to the great variety of soil and situation, Ripon and its neighbourhood present a rich and delightful field for the pursuits of the botanist. These subjects are, however, very lightly touched upon, being out of our province, which is historical.

BRITISH PERIOD.

Passing over the geological formation on which the city of Ripon stands, as not within our province, we come to the time when the British Brigantes occupied this territory; and though history makes but slight mention of them, we find ample proof of their existence in gigantic circles, and vast burial mounds of earth and stone. The most prominent of these circles, camps as they are popularly called, temples of the gods, or halls of assembly, as they probably have been, in this neighbourhood, is situate about three miles to the eastward of Ripon, on the ridge of high land known as Hutton Moor, in the township of Hutton Conyers. This is a large circular work, composed entirely of earth, 680 feet in diameter; on the outside is a trench, from which earth has been taken for the formation of the agger; from the levelling operations of the plough, the exact height of the latter cannot be ascertained, but it must have been about twenty feet, as its breadth has been upwards of one hundred feet; within this is another trench, from which the earth has been thrown outwards, to assist in the formation of the agger; within the last-mentioned trench is a level area, a perfect circle, three hundred feet in diameter. Into this circle were two entrances, one towards the north, the other towards the south, about thirty feet in breadth, and quite level. The site of this work is marked by two small obelisks of stone, erected on opposite sides of the circle. From this point is obtained an extensive view of the country extending from the eastern to the western hills, and all the wide and fertile plain between. Scattered over the same high land are yet remaining eight large barrows or burial mounds, proving beyond the reach of reasonable doubt that this place was the seat of a large population in very early times. Two of these barrows were opened in 1846, but nothing found therein, except a few calcined human bones, the ashes of the oaken funeral pile, and some fragments of flint arrow heads. (*Walbran's Guide to Ripon*, p. 3, 1875). About a mile distant from this circle, in a south-westerly direction, on a piece of ground called "Cana," in the township of Marton-le-Moor, is another large earthwork, so similar in size and construction to the last-named, that the same description will do for both, except that the latter has been more defaced by cultivation, and is not on so elevated a site as the former.

Near the village of Nosterfield, seven miles northward of Ripon, are three circular entrenchments, of similar plans and proportions, about half a mile asunder, and placed almost exactly on a right line directed to the N.W., which is the course of the Roman road from Wensleydale by Well to join the Leeming Lane. Each circle is interrupted by a clear passage or road through it, and the openings thus made point one to another, so that the three entrenchments constitute one great work. Thornborough, a name doubly suggestive of an ancient fortification, is very near on the east of these "rings," and Nosterfield is to the north of them. A line drawn from Well, where Roman remains have been found, to the S.E., would pass nearly through the centre of the "rings." Between the northern and middle ring is an interval of three-eighths of a mile; between the middle and southern entrenchment about five-eighths of a mile; and in this larger space, near the middle, and on the line joining the two, is a tumulus of rather large diameter (111 feet), but of comparatively small elevation.

Of the three circles, that to the north has been preserved by the plantation in a nearly perfect state; the middle one is in comparatively good preservation; the southern one is much degraded by the plough, though centuries must elapse before its main features are destroyed.

These remarkable earthworks are formed on the plan of that at Arbor Low, in Derbyshire. The great feature is a circular mound, about eighteen hundred feet in circumference, and rising in places to fifteen feet in height; within this is a ditch ten feet deep, in the parts best preserved, and about twelve hundred feet in circuit; on the outside, a concentric depression, which is most traceable round the northern ring.

The passage across the rings is level, the bank appearing as if cut through, and the inner ditch is filled up for the breadth of about sixteen yards—not very different from what is observed on the camp at Ingleborough, and in the circle at Arbor Low. These works are sometimes described as Saxon camps; they have also been regarded as hippodromes; and may further be considered as suited to national councils; though they have not, as at Arbor Low, stone seats in the inner circle for the leaders of the tribe, while the people gathered on the surrounding bank.—*Phillips' Mountains, Rivers, and Sea Coast of Yorkshire*, pp. 63, 64.

About eight miles west of Ripon, at Castiles, in the township of Laverton, are the remains of a vast work, evidently of the same age as those above mentioned. This situation may be designated as a lofty plateau, 750 feet above the level of the sea, commanding most extensive views of the country towards the north and east. The main work, or citadel, is in the form of a circle, about eighty yards in diameter, surrounded by a wall, which, when perfect, has been at least six yards in thickness, the foundations of which yet remain, composed of large stones in their natural state, some of them many tons in weight, generally placed upright in the ground, and touching each other all round; some of them yet standing on the southern side are upwards of six feet in height. The space between these uprights has been filled with stones thrown in at random. What may have been the original height of this wall is unknown; but about the year 1800 it was upwards of six feet high all round; now, with the exception of the uprights, it is nowhere more than three feet; a common fence wall standing upon it, and marking the boundaries of the ancient enclosure. The principal entrance seems to have been from the east. No stone about the place appears to have been touched by a hammer, or any kind of tool, but a great number of them bear traces of the action of fire. In the middle of the enclosure is a mound of stones now overgrown with turf and grass, about thirty feet in diameter, and five or six feet in height, somewhat resembling a barrow in appearance. About a hundred yards outside this citadel are the remains of another circle or wall, which appears to have completely enclosed the first, composed of large rough stones, some of them set on their edges. This circle would include the site of the house called "Castiles," a spring of water, and a group of large gritstone rocks. A line of hilly ground defends the whole position towards the north. On the east, south, and west, where the ground is level, and the approaches easy, long lines of trenches, deep and wide, have been constructed; to the east there are three lines of trench running north and south, nearly parallel, about two hundred yards apart; while about a quarter of a mile further east is another, now nearly

obliterated, running from the north-east, then turning west with a serpentine course, forming segments of a circle, alternately outward and inward; the ends of the three above-mentioned cross trenches running into it. The main trench continues westward until it comes to the open common, where it is met by another trench running north and south, about three hundred yards west of the great stone-built circle. The ground enclosed within these trenches is upwards of sixty acres. Another large trench, fifteen feet wide and seven feet deep, runs south from the end of the most easterly of the three parallel trenches above mentioned, for more than a quarter of a mile, when it terminates in marshy ground near the brook "Howburn." A line of pit dwellings, three hundred yards in length, runs eastward from the craggy sides of a morass called "Rowntree Gill," and nearly touches the last-mentioned trench. Many small barrows are scattered about, and many have been nearly levelled by the plough and spade; many of the trenches have also been filled up; yet the main features of the work will never be totally obliterated. Most powerful must have been the motives which impelled a rude people to bestow so much labour upon any work. The object must have been at once religious, political, and defensive; the great walled circle may have served for a temple, a council hall, and a fortress all combined in one.

On the eastern side of How Hill, a beautiful eminence near Fountains Abbey, are traces of entrenchments, which have probably formed the abode of a Celtic tribe; one of these earthworks consists of a deep trench and double vallum, extending 1650 feet from north to south; the vallum in some places six feet high and twenty feet across. The other entrenchment, of a similar kind, runs from east to west, and is about 1100 feet in length. Near the village of Markington is a large burial mound.

In 1818 a splendid golden torque was found in the middle of a cairn of stones on the Lindrick farm, close to Studley Park; it was very heavy, and the gold of which it was composed was said to be worth £32. The late Mr. Robert Harrison, the finder, gave it to Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Royal; and Earl de Grey exhibited it at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. A bronze sword was also found on the same farm, which the finder threw away, lest he might be bewitched by its possession.—*Walbran's Ripon*, p. 4, 1875.

ROMAN PERIOD.

The Historians of Ripon have passed very lightly over the period of Roman rule over the city and its neighbourhood. Farrer says, "Its proximity to the Roman highway, which runs from Mancunium by Olicana to Isurium, and the peculiar beauties and advantages of the situation, lead us to imagine that it could not be wholly unknown to that people."—*History of Ripon*, p. 7, 1801.

Walbran is a little more extended; he says—"The few opportunities afforded for the purpose of discovery and observation have not presented proofs that there was any considerable settlement on the immediate site of Ripon during the domination of the Romans. Among the papers of the learned Gale was preserved the draught of a tessellated pavement of that age that was discovered here. A small funereal vase, now in my possession, was found a few years ago, at the depth of seven feet, on the west side of North-street. A few

copper and silver coins, dating from the reign of Vespasian to that of Constantine, have also been turned up in and near the streets within recollection; and these *indicia* comprehend all the evidence I can offer at present on the subject. Something may be inferred from the position of the place on a *lingula* of land declining between two rivers, such as the Romans often chose, and its proximity of seven miles from their important city of Isurium. The great Ermyng Street passed about three miles to the east, and a vicinal way, now called "Roman Rigg," stretching towards Masham, may still be traced near the river Laver, about three miles on the west side of the town."—*Walbran's Ripon*, p. 2, 1844.

It is highly probable that Ripon received its name from the Romans, *Ripa*, signifying in their language, the bank of a river.

In 1827 was found, on Skellbank, at Ripon, three feet from the surface of the ground, one of the larger brass coins of Vespasian, struck to commemorate the total subjugation of the Jewish nation to the Roman power, A.D. 70, when Titus destroyed Jerusalem: obverse, the Emperor's head to the left, lauriated; around it is VESPASIANUS: ROM: AUG. Reverse, a palm tree, as a symbol of Judæa. At the foot of the tree stands a Jew, with his arms bound behind him, to denote the state of captivity to which that nation was reduced. Legend: JUDEA CAPTA S.C. in exergue.

The Roman camp, station, or fortified villa nearest to Ripon, was at Castle Dykes, about three miles to the northward, in the township of North Stainley, and parish of Ripon. Notwithstanding its significant name, the real nature of this place is only of recent discovery. In 1867, Mr. Thomas Clark Heslington read a paper before the Scientific Society of Ripon, on "Roman Camps near Ripon, with an account of the Excavations in one of them." This paper was afterwards printed; and as he was one of the discoverers, and saw the whole of the excavations made, we give his statement as our first authority on the subject. "The Roman Camp at Castle Dykes is fortified on only three of its sides by a double agger and fosse, suggesting that the remaining side of the parallelogram was protected by a shallow lake filling the bottom of that part of the valley, and across which was a causeway, now used by a diversion of the present road over it. The lake or pool would originate the name of Light-water, by which the streamlet flowing past has always been known. The excavations were commenced upon the 13th of March, 1866, by cutting through the south-west angle of the vallum to obtain a section of it. Upon digging down in the bottom of the fosse, we found it had been filled up with rough walling stones to the depth of nearly seven feet, to some of which mortar adhered; the mortar, of which many lumps were thrown out, was all intermixed with pounded tile. The fosse had been quarried, at this angle, through a little over seven feet of solid limestone, of the same description as the walling stones—several of these bore marks of fire; and fragments of roofing tiles were among the *debris*. This at first was thought to be the remains of an overturned wall of defence, but no foundation was disclosed, and this idea was subsequently abandoned. The depth of the excavated section, from the top of the mounds perpendicularly down to the flat surface of the rock, at the bottom of the fosse, was 17 feet 6 inches, and the width 46 feet." . . . "This intrenchment extends only round three sides of the camp, and the area within is about five-and-a-half acres; the north side shows no defence work at the present day." . . . "After digging down in a great

many places within the area of the camp, we found a deposit of charred human bones, upon a grey flag, what had probably been a cremated burial, and also several tesserae, an earnest of what followed. A slight depression was observed in the surface of the field—one of the party suggested that a cow had been buried there; however, when the sod was removed, a few spadefulls of soil taken out soon disclosed a secret of many centuries' keeping, for there were tesserae and mortar of a disintegrated Roman pavement; and also brilliantly coloured stucco from the walls of a building, which, from its situation, would be the Prætorium of the camp and the general's quarters. After excavating several days, we had exposed the foundation walls of two apartments. The large room measured twenty-five feet by twenty-one feet six inches; the other, fifteen feet by fourteen feet six inches. A flue was formed in the wall which separates these rooms; there is another flue through the foundation wall, upon the southern side of the lesser apartment—but whether it leads to another hypocaust, or to the furnace, can only be proved by future excavations. The walls have been built with limestone quarried out of the fosse; round the large room they are three feet in thickness, and round the other two feet three inches. In many places the foundations had been dug out; the husbandman would find them in the way of the plough; many of the grit pillars which had supported the floors had been dug out also, very few remaining *in situ*, and these bore excoriations upon the upper surface, from the plough passing over; they had been placed in rows, upon a floor of hard-rammed and compacted earth. The walls and other portions of the building had been carted away to fill up the fosse. Very few pieces of the thick grey flags that laid upon the pillars, which had supported the floors, were found, and they must have been taken away for that purpose also. The interior of the walls had been lined with small bundles of reeds, upon which the plaster had been spread; all the pieces of stucco found bore the impress of reeds, some very sharp and perfect. I suppose the reeds would allow the heated air from the hypocaust to permeate behind the stucco, and thus diffuse a genial warmth from all sides of the apartments. The stucco was coloured in a variety of beautiful patterns; but it was so tender from damp, and so much was carried off by anxious curiosity seekers, that no uniform design could be distinctly traced. While excavating the larger room, several pieces were found, in which I noticed peculiar interchanges of colour, as if it had been decorated in a striped pattern; they were thickly dotted over with little floral stars of twelve petals, radiating from a central spot. Some pieces had white stars upon a deep chocolate ground; others, deep chocolate stars upon a white ground; and again white stars upon a red ground, and red stars upon a white ground. This, if arranged in perpendicular stripes, and bordered in panels, would appear very handsome—the many variations in colour in the stucco giving indications of such an arrangement. In clearing out the smaller room, several of the hypocaust pillars were found *in situ*. Upon and among these were the stones and mortar of an overturned wall, which, in its fall, had broken the tessellated pavement in sheets from the pillars. Here we found pieces of the flags which had supported the pavement. No coins or inscriptions were discovered in these foundations. A trench five feet deep was excavated round the interior of the large room, in which two or three bone pins, part of a skull, and another nearly whole, were found. One of the skulls fell to pieces, but it was afterwards strengthened and put together

by the Rev. W. C. Lukis. Several pieces of tiles, which had been used for carrying off the drainage, portions of a large vessel of coarse earthenware, some pieces of roofing tile, and many pieces of thin grey slate—some with the nail hole, others with the rusty nails still remaining in them—were also found here. A portion of the leg bone of a deer or sheep, shewed the commencement of the manufacture of a bone pin. One or two tiles, bearing the impress of a dog's feet, and one of a child's hand; and quantities of iron nails were picked out of the rubbish; and the bottom of a stone quern was found. Both the pavements had been completely destroyed, with the exception of what was secured in the little room. Near an opening in the south wall was the site of an ashpit. Here fragments of a mortarium and an amphora were found, and quantities of broken coarse black earthenware, one piece showing how the vessel had been mended with a strip of lead. Some of the vessels had been finely moulded at the lip." . . . "There were also pieces of a dark-coloured ware of a much finer quality, but so small that the pattern with which the vessel had been ornamented could not be traced. Quantities of the bones of oxen, broken to extract the marrow, with the core of a horn, and part of the *os frontis* of the *bos longifrons*, and the skull of a dog were intermixed with the ashes. Many pieces of mineral coal, shells of oysters, mussels, and whelks, two or three fragments of glass and Samian ware, and the leaden hinge of a hot-water pitcher attached to the upper portion of the handle, were also found in excavating here. In a corner of one of the rooms several shovelfulls of the bones of mice were thrown out. From the manner in which the little skeletons were rolled up, they were evidently pellets which had been ejected by owls. Time was when this building was the centre of the bustle and life of a Roman camp. After its evacuation it fell into ruin and decay—an object of superstitious fear with their successors the Saxons and Danes; avoided by them it became the habitation of the 'weird bird of night.' Afterwards, the land being required for cultivation, the useless ruin was thrown down and carted into the fosse, and the plough passed over its site."

In July, 1874, the Royal Archæological Institute held their annual meeting at Ripon, at which a paper on the "Discovery of Roman Remains at Castle Dykes" was read by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, rector of Wath, from which we make the following extract:—"There was every reason to suppose that the first buildings had been destroyed by fire and violence. Nowhere was this more unmistakably evident than in the room in which the bones of the unfortunate Roman were found. As the work of excavating proceeded in this apartment, a picture of violence, conflagration, and at length of bloodshed rose vividly before us. The first indications were presented by the large quantities of wood ashes which covered the mosaic pavement. The wall plaster was observed to have been not only discoloured on the surface by smoke, but the effects of the conflagration had penetrated into it to a depth of half an inch. We found the pavement had been destroyed in places by the falling of heavy stones. But when we uncovered the human remains, their remarkable position—enveloped in the *debris* of a wall, which had been battered about his ears—told the story in the clearest language. It was plain that he had rushed out of the furnace room—if not out of one of the baths—and was making for the door into the street, when he met with his death-blow from the hand of a half-concealed enemy.

Perhaps he felt the effects of the blinding smoke which was filling the house, and was staggering along the wall side, when an arrow struck him on the left side of the head, and he dropped upon one knee, with his hands raised to defend his head. In this position he has been found after a lapse of some sixteen centuries." . . . "In the furnace room, the skeleton of a young person was also found, and in the larger of the two rooms discovered in the south-west angle of the field two human skulls were exhumed in 1866." . . . "We have looked in vain for a brick inscribed with name of the Legion whose soldiers were quartered here."

George Rolleston, M.D., Professor of Physiology at Oxford, thus writes of the skull found here, which was forwarded for his inspection:—"The skull is less perfect than one could desire, but having received such reconstruction as it was capable of, it can be described as follows:—Taken together with its lower jaw, or with, or indeed without, the long and other bones of the trunk sent with it, it can be confidentially affirmed to have belonged to a young, strong man, in possession of the comforts, and also of the culture of civilized life. The brain case is well filled out and globose in all its outlines; the upper jaw is orthognathous, the lower well and decisively formed; the teeth, none of which were lost before death, are little worn, showing that their owner enjoyed the advantages of good cookery, and of bread ground with good millstones. In technical language, this skull would be called platycephalic and dolicho-cephalic; as a matter of fact, in looking at such a skull on living shoulders, one remarks its length and width, but notes that its height is not so remarkable. It is not an uncommon form amongst ourselves at the present day—statesmen and scholars often have such heads. The stature of the owner of these bones was 5 feet 5 inches—about the same as an average of modern men of similar strength. The wound still plainly visible on the left parietal must have caused death rapidly, by the severance or puncture of one of the chief branches of the middle meningeal artery, if death was not caused otherwise more speedily. The outer table of the skull let the sharp weapon pass through it without doing more than make a hole sufficiently large to pass by, but the inner table splintered away before the point, of what may have been an arrow, and cannot have been anything much larger."

What led to the discovery of these Roman remains was the finding of a rare coin of Manlia Scantilla; fragments of flanged tiles were observed; and tesserae of a mosaic pavement were seen on a mole-hill within the entrenchment.

In the village of Sutton, about a mile distant from Castle Dykes, in a south-westerly direction, is another earthwork, of similar shape and size. Many portions of the vallum and trench yet remain entire; other portions have been levelled and obliterated by the houses of the village. We are not aware that any Roman relics have been found at this place.

About a mile west of the village of Grewelthorpe, and eight miles from Ripon, is the clearly defined Roman camp of Nutwith. It stands at the eastern end of a ridge of land, seven hundred feet above the sea level, and commands one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in Yorkshire. The camp is of a rectangular form, defended on the north side by the steep slope of the hill in such a manner as to be impregnable on that side, and on the other three sides by an agger, with a trench wide and deep on the out-

side. The length on the north side is 130 yards, that of the south, on the top of the agger, 120 yards; the width at the east end is 65 yards, and at the west end 70 yards; the breadth of the agger and ditch being about 14 yards. The principal entrance appears to have been at the south-east corner; but it has never been easy of access on any side. The whole is enclosed with a fence, and forms a small level field. The top of the agger is planted with trees, which preserve it from destruction, and forms the most conspicuous landmark in the neighbourhood. From its situation, this must have been what the Romans called a *castrum exploratorium*.

The most remarkable discovery connected with this period was made in the spring of 1850, by Edwin and John Grainge, while digging peat on Grewelthorpe Moor, when they came upon the body of a man, in an almost complete state of preservation, and from his dress evidently a Roman, which the peat had tanned and dried, in a remarkable manner, somewhat like an Egyptian mummy. The robes were quite perfect when found, the *toga* of a green colour, while some portions of the dress were of a scarlet hue; the stockings were of yellow cloth, and the sandals of a finely artistic shape, one of which was preserved, and we believe is now in the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. The flesh was tanned into a kind of white fatty substance, and had a very offensive smell. No coins or weapons were found about the body. He was probably some wanderer who had lost his way and perished in the bog, in which he had no doubt reposed for 1400 years. The remains were finally interred in the churchyard of Kirkby Malzeard.

In June, 1868, was found, in a cavern in How Stean beck, in Nidderdale, a hoard of Roman coins, comprising one of the emperor Nero, two of Galba, one of Otho, three of Vespasian, one of Titus, four of Domitian, two of Nerva, nine of Trajan, and nine of Adrian, all of silver; and four small bronze coins. These were only part of the hoard found, others having got into hands from which they could not be recovered. These had probably belonged to some Roman soldier, who secreted them here when called away to fight the barbarians in Italy, and who never returned to reclaim his hidden treasure.

That the Romans worked the lead mines of Greenhow, in the parish of Ripon, we have the most satisfactory proof, in the existence of pigs of lead bearing the Roman stamp; two of these were found on Hayshaw Moor, in the township of Dacre, and parish of Ripon, on the 23rd of January, 1735. They were found standing upright, two feet from the surface, and very near each other; of the same shape and dimensions, and both bearing the same inscription—IMP . CÆS . DOMITIANO . AUG . COS . VII . BRIG. One of them weighed eleven stones two pounds, the other a pound less. The length was from 21 inches to 23 inches and a half; the breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the depth 4 inches. The letters, raised and very bold, an inch and one third long. One of them is preserved in the museum at Ripley Castle; the other was presented to the British Museum by Sir John Ingilby, Bart. At Castlestead, near Pateley Bridge, in the middle of the valley of the Nidd, was a small rectangular Roman camp, the site of which is now occupied by a gentleman's mansion; the agger of the old fortress now forming a beautiful shrubbery and flower garden.

Thus it will easily be seen that the Romans occupied, in a greater or less degree, the whole of the district afterwards known as the Liberty of Ripon.

SAXON PERIOD.

It is during this period that we have the first written record of the existence of Ripon ; for two hundred years after the departure of the Romans, its history is a complete blank. In the year 660, as we are told by the Venerable Bede, in his "Life of St. Cuthbert," Alchfrith, king of Deira, gave to Eata, abbot of Melrose, a piece of ground at Ripon on which to found a monastery ; and into which he introduced the same regular discipline which had previously prevailed in Melrose. Into this infant establishment came two very remarkable men—St. Cuthbert and St. Willibrord. For it was here, according to Bede, that Saint Cuthbert entertained an angel—a beautiful legend, as follows :—Some years after Cuthbert's entering Melrose Abbey, king Alchfrith founded a branch establishment at Ripon, in which Cuthbert was appointed to be guest master. Early one winter's morning he found a young man sitting in the guest chamber, and welcomed him in the usual manner, by giving him water for his hands, and himself washing his feet, placing them in his bosom, and humbly chafing them with his hands, at the same time entreating him to abide with them. After *Terce* he offered him food, asking him to wait till he went to fetch some hot bread from the oven. But when he returned he found that the guest had departed, and there were no foot-prints on the newly-fallen snow. Greatly wondering, he removed the table to his room, on entering which he found it filled with marvellous fragrance, proceeding from three hot loaves of wondrous whiteness and beauty. Then Cuthbert perceived that it was an angel of God who had come, not to be fed, but to feed ; and had brought such loaves as earth could not produce, for they surpassed lilies in whiteness, roses in smell, and honey in flavour, and had evidently come from Paradise.

ST. CUTHBERT AT RIPON, A.D. 661.

FROM THE CASTLE HOWARD MS. LIFE OF ST. CUTHBERT, c. 1450, EDITED FOR THE SURTEES SOCIETY BY THE REV. J. T. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A., pp. 41—44.

Bede, VII. ; Vit. Anon. II. 2. Brev. Sur. 3 ; Ebor. R. and 4, 5 ; Exon. 4 ; Aberd. I. 2, 3.	<i>In þis seuent chapter,</i> <i>And^o 3e will^o loke, 3e may lere^o</i> <i>how cuthbert had an aungel gest,</i> <i>And him to serue he was prest^o,</i> <i>With^o erdely^o brede and common store,</i> <i>he left him heuenly brede þarfore.¹</i>	<i>if learn</i> <i>ready</i> <i>earthly</i>	1385
A.D. 661, How Cuthbert came to Ripon.	<i>It fell^o aftir 3eris tide^o</i> <i>þat a gude kyng alchfride</i> <i>Walde in Ryponn a mynster make,</i> <i>For hele^o of saule and goddis sake.</i> <i>To Eata he it gane^o geue,</i> <i>him and monkes þar to leue^o ;</i> <i>þan Eata, as says þe buke,</i> <i>Certayn monkes of maylros tuke,</i>	<i>some year's time</i> <i>health</i> <i>did</i> <i>live</i>	1395

¹ 'The angel he did as gest refreshe
W³ mete and drynk and hys fete weshe.'—*Inscription at Carlisle Cathedral.*

	Amang þe whilk cuthbert was ane.			
	Vn to Rypon ⁿ samen ^o þai gane ^o ,	<i>together</i>	<i>went</i>	1400
	þe same obseruance þar þai avysed ^o ,	<i>observed</i>		
	Before at mailrose þan ^o had þai vsed.	<i>then</i>		
He is made guest-master. [p. 41.]	Cuthbert was made hosteler, ²			
	To gestyn ^o commers fra ferr and nere,	<i>entertain</i>		
	And þare, as þe story tell',			1405
Entertains an angel.	Cuthbert herberd ^o an aungell'.	<i>harboured, lodged</i>		
	In a mornynge of a wynter day,			
	To þe gest hall' he toke þe way,			
	þar þan ^o he fand e a gest sitte,	<i>there then</i>		
	him semed a ȝonge man to his witte ^o ,	<i>judgment</i>		1410
	þat all' þat nyght had trauailde ^o ;	<i>travelled</i>		
	Hongyr and calde it semed him aylde ^o ,	<i>ailed</i>		
	Als ^o he gane ^o thurgh' harde and nesche ^o ,	<i>as if</i>	<i>had gone</i>	<i>soft</i>
	And þider come him to refresche.			
	Cuthbert welcomed him with' manhede ^o ,	<i>courtesy</i>		1415
	And broght him water with' gude spede,			
	To wasche his handes; cuthbert his fete			
	Waschid, and wyped away þe wete;			
	In bosom he putt his handes to hete,			
	And sithen ^o he prayed him to þe mete.	<i>afterwards</i>		1420
	Bot he excused him ^o , that nobil heyn ^o , ³	<i>himself</i>	<i>being</i>	
	And saide his duellyng was ferr þeyn ^o ,	<i>thence</i>		
	Bot slyke ^o instance to him he made,	<i>such</i>		
	þe time of mete þat he habade ^o ,	<i>would abide</i>		
	Be ^o goddis name he him adiured,	<i>by</i>		1425
	þan ^o , as compelled, he bade to burd ^o .	<i>then</i>	<i>table</i>	
Breakfast.	When þe oure of terce was done,			
	Cuthbert sett a burde ^o sone,	<i>table</i>		
	And sett mete þar o pon,			
	And prayde his gest he walde ete on.			1430
	I sal ga fet ^o a lafe hate ^o ,	<i>go fetch</i>	<i>hot</i>	
	For it is baken wele, I wate ^o .	<i>know</i>		
	When þat cuthbert come agayne,			
	his gest was gane; he was vnfayne ^o ,	<i>sorry</i>		
	he soght and loket aftir his trace ^o ,	<i>footprint</i>		1435
A.D. 661.	he fand e na takyn ^o in þat space,	<i>token</i>		
	What way he went he couthe ^o noȝt knawe,	<i>could</i>		
Snow on the ground.	þof all' þe erde were hilde ^o with' snawe.	<i>covered</i>		
	Cuthbert was gretly stonyed ^o ,	<i>astonished</i>		

² This was an office of trust and dignity, and was usually conferred on a person of good address and manners.

³ In l. 2387, Cuthbert is called 'that nobil hyne'; there as well as here the translator uses 'heyn' and 'man' indifferently according to his rime.

[p. 42.]	And be him selfe bisily stedyed°;	<i>studied</i>	1440
	he bare þe bordeclath' to þe spens°;	<i>pantry</i>	
	þar felde° he odour past encens°;	<i>perceived</i> (that) <i>surpassed incense</i>	
	It was odour wondir swete,		
Bread from heaven.	þat þar with' his smellyng mete°.	<i>met</i>	1455
	he loked aboute whare it myght be,		
	Sone he saw stande lafes thre,		
	hate°, had he sa fair nane sene.	<i>hot</i>	
Character of Cuthbert.	To him self with' drede he mene°;	<i>says</i>	
	þis was an aungel to mete I bedde°;	<i>asked</i>	1450
	he come to fede, noght to be fedde,		
	And slike° breede with' him he broght,	<i>such</i>	
	þat in erde was neuer wroght°;	<i>made</i>	
	In whitnes lily, rose in odour,		
	It passes° hony in swete sauour.	<i>surpasses</i>	1455
	Aftir þis doying merualouse		
	Cuthbert wax° mare vertuouse,	<i>grew</i>	
	And oft tyme sow° and with' þaim' spak°;	<i>saw conversed</i>	
	And god him fedd' when mete him lak°.	<i>there lacked him meat</i>	
	he was faire spekand and iocunde,		
2 Cor. xii. 2.	In haly speche he lyked° his lunde°.²	<i>fashioned</i> <i>manners</i>	1460
	Of haly faders lyues and dede°;	<i>deeds? death?</i>	
	he had gude wille to speke and rede.		
	Of gastely° gyftes þat god him gaue,	<i>spiritual</i>	
	Menyng amang° þan walde he haue.	<i>mention at times</i>	1465
	þis miracle some tyme openly		
	he talde, and some tyme priuely;		
	he walde it tell' þan and þan°;	<i>now and then</i>	
	As it were of an othir man.		
	Bot þai þat herd wist his entent,		
	how þat by° him self he ment°.	<i>concerning</i> <i>intended</i>	1470
	he toke ensample be° saint paule,	<i>by</i>	
2 Cor. xii. 2.	he was a man ful wyse in saule,		
	his vertus some tyme in aperte°	<i>openly</i>	
	he schewed, some tyme in couerte.		
	In his pistil° þis is his sawe;	<i>epistle</i> <i>saying</i>	1475
	A certayn man in crist I knawe,		
	þat he fore ȝeres seuen,		
	Was rauyst vn to þe thirde heuen;		
	And othir thinges þat he ȝare menes°	<i>mentions</i>	
	To him self it pertenes.		1480
	þus in some tyme cuthbert dyde°;	<i>did</i>	
	To tell' þis meruayle when he betid.³		

[p. 48.]
Bede, VIII.;
not in *Vit.*
Anon.
Cuthbert
saved from
dangerous
sickness.

In þis chapter þe aught
Take tent, to^o 3e sall^o be taught heed until
how cuthbert, seke^o in poynt to passe^o, sick die 1485
Was made hale^o as goddis wille was, whole
And alle his werdes^o be prophecy, fortunes
Boisil telde, liggande^o to dy. lying

Forthirmare, as wysemen wate^o, know
All^o þis wriched warldely state, 1480
It es vnstabil^o as 3e se,
In whilk na stabilnes may be.

Eata fra Ryponn abbay
With his monkes was putt^o away,
And othir monkes wer putt^o in 1495
þar þair wonyng^o place to wyn^o.⁴ dwelling obtain
Cuthbert went with^o boisill^o
haldand ay^o his first will^o. holding ever
þar myght na chaungyng of na place
Torne^o him fra his alde trace^o, turn track 1500
Bot ay boisil^o dedis and sawes^o Boisil's sayings
he folowed, and his monke lawes.

Eata and his
monks driven
from Ripon.
Ecl. Hist.
V. xix.

[The chapter goes on with the account of Cuthbert's sickness and recovery at Melrose, and of Boisil's last sickness, and prophesying that Cuthbert would be a bishop.]

For an earlier and much shorter account of St. Cuthbert at Ripon, see *Lives of Saints*, E.E.T.S., Original Series, No. 87, p. 361, lines 59—84.

St. Willibrord was a native of the kingdom of Northumbria, born about the year 657, and entered Eata's monastery as a scholar on its foundation in 660, and in which he continued after Eata and the northern monks departed, under the rule of Wilfrid, until the twentieth year of his age, when he went over into Ireland and spent twelve years "in the study of the sacred sciences, and in the most fervent exercise of all virtues." He afterwards became the apostle of the Frisians, whom he, with the aid of ten companions, converted to Christianity about the year 690. Pope Sergius created him archbishop of the Frisians in 696, with authority to fix his see in what part of the country he should think most convenient, and which he fixed at Utrecht. According to Alcuin, he died in 738. (*Butler's Lives of the Saints*, Art. WILLIBRORD). The rule of Eata over the infant monastery of Ripon was but a short one, for in 661 king Alchfrith gave the monastery to his favourite Wilfrid, and Eata, Cuthbert, and their brethren, were expelled or retired from the place rather than adopt the views of the new superior on keeping the festival of Easter and some

¹ *I.e.* with angels; see Bede.

² 'Lyked' here means 'likened' *assimilavit*, hence 'modelled,' or 'fashioned.'

³ 'When he happened to tell this marvel.'

⁴ Eata, with his monks, left Ripon in 661 rather than adopt the Roman calculation of Easter and other customs which King Alchfrid, instigated by Wilfrid, tried to force upon them.

other matters, Eata adhering to the Scottish method, Wilfrid having adopted that of Rome. Alchfrith also gave to Wilfrid the lands of ten tributaries at East Stanfor; and along with the monastery of Ripon, the lands of thirty houses or families there. We would ask, were these merely the homes of people dwelling near the monastery? Or were they the lands and goods of thirty Saxon households situate in the country around? If the latter, these thirty centres of population might represent as many villages, and be the origin of what has since been known as the "Liberty of Ripon." Wilfrid directed the establishment for at least five years, at the close of which period he was ordained a priest by Agilbert, the French bishop of the West Saxons, at the request of Alchfrith, in the monastery of Ripon. (*Fasti Eboracenses*, p. 58). Wilfrid took part in the great synod of the church at Streonshal, or Whitby, in which he was mainly instrumental in winning the victory for the Romish party; and such was his popularity that he was chosen to be bishop of Northumbria, A.D. 665. He objected, however, to be consecrated by any of the native bishops, whom he regarded as schismatics, and he requested permission to receive that rite in France. The royal assent was obtained, and Wilfrid was consecrated at Compiègne. There was at the ceremony all the pomp and show of which he was so fond. Twelve bishops were present on that occasion, and they carried their new brother, with hymns and joyous music, in a golden chair. (*Fasti Eboracenses*, p. 60). Hitherto the career of Wilfrid had been bright and prosperous, now a series of misfortunes fell upon him which affected the whole of his lifetime afterwards. He was shipwrecked on his return from France, his friend king Alchfrith was dead, and his see of York was filled by another prelate; and he found himself obliged to retire to his monastery of Ripon, which, it seems, he made his occasional home for three years—being during a portion of that time engaged in missionary labours among the South Saxons. Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, at length visited Northumbria, and Wilfrid was reinstated in his archiepiscopal station. (*Walbran's Ripon*, p. 20). Having recovered his dignified position, Wilfrid now began to display his fine taste in architecture; he renovated the church of York, and built a most beautiful one at Hexham; but it was at Ripon that Wilfrid's choicest gifts were showered, for no place was dearer to his heart than that little monastery which he had ruled in prosperity and adversity. Eddius speaks with rapture of the shrine which Ripon now beheld, and with which he himself was so intimately connected. Of polished stone it was, with its pillars and its porches, a copy, no doubt, of some temple in that famous city that Wilfrid had longed to visit amid the solitude of Lindisfarne. Would that we could see the precious text that, among other splendid gifts, he bestowed upon his favourite church, written in golden letters upon purple vellum, and enclosed in a jewelled case. And when all things were completed, the founder resolved that the new shrine should be solemnly set apart for God, and that the feast of the dedication should be observed as in the days of old. You might see at that time all the pomp and circumstance that befitted so high a ceremony, and which Wilfrid was so fond of manifesting and educating. King Ecgfrid and his brother Alwin came, with the princes and nobles of Northumbria, the abbots and the various officers who bore rule both in church and state. In the presence of that great concourse did Wilfrid dedicate the church and the altar, vesting it with precious coverings of purple and gold. And then, after the celebration of the eucharist, the consecrator turned himself to the worshippers,

and, like the great eastern potentate, declared what great things had been done for God. All the gifts that princes and holy men had made on that day to the church did he recite; and then, purposely no doubt, he enumerated, as far as he could, the possessions of the British priesthood which had passed into other hands when the Saxons had come in. The lesson which he meant to teach would be obvious to all. "Follow the example which has been this day set you. Give back to us the rightful possessions of our church, and thus we will employ them." The striking ceremony was over, and it was followed by a banquet for all comers, which lasted for three days and three nights.—*Fasti Eboracenses*, p. 63.

The lands given at this time by royal bounty to the church of Ripon, are stated by Eddius to be in "regionem juxta Rippel, et in Gaedyna, et in regione Dunutinga, et in Caetlævum, in cæterisque locis." The conquest and settlement of the Northmen in the country have so renamed places, that it is impossible at this day to identify the above. We cannot, however, entertain the idea that Rippel can mean the river Ribble, on the sea-coast of Lancashire. Of what use could lands more than a hundred miles distant across a country almost impassable, be to the church of Ripon? We unhesitatingly answer, none whatever! Would it not be more likely to seek the locality near Ripley, where, in the parish of Nidd and the chapelry of Bishop Thornton, the church of Ripon has exercised paramount influence from time immemorial.

The foundation of this memorable structure seems to have occurred between the first regnal year of Ecgfrid, 670, and 678, when that monarch, by the advice of his wife, persuaded Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, to depose Wilfrid, who then departed to Rome to receive justice from the pope. Theodore substituted two bishops in his stead—Bosa having his see of York, and Eata at Hexham or Lindisfarne. At the same time he ordained, at York, Eadhead bishop of Sidnacester; and three years after Wilfrid's departure, placed Trumbert over the church of Hexham, and Trumwine over the province of the Picts; Eata being removed to Lindisfarne.—*Walbran's Ripon*, p. 22.

Still deeming that a more minute supervision was required, the church of Ripon was constituted an Episcopal See, and Eadhead, who had been driven from Sidnacester or Lindsey, was appointed its bishop. This was in the year 681, and he held the dignity until Wilfrid's return and restoration to his see in 686-7, when he appears to have quietly retired, and is no more mentioned; and of his actions during his rule at Ripon we have no record.

In the year 687, Ethelwald, a priest of Ripon, succeeded Cuthbert as a hermit at Farne, where he lived twelve years, his death occurring in 699. After a chequered rule of five years, Wilfrid was again driven, or fled, from his diocese, to seek redress for wrongs, chiefly of his own creating, at the court of Rome. Though successful there, he was doomed to disappointment at home; the Saxon kings of Northumbria treated the mandates of the papal court with contempt. At length, in a synod of the northern princes and clergy held at Nidd in 705, it was decided that Ripon and Hexham should be given to him, which was accordingly done; and this state of things continued for four years. After a severe attack of sickness, the aged prelate, in the presence of several of the brethren of the monastery of Ripon, which was a private possession of his own, appointed his kinsman, Tatbercht, the ruler of that house; and made the following disposition of his

worldly estate. He divided it into four portions. One share was bestowed upon the churches of the Virgin and St. Paul at Rome, the city to which he had never appealed in vain; another was given to the poor; a third was bequeathed to the rulers of his two religious houses at Ripon and Hexham, for the benefit of their monasteries; with the remaining share he rewarded the companions of his sufferings and triumphs. (*Fasti Eboracenses*, p. 76). Wilfrid then undertook a journey to the court of Mercia, invited by Coelred the king, to inspect the monasteries within his kingdom. The exertion was too great for his aged frame. He fell sick in the monastery of Oundle, which he had himself established, and there died on the 12th of April, 709. According to his own request, his body was conveyed to Ripon for interment. Eddius says, as they approached the town, the body was laid on the ground, upon a sheet, and washed by the abbot of Ripon and the monks with their own hands; it was afterwards dressed in the pontifical robes, and carried in a solemn manner towards the place appointed for his burial, with music and singing of psalms. After proceeding a short distance they stopped again, and set down the corpse, over which they pitched a tent, and having unclothed it, bathed it a second time in water; and having put on it fine linen robes, they placed it on a bier, and proceeded towards the monastery of Ripon, which, as they approached, all the monks came out to meet it, bearing the holy relics, and joined the procession in the psalms they were singing. In this manner the corpse was conducted into the church, where it was deposited on the south side of the altar. The following epitaph, written for Wilfrid, and set up over his shrine at Ripon, is recorded by Bede. (We give an English version).

"Here the great prelate Wilfrid lies entomb'd,
Who, led by piety, this temple rear'd
To God, and hallow'd with blest Peter's name,
To whom our Lord the keys of heaven consign'd.
Moreover gold and purple vestments gave,
And plac'd a cross,—a trophy shining bright
With richest ore—four books o'erwrought with gold;
Sacred evangelists in order plac'd,
And (suited well to these), a desk he rear'd,
(Highly conspicuous) cas'd with ruddy gold.
He likewise brought the time of Easter right,
To the just standard of the canon law;
Which our forefathers fixed and well observ'd,
But long by error chang'd, he justly plac'd.
Into these parts a numerous swarm of monks
He brought, and strictly taught their founder's rules.
The lapse of years, by many dangers tossed,
At home by discords, and in foreign realms,
Having sat bishop five and forty years,
He died, and joyful sought the realms above;
That, blessed by Christ, and favour'd with his aid,
The flock may follow in their pastor's path."

The successors of Wilfrid ruling over his monastery of Ripon were:—Tatbercht, appointed by himself; then Botwine, who died in 785-6; when Alberht was chosen, who after the brief rule of one year, resigned his office with his life; after him came Sigred;

and then Wilgend, with whom the brief list must end.—*Walbran's Ripon*, p. 25.

Near the outer gates of the monastery, in 792, Eardulf, a Northumbrian noble, was stabbed by the command, or, as some say, by the hand of Ethelred his king. The monks, compassionating his fate, bore him, with solemn dirges, to the church, and placed his body in the porch. The murderous weapon had missed its deadly aim; and after midnight, the monks had the gratification to discover the intended victim alive in their church. After four years spent, as some say, in concealment in this monastery, he ascended the throne of Northumbria.

We now arrive at the much-debated date, 886—the year claimed by Ripon as its “birthday” of Municipal rights and privileges. It is a question of too great magnitude to enter into in a preface, and we will content ourselves by referring our readers to extracts from the earlier editions of Mr. Walbran's Guide, and to the Rev. W. C. Lukis's pamphlet, entitled “Ancient Ripon,” reprinted in this volume; also to the correspondence on the subject which took place after the Millenary Festival.

We now come to the charters said to have been granted by king Athelstan to the church of Ripon. The chronicles tell us that Athelstan came twice with his army into Northumbria, in 926, when he subdued Ealdulf of Bamborough, and again in 937, the year in which he gained his famous victory at Brunanburh. The charters might be granted on either occasion, though the latter date is the more probable. The first, in Latin prose, is given in a translated form in “Ancient Ripon;” the other, in Early English verse, is from “Memorials of Ripon,” vol. i., p. 90, which is here given.

RIMED CHARTER, CALLED ÆTHELSTAN'S.
(DUCHY RECORDS, A. 23).

“Wittyn' al that is and is gan
yat ich kyng Attelstane
has gyuen as frelich as ich may
to kyrk and Chaptel of Seynt Wylfray
of my fre deucon'
thar pees at Rypon'
on ilke syde ye kyrk amyle
for al ille dedes and ilke Gyle
and wyth ine thayr kyrk yate
atte ye stane yat Grythstole batte
wt Inne the kyrk dore And ye quere
thay haue thayr pese for lesse an mare
ilkan of this stedes shal haue pees
of frod mortel and ilke dede
yat with heuten hit don' is
Tol Tem Soke et Sak wt yryn' and with water
deme and do wrak
and atte the land of Seint Wilfray
of ilkyn' Geld fre hal ben' ay
that y ne haue nan yet langes me to
in thar wharshape shal haue at do
And for ich will yat yay ben saue
I wyll that yay alkyn' fredom haue

and in all thyngges be als free
 as herte may thynk or eghe may se
 Atte powar of a kynge
 Mast may make fre any thing
 And my sele haue I sat her to
 for I will that naman this gift vndo."

The general opinion of persons who are qualified to form an opinion on this subject is that both these charters are forgeries, and of a much later age than that of Athelstan. Mr. Walbran, whose opinion is deserving of every consideration, says:—"King Athelstan granted certain valuable immunities to the monastery of Ripon, the particulars of which are defined in two charters of that monarch, printed by Dodsworth and Dugdale in their 'Monasticon.' I presume, however, that both these documents were fabrications of much later days, and framed more in the nature of an *inspeximus* than that of an original grant, particularly the one in prose, which is witnessed by 'G,' or Geoffrey, archbishop of York, and natural son of king Henry II. By the rhyming charter, which is a curious specimen of English verse, as written at the end of the thirteenth century, the valuable privilege of sanctuary was conceded to the church; together with the ordeal of fire and water; freedom from tax and tribute; and other immunities." (*Walbran's Ripon*, p. 25, 6). Thus he admits the privileges, while he denies the genuineness of the charters professing to confer them. Canon Raine (*Fasti Eboracenses*, p. 114) says:—"Athelstan's affection for Christianity was very strongly marked. To the church of Beverley, at the instigation of Wulstan, and in gratitude to St. John, he granted several noble privileges and possessions. To the ministers of York and Ripon he was equally munificent." Mr. Fowler, in "Memorials of Ripon," vol. i., p. 33, says:—"The English rimed charters which profess to have been given by Æthelstan, are compositions of the latter part of the thirteenth century. They may never have been intended to deceive any one, but only to be more easily committed to memory than the original charters."

In 948 king Edred ravaged Northumbria, devastated and burned the town and monastery which St. Wilfrid had built at Ripon, and dishonoured his tomb, in consequence, as is supposed, of archbishop Wulstan, its lord, being implicated in the rebellion.

About 952 Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, visited Ripon, found the monastery in ruins, examined the grave of Wilfrid, took up the bones and dust, and leaving a small portion at Ripon, conveyed the relics to Canterbury; and to some extent repaired the damage done to the minster. The whole of Northumbria at this time was in a most deplorable state, what from the contentions of rival princes, and the invasion of the Danes and Northmen.

In the year 995, according to Simeon of Durham, in consequence of the Danish ravages, Aldune removed the body of Saint Cuthbert from Chester-le-Street to Ripon, along with the various relics with which it had been enriched. And here they stayed for three or four months, when they returned to the north, and finally settled at Durham. Sir Walter Scott alludes to this event in "Marmion," *Canto Second, St. xiv.*

From this event we may infer that the church of Ripon had been renovated to some extent after its desolation by Edred, and that the monks had returned to their former habitation, and were able to entertain the saint's body, and its attendant clergy.

NORMAN PERIOD.

The first event of this period is the terrible vengeance wreaked by the Conqueror upon the Northumbrians for their rebellion against his rule ; all his fury fell upon them ; and the result was indeed appalling. There was scarcely a village or a homestead between the Tees and York which escaped the fire or the plunderers. To add to the horrors of the time, a famine slew the greater part of those whom the sword had spared. That the Liberty of Ripon suffered severely from this terrible desolation will be evident from the following extract from the great survey of the Conqueror, "Domesday Book," 1086 :—
 "In RIPUM, LEUGA S. WILFRIDI.—In St. Wilfrid's Lowy or Liberty of Ripon, there may be ten ploughs. Eldred, archbishop, held this manor. Thomas, archbishop, now has in the demesne two ploughs : and one mill of ten shillings, and one fishery of three shillings, and eight villanes, and ten bordars, having six ploughs. Meadow ten acres. Coppice wood. Of this land the canons have fourteen oxgangs. The whole about the church one mile. These berewics Torp (Littlethorpe), Estuinc (Eastwick—we have little doubt in stating that Newby is the modern representative of this place), Westuic (Westwick), Monucheton (Bishop Monkton), Nit (Nidd), Kilingala (Killinghall), Torentune (Bishop Thornton), Sallaia (Sawley), Euestone (Eavestone), Wifeshale (Wilsill), Kenaresforde (Skelding), Grentelaia (Grantley), Erlesholt (How Hill, near Fountains Abbey), Merchintone (Markington). There are altogether forty-three carucates to be taxed, and there may be thirty ploughs. All this land is waste, except that in Merchantone (Markington), there is in the demesne one plough ; and two villanes, and three bordars with one plough ; and one soke-man with one plough. In Monuchton (Bishop Monkton), one thane has five villanes and three bordars, with two ploughs. In Erlesholt (How Hill), three villanes and three bordars with two ploughs. There are seventy-five acres of meadow. The wood pasture belonging to these lands contains one mile. The whole six miles long and six broad. In Aldefelt (Aldfield), two oxgangs to be taxed ; it lies in Ripon, and is waste.

To Ripon belongs the soke of these lands,—Estanlai et Sudton (East Stainley, from the next entry we infer that this should be Studley and Sutton), another Estollaia (Studley), Nordstanlaia (North Stainley), Seleneforde (Sleningford), Southewic (this place is unknown). There are in all twenty-one carucates and a half to be taxed, and there may be fifteen ploughs. There are now there five villanes and three bordars having three ploughs. Meadow two acres. In Suthewic coppice wood one mile and half long, and one mile broad.

Value of Ripon in king Edward's time thirty-two pounds ; at present seven pounds ten shillings.

In Nounewic (Nunwick), four carucates and a half inland, and half a carucate in the soke of Ripon to be taxed. There may be four ploughs there. Rainald holds it of the Archbishop, and has one villane, and two bordars, and two sokemen with two ploughs. Half a mile long and the same broad.

In Havvinc (Bridge Hewick), to be taxed three carucates, and there may be three ploughs. Meadow one acre.

In Hadewic (Copt Hewick), two carucates to be taxed, and there may be two ploughs.

There are there two bordars with one plough. Value in king Edward's time five shillings; at present eight shillings.

In Gherindale (Givendale), to be taxed eleven carucates, and in the berewick of Scheldone (Skelton), eight carucates; and there may be twelve ploughs. There are now there two villanes and four bordars with three ploughs. Meadow six acres. The whole manor one mile long and a half broad. Value in king Edward's time twelve pounds; at present ten shillings. In Hogram (Howgrave), two carucates. In Hottone (Hutton Conyers?), two oxgangs. In Hashundebi (Aismunderby), two carucates. In Merchintone et Stanlai (Markington and Stainley), one carucate. This land of St. Peter is free from king's tax. It is waste. Value in king Edward's time twenty shillings.

In the Recapitulation or Summary at the end of the Survey for Yorkshire, the quantity of the archbishop's lands is given as follows:—

In Ripon (Ripon), the archbishop has the Lowy of St. Wilfrid. In Torp (Littlethorpe), four carucates. In Estuic (Eastwick or Newby), two carucates. In Nith (Nidd), five carucates. In Westuic (Westwick), four carucates. In Monulchtone (Bishop Monkton), eight carucates. In Chilingale (Killinghall), one carucate. In Torentone (Bishop Thornton), two carucates. In Sallai (Sawley), two carucates. In Eavestone two carucates. In Wineshale (Wilsill), two carucates. In Chenaresford (Skelding), one carucate and a half. In Stollai (Studley), four carucates. In Grentelai (Grantley), two carucates and a half. In Erleshold (How Hill), three carucates. In Merchintone (Markington), four carucates and a half. In Stanlai et Sudtunen (Stainley and Sutton), eight carucates. In Nordstanlai (North Stainley) and Sellenneford (Sleningford), six carucates and a half.

Sharow is not mentioned in the survey; probably it may be the representative of Southwic or South Hewick mentioned above.

On November 18th, in the year 1100, Thomas, archbishop of York, died in his palace at Ripon; his body was conveyed to York, and interred in the cathedral there, beside that of his predecessor Aldred. He was the first of the Norman archbishops of York.—*Mem. of Ripon*, vol. i., p. 47.

King Henry I. (1101—20), in the early part of his reign, by his charter exempted the lands of the canons of Saint Wilfrid at Ripon from all charges for the building and furnishing of castles. In 1108, the same king granted to Thomas, archbishop of York, the privilege of holding a fair of four days at Ripon, at the feast of St. Wilfrid in April, two days before the feast, the feast day, and the morrow; to which all persons might freely come, dispose of their goods in peace and safety, and depart without molestation—any person causing disturbance to forfeit ten pounds. Thurstan, archbishop of York, kept his Christmas at Ripon in the year 1132, and on the 26th of December, he led forth the thirteen brethren who had renounced the lax discipline of the Benedictine monastery of York, "towards the valley of the Skell, and, after traversing about three miles, halted by the side of the stream, in a narrow glen overgrown with thorns and brushwood, and overshadowed by the mount of Herleshow, begirt with sylvan gloom. This was to be their home." And at this place, and at this time, the famous monastery of Fountains was founded.

In A.D. 1140 Alan, earl of Richmond, seized and fortified the castle of Hutton (Conyers), which belonged to the bishop of Durham, and greatly oppressed the inhabit-

ants of Ripon. His tyranny continued for some length of time, and was of a most daring and brutal character ; for in 1143, he, along with a body of armed men, entered the church of Ripon, and there assaulted archbishop William by the shrine of St. Wilfrid.—*Ibid*, p. 48.

In 1148, during the dissension caused by rival pretenders to the archiepiscopal see of York, archbishop Murdac took up his residence at Ripon. He would there be near his old monastery of Fountains, which he is said to have moderated during his life. He made several excursions from Ripon. He paid a visit to the bishop of Durham ; and at Carlisle he had an interview with king David, and was welcomed by his suffragan Adelulf.—*Fast. Ebor.*, p. 217.

King Stephen (1135—47), by a charter without date, confirmed peace to the church of St. Wilfrid at Ripon, within its Liberty ; and also the privileges and grants which it received from king Edward, as well as from his grandfather, king William. (We have had no previous mention of grants from these two kings). And also that fairs may be held for five days in peace ; and that the said church should peaceably, honourably, and fully enjoy all things, as it held them in the time of any of the kings his predecessors.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. i., p. 96.

Roger de Pont l'Evêque, archbishop of York (1154—1181), began to build a new basilica at Ripon, and gave to the work the very large sum of £1000.—*Fasti Ebor.*, p. 248. This basilica was the present cathedral of Ripon. With this treasure a noble pile was begun, as is still evident in those members of it which remain in the transepts, and north-west portion of the choir.—*Walbran's Ripon*, p. 30.

The building of the church going on but slowly, the same archbishop granted an indulgence to all who would liberally contribute of their goods to the forwarding that good work. Probably through the influence of this indulgence, divers grants of land about this time were made to the church of Ripon, by undated charters. Thurstan de Belvar gave to the canons of Ripon an acre of land in Kerhaghe, adjoining Sandwas, in pure and perpetual alms.

Dolfin, with the consent and will of Gilbert his heir, gave to God and St. Wilfrid his land adjacent to that of Ralph, the son of Aldelin. Robert, son of Dolfin de Clutherum, gave to God, St. Wilfrid, and the canons of Ripon, two acres of land in the field of Clutherum, lying in three places—Welaslete, and in Brocland, and in Goldsticks, between the garden of William, son of Richard, and that of Nicholas, son of Dolfin.

Richard, son of Ivo de Mortimer, gave to St. Wilfrid and the canons of Ripon, two acres and a half of land in Albrewic, and half an acre at Henpot.

Ralph, the son of Roger, gave an oxgang of land in Aismunderby to God and St. Wilfrid, in pure and perpetual alms.

Roger de Newby gave to God and St. Wilfrid of Ripon, certain lands adjoining the ditch of Skelton.

John de Helton gave to the works of the church of St. Wilfrid at Ripon an annual rent charge of two shillings.

The Chapter of St. Wilfrid of Ripon granted to Ralph the smith and his heirs for work done—a toft near the west gate of the church-yard, which archbishop Roger had given to the work of the church ; two acres of land in the field of Newby, which Alexander, lord of

the same, gave to the church work, and a little park at Gillingbrigg, he paying an annual rent of 20d. for the same. The Chapter make a similar grant of lands to Helyas the smith, of Markington.

On the 21st of October, 1221, Henry III. ordered Galfrid de Neville to give to archbishop Walter de Gray (1216—1255) ten bream out of the royal fish-pond on the Foss to stock his stew at Ripon. There is a pond in Ripon Parks containing tench, "Dutch carp," and pike, to which is attached a local tradition that king *John* sent the archbishop ten *tench* to stock it with.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. i., p. 49.

In 1224 archbishop Gray translated the remains of St. Wilfrid at Ripon, and placed them in a befitting shrine—the head was separately enshrined—and granted an indulgence of thirty days to all who should visit the same.

In 1228 a trial took place in the Chapter-house at Ripon, before William de Stutville, Richard de Percy, Roger de Thurkilby, and Robert de Lexington, judges of the king, before whom were charged Phillip de Ascelles, sheriff of Yorkshire, and William de Wychombe, bailiff of Walter, archbishop of York, for that they by force had invaded the franchise of the Chapter of the church of Ripon. Geoffrey de Lardare, canon of the prebend of St. Andrew in the said church, gave evidence of the privileges of the said church, amongst which he enumerated the right of sanctuary granted by king Athelstan, the boundary of which was marked by crosses called *bane crosses*, and within the church-yard was a place called *Grythstane*, and within the choir of the church a place to which fugitives could fly for safety, until adjudged by the said Chapter; and also sok, sak, tol, tem, and a market in Ripon on Tuesday, assize of bread and ale, weights and measures, pillory, tumbrel, infangethef and outfangethef, judgment by iron and water, gallows, prison, their own coroners, etc., freedom from tolls, and a fair in Ripon on the day of St. Wilfrid, in October, two days before and two days after—in short, every privilege, short of royal authority, within their franchise. He also enumerated the possessions of the Chapter, and where they were situate. In Ripon they had fourscore and nine messuages and tofts, 26 oxgangs of land, 3 acres of meadow, and 12 oxgangs of land, the dowry of the church. In Bondgate, eight messuages, and ten oxgangs of land. In Aismunderby, two carucates of land with tofts and *natives*, i.e., serfs or slaves. In Markington, one carucate of land with tofts and natives. In Ingerthorpe three tofts, two oxgangs, and three acres of land. In Wallerthwaite four tofts and 25 acres of land. In Gyvendale one toft and four oxgangs of land. In Newby three tofts and five oxgangs of land, with turbary. In Mulwath three parts of the manor, and six acres of land. In Skelton all the town, and 8 carucates of land, with all the freemen and natives. In Hewick half the town, and natives. In Sharow the third part of the town and more, with freemen and natives. In Hoton one toft and two oxgangs of land. In Nonwyk one toft, two oxgangs of land, and the advowson of the chapel. In Stanelay one carucate and two oxgangs of free land, and two carucates of *native* land, with natives and pasture. In Stodelay Roger nine tofts and six oxgangs of land. In Grantley and Eveston six tofts and nine acres of land. In Winksley eight tofts and thirty acres of land. In Sleningford one toft and twelve acres of land. In Disceford three messuages, four oxgangs of land, and the advowson of the chapel. In East Tanfield three tofts and one carucate of land. In Markyngfeld one toft and three acres of land.

In Thorp two messuages and eight acres of land. In Howgrave four tofts and two carucates of land, with natives. In Thornton eight messuages and ten acres of land. In Northerows four tofts and twelve acres of land. In Bondgate five tofts and seven acres of land, and the mill at Markington. All of which had belonged to the church of St. Wilfrid from the days of king Athelstan until five years of the present time, when the said Phillip and William invaded the privileges of the Chapter. In proof of which he shewed charters of king Athelstan, and king Henry, son of the Conqueror, and Stephen.

The defence of the sheriff and bailiff was that the Chapter had no legal right to the privileges they claimed, and that they had usurped them through the sufferance of the officers of the king and the archbishop of York. The judges ordered a jury of twenty-four free and lawful men to be empanelled; and from their evidence it is plain that the Chapter had enjoyed all the privileges it claimed from time immemorial. Further examination revealed the occupiers of the lands and the tenure under which they were held; many of them owed suit of court to lord Marmyon. Nicholas Ward, of Sawley, held in Ripon and Thorp four messuages and tofts by service to lord Marmyon, and bearing the banner of St. Wilfrid before the shrine, and before the burgesses of Ripon when they went to war. The decision of the judges was in favour of the Chapter; and the sheriff and the bailiff were cast in ten pounds damages, and 66s. 8d. costs.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. i., pp. 51, 63.

Archbishop Walter Gray appears from his "Register," published by the Surtees Society in 1872, to have been at Ripon eight times during his long rule of forty years, and then to have stayed only a very short time. From his renting the castle of Knaresborough, and frequently residing there, we infer that his palace at Ripon was not in a good state of repair. His avarice gave the chronicler (Matthew Paris) the occasion of inventing the following diabolical legend against him:—In the year 1234 was a great dearth and scarcity of corn throughout the whole kingdom, but more especially in the northern parts of it. For three years after, a great mortality raged; multitudes died as well of pestilence as famine; the great men at that time taking no care to relieve them. Archbishop Walter Gray had then in granaries and elsewhere a stock of corn, which, if delivered out, would have supplied the whole country for five years. But whether they did not offer him price enough, or for some other reasons, he would not part with a grain of it. At length being told that the corn stacks and great ricks would suffer for want of thrashing—being apt to be consumed by mice and other vermin—he ordered it should be delivered to the husbandmen who dwelt in his manors, upon condition they should pay as much new corn for it after harvest. Accordingly some of his officers went to Ripon, where his largest stores were repositied; and coming to a great stack to take it down, they saw the heads of many snakes, adders, toads, and other venomous creatures peeping out at the ends of the sheaves. This being told to the archbishop, he sent his steward, and others of good credit, to enquire into the truth of it; who, finding it true, would nevertheless force some of the countrymen to mount to the top with ladders and throw down some of the sheaves. They had no sooner ascended than a thick black smoke seemed to arise from the midst of the corn, and made such an intolerable stench that it soon obliged the husbandmen to come down again, declaring they never smelt anything like it before. As they descended they

heard a voice say, "Let the corn alone, for the archbishop and all that belongs to him is the devil's due!" In fine, they were obliged to build a wall around the stack, and set it on fire, lest such a number of venomous creatures should get out and infest the whole country.

SLAVERY OR SERFDOM IN THE LIBERTY OF RIPON.—Slavery, serfdom, or villeinage existed at this time very extensively in England; and we find clear proofs of its existence in the Liberty of Ripon. In 1228 the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Ripon were possessed of serfs, slaves, or villeins (*nativi, natives*), in Aismunderby, Markington, Skelton, Sharow, Stainley, and Howgrave. And we need not have any doubt that the archbishop of York had his stock of serfs or villeins in all parts of the Liberty over which he was superior lord. A villein was a man of base condition, a bondman or servant; and the *villani* were such as dwelt in villages, and of that servile condition that they were usually sold with the farm to which they respectively belonged; so that they were a kind of slaves, and used as such. (*Jacob's Law Dictionary, Art. Villeins*). The characteristic distinction of a villein was his obligation to remain upon his lord's estate. He was not only precluded from selling the lands upon which he dwelt, but his person was bound; and the lord might reclaim him at any time, by suit in a court of justice, if he ventured to stray. He was incapable of property, and destitute of redress, except against the most outrageous injuries. The lord could seize whatever he acquired or inherited, or convey him, apart from his land, to a stranger. His tenure bound him to what were called villein services, ignoble in their nature, and indeterminate in their degree; the felling of timber, the carrying of manure, the repairing of roads for his lord, who seems to have possessed an equally unbounded right over his labour and its fruits. The clergy, and especially several popes, enforced upon laymen the duty of enfranchisement, and inveighed against the scandal of keeping Christians in bondage. But they were not, it is said, equally ready in performing their own part. The villeins upon church lands were among the last who were emancipated.—*Hallam's Europe During the Middle Ages*.

Herbert, son of Richard de Newby, gave by his charter, for ever, to God and the canons of St. Wilfrid at Ripon, John, son of Nicholas de Newby, with his cattle and all his family (*totâ sequelâ*).

William de la Gressunerie, for the health of his soul and those of his ancestors, gave to God and the fabric of the church of Ripon, Richard, son of Osbert of Sawley, with all his progeny and goods.

Richard, son of Roger de Studley, gave to God and the canons of the church of St. Wilfrid at Ripon, Simon, son of Osbert de Studley, with all his family.

John Ostarius and Casandra his wife gave to God and St. Wilfrid, William, son of Siward, with all his family.

Robert, lord of Stainley, gave Alan, son of Simon de Stainley, who was his serf, with all his family, progeny, and posterity, to God and the church of St. Wilfrid of Ripon, and the canons there serving God.

Richard, son of Richard de Brereton, gave to God, the church of St. Wilfrid at Ripon, and the canons there serving God, Adam, son of Hugo the bailiff, of Brereton, who was his serf, with all his progeny and goods.

Robert, son of Ralph de Tautehill, gave to the canons of the church of St. Wilfrid at Ripon, Alan, son of Richard de Norton, who was his man, with all his family, and all his goods.

Thomas, son of William de Cressener, moved by divine piety, gave to God and St. Wilfrid of Ripon, Robert, son of Simon, son of Panoc, with all his services for ever.

Thomas of Wodehalle gave to God and the church of Ripon and the canons, all his claim in Stephen and Alan, sons of Thorfin.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. i., pp. 254—258.

Many other instances could be given of thus dealing in human beings, but the above are sufficient to show the prevalence of the practice.

In an enumeration of the Knights' Fees belonging to the Archiepiscopal See of York, made about the year 1266, are the following in Ripon :

The earl of Albemarle answered for one knight's fee in Nyd, Westwyk, and Neuton (near Ripley).

What Nigel de Mowbray held in Mulwith and Sleningford, answered for the fourth part of one fee.

William de Wyvill held in Nunwick and Nunwick-Thornes what answered for the half of one fee.

Five carucates of land in Givendale, where twelve carucates make a knight's fee, were held by William Ward.

Geoffrey de Hewick held in Hewick the twentieth part of a knight's fee.

Ralph de Newby held in Ripon, Grimston and Sherburn, the fourth part of a knight's fee.

Henry de Markington answered for the fourth part of a knight's fee in Markington.

Thomas de Burton held in Ingarthorpe the fourth part of a knight's fee.

A.D. 1296. Sir John de Marmyon, knight, made homage to the lord archbishop of York, in his manor of Ripon—present John de Lythegreynes and others—for tenements which he the said John de Marmyon held in Ripon. This John was son and heir of Wm. de Marmion, by Loretta, daughter and co-heiress of Roesia de Dover. Sir John Marmion died April 5th, 1322, and was succeeded by his son John, who died April 30th, 1335.

In 1280, William de Wickwaine, archbishop of York, in reply to a writ of *Quo Warranto* concerning the privileges of his see, stated that he held free warren in all his lands in Ripon, and elsewhere, by grant of king Athelstan ; which privileges were afterwards confirmed by king Henry I., son of the Conqueror. In 1292, archbishop Romanus, in answer to a similar warrant, returned a similar reply.

On the 21st of November, 1300, Ripon was honoured by the presence of king Edward I.—a prince alike distinguished as a warrior and a legislator. He was then on his march towards Scotland, and issuing writs to the sheriffs of the counties and liberties to muster men to meet him with horse and arms at Carlisle.

By a mandate to the Chapter of Ripon, dated at Cawood, December 12th, 1298, Henry de Newark, archbishop of York, ordered five score horses to be purchased for the king's use ; and the same were to be in Newcastle-upon-Tyne within twelve days from the receipt of his letter,—William le Latimer to have charge of the same. The cost of the horses was to be 300 marks ; of which sum fourscore and fifteen marks was to be provided by the Archdeaconry of Richmond.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. i., p. 296.

June 24th, 1314, Sir Simon Ward, knight, of Givendale, in the Liberty of Ripon, was slain in the battle of Bannockburn. The probability is that he commanded the Ripon contingent in that disastrous campaign, and that the flower of his warriors fell around him. We do not know the quantity of the force present at that fatal fight; we only know that the leader was one of those who, among

"The best names that England knew,
Claimed in the death-prayer dismal due."

In 1316 the men of Ripon were commanded by the king to supply the forces of Adomar de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, then contending against his enemies the Scots, and rebels, with victuals and other necessities, for money.

In *Nomina Villarum*, A.D. 1316, the Liberty of Ripon is thus entered:—

LIBERTY OF RIPON.—The Archbishop is lord of the Liberty of Ripon in which are the following towns:—Burgus Rypon, the Archbishop of York; Thornton, villæ ij., Thorp, the same Archbishop; Callay (Sawley), Grantely, Eveston, Stodeley, iiij villæ, John Gras; Hewyk ad Pontem, Canons of Ripon Church; Gevildale, Simon Warde; Westwicke, William de Stopham; Nidde, Ralph, son of William; Markenton, John de Markenfeld; Ingerthorp, Nicholas de Burton; Stainley (North), the Archbishop of York; Niddersdale, in the King's hands; Clotherom, Roger de Clotherom; Munketon, Scharow, villæ ij., the Archbishop of York; Nunnewyk, Roger de Nunnewyk; Skelton, Canons of Ripon Church; Newby, Simon Warde.

In the month of May, 1318, the Scots, under the command of Randolph and Douglas, broke into Yorkshire, plundering and burning what they could as they passed along. The towns of Northallerton, Boroughbridge, Knaresborough, and Skipton-in-Craven were destroyed; and Ripon was only saved from ruin by the tenants paying down to the invaders the large sum of £1000. On the 5th of June the archbishop of York excommunicated the Scots for the mischief they had caused at Ripon and Otley. They had done very serious injury besides to a large portion of his diocese. The value of church property in Yorkshire was depreciated by that raid to the large amount of 1000 marks; and as many as sixty benefices were injured. The church of Tadcaster was destroyed, and that of Pannal burned, as the invaders had tarried at that village. The tower of the church of Knaresborough still bears the marks of the fire that was kindled around it, in the vain hope of bringing it to the ground, and destroying the fugitives whom it sheltered. The abbey of Fountains was for some time the head-quarters of the Scots; and, as may be expected, the substance of that noble house was entirely wasted or taken away. Corpses and smoking villages marked the path of the retreating foe. On January 1st, 1319, the archbishop ordered his own tenants at Ripon to pay their quota of the ransom.—*Fasti Ebor.*, p. 401.

July 26th, 1318. A taxation of the livings, etc., in Yorkshire, to show the damage done to them by the Scots; the inquiry authorised by the king's writ, dated June 12th, 1318. The part relating to Ripon is, the Liberty and Jurisdiction of Ripon.—The prebend of Monkton, 20 marks; prebend of Skelton, 20 marks; prebend of Stanwick, £10; prebend of Nunwick, £10; prebend of Studley, 20 marks; prebend of Thorp, 10 marks; prebend of Sharow, 100s.

In a letter to pope John XXII., dated June 4th, 1319, the archbishop speaks of "my manor of Ripon, recently destroyed by the Scots." The same is mentioned by him in a letter to the abbot and convent of Welbeck, November 16th, 1319.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 85.

The following is from the archbishop's Register:—"1319, March 10. To Thomas Deyvill, our bailiff at Ripon,—40s. for the use of our tenants in the bailywick of Ripon, who are coming to York to go with the king into the North for the defence of the kingdom; and 20s. for a standard of silk for the said tenants."—*Fasti Ebor.*, p. 426.

It is highly probable that the archbishop's troops were away on the borders of Scotland when the Scots were harrying their homes at Ripon.

In 1333 the sheriff of Yorkshire, by command of the king, ordered the bailiff of Ripon to furnish thirty light horsemen (hobelars), and one hundred footmen, archers and others, properly furnished and equipped, under the command of Walter de Kerby, William de Bere, and John de Vavasour, to march against the king's enemies, the Scots.

In 1342 the king issued a mandate promising full pardon to all *grithmen* who had fled for refuge to the sanctuaries of Beverley, Ripon, Tynemouth, Hexham, and Wederhale, on condition that they would volunteer to fight against the Scots.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. i., p. 80.

Both the historians of Ripon relate the burning of their town. Farrer only briefly, thus:—"1318. When the Scots, having obtained the most important fortresses of the North, marched their army to this place, where, after remaining three days, they imposed, and with difficulty levied on its inhabitants a tribute of one thousand marks; elated with this good fortune, and in expectation of similar success, they returned the following year, and demanded the same exaction; which, the people already oppressed by the prolongation of war, being unable to comply with, the consequence was the entire destruction of the town by fire, and the massacre of the greater part of the inhabitants by the sword." (*Hist. Ripon*, p. 16). Walbran says:—"The evil day was only protracted for awhile. Edward imprudently marched again into Scotland, but was obliged to return hastily, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions. Bruce pursued him, ravaging the country with fire and sword, unto the very walls of York. Incited by former success, his army again visited Ripon on their return home, when finding the wretched inhabitants could no more comply with their exorbitant demands, they perpetrated many brutal atrocities. Among others whom they put to death were several ministers of the collegiate church, which, according to Walsingham, they endeavoured to destroy by fire."

King Edward, by writ tested at Newcastle, 18th September, 1322, summoned a parliament to meet here on the 14th of November following; but it did not take place, being altered by writ of proclamation to York.—*Walbran's Ripon*, p. 7. The burning of the town and church must only have been a partial one, or it had risen quickly from its ashes, to be deemed a proper place in which to hold a parliament.

July 29th, 1328. Archbishop Melton issued an indulgence of forty days for the fabric of the church of Ripon. (*Fasti Ebor.*, p. 419). On April 5th, 1340, his Register has the following entry:—"To John le Waryner, money to repair our *camera* at Ripon."—*Ibid.*, p. 431.

William le Zouche, archbishop of York, made his will at Ripon, June 28th, 1349. It contains nothing local except that two, out of the nine executors (Sir Christopher Mallory, knight, and Anketel Mallory, Esq.), were local men.—*Fasti Ebor.*, p. 447.

On the 8th of May, 1399, pope Boniface IX. granted an indulgence of one hundred days for the chapel of St. Mary, on Bishopton bridge.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. i., p. 114.

POLL TAX, A.D. 1379.—From the roll of this tax, imposed in the second year of king Richard II. (1379), we learn that Ripon at that time was one of the most important towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The town, for taxation purposes, was divided into four districts—Skelgate, Westgate, Stanibriggate, and Marketsteed. Skelgate contained 36 taxpayers, who paid 29s. 6d.; Westgate 68, who paid 27s. 8d.; Stanibriggate 68, who paid 30s. 4d.; and Marketsteed 156, who paid £4 9s. 2d.—Total, £8 16s. 8d. The population at that time would probably be about 1250. The trades mentioned at that period were—*Cissor* (Tailor) five; *Faber* (? Whitesmith) four; *Webster* (Weaver) eight; *Souter* (Shoemaker) twelve; *Mason* one; *Carpenter* two; *Wryght* one; *Marchant*, *Mercator* (Merchant) two; *Lyster* (Dyer) two; *Glover* one; *Skynner* three; *Smyth* two; *Mercer* three; *Spicer* (Grocer) three; *Drapour* two; *Hosteler* (Innkeeper) one; *Coke* one; *Piscator* (Fisher-man) one; *Textor* (Weaver) two; *Barker* (Tanner) three; *Barbour* one; *Brewster* (Brewer) three; *Flessher* (Butcher) eight. . . . No others are given. The ordinary rate for man and wife was 4d. Some of the tradesmen paid 12d.; others 6d. The merchant paid one mark; the innkeeper 2s.; the grocer 2s.; one butcher paid 2s., the others only 12d each.

In this roll Ripon appears as a purely industrial community; there is no baron, no knight, no squire, not even a franklin, amongst them; the man who pays the highest tax being the merchant. The clergy not being taxed, we have not the names of the dignitaries of the church at that time.

Surnames at this time were becoming general, and the origin of many of them is obviously from the occupation, place of birth, or some other circumstance peculiar to the bearer—thus we find John Swerdslypher (the swordsmith); Thomas Mymersmith (?armoursmith); John Taverner, who is also hostelar, or innkeeper; Christiana Lyttester, who is also a lyster, or dyer; Margaret Scottonwoman is a bruester; Geoffrey Barker, Roger Wright, Henry Tailleour, William Webster, Robert Carter, John Goldsmith, Walter Cooper, Isabella Semister, Stephen Glover, John Bladesmith, William Flessher, Adam Horner, Lawrence Bakester, John Plasterer, Richard Cartwright, Henry Walker, John Raper, Hugh Glover, Henry Sadler, Roger Bower, Edward Barber, Nicholas Sagher (sawyer), Adam Tewel (currier); and so of many others. Names derived from places are equally numerous; thus we have John de York, John de Bellerby, Walter de Ledes, Robert de Wethirby, Richard de Hewik, John de Stodeley, John de Tanfield, Margaret de Nunwykthorne, etc. The female names may be styled elegant—Christiana, Alicia (Alice) common, Elena, Matilda, Agnes (common), Margaret, Isabella, Isolda, Juliana, Anota, Beatrix, Cecilia, Eleanora, Johanna, Sibilla, Emma, Rosa; Elizabeth only occurs thrice; and Mary and Ann not at all; the name Mary was scarcely used at that time, it being considered irreverent to give it. The roll of this obnoxious tax gives us a clear insight into the state of the country at the time it was imposed.

We have now arrived at a period (A.D. 1400) when the events in the history of Ripon are given under the respective years of the wakemen and mayors; henceforward we shall merely pick up fragments of historical matter not given therein, and briefly summarise the more modern history of the city.

The following royal appointment to the office of banner-bearer of St. Wilfrid reads like a parody of the mountain in labour bringing forth a mouse. It bears date November 24th, 1514.

"Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and of Fraunce, and Lord of Ireland: to the most Reverend fader in God, William, Archebischopp of Canterbury, primate of alle England, and of the Apostolic see legate, our chauncellour, greting, We let you wite that in consideracion of the true and faithful service which oure humble servant John Warde hath doon unto us, and during his lif intendeth to doo, we have yeven and graunted unto hym th' office and rowme of baner berer befor Saint Wilfride, now voide by the deceasse of Thomas Edwardes, late having the same, and in other handes and disposicion by reason of the nonage of the lord Nevll oure Warde, which office and rowme apperteigeneth to our said warde by reason of certayn service which he owith to bere and doo by the tenure of his landes, with the wages and fees of fyve poundes by the yere for the exercising of the said rowme, to be had and Percyved by our said servant of the issues, prouffites, and revenues of certayn landes and tenementes within the town and lordship of Rypon, in our Countie of York, like as it hath been hertofor accustomed, with al maner arrerage now remaynyng in the tenantes handes ther.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. i., p. 304.

On January 26th, 1569, Mary Queen of Scotts, on her journey from Bolton Castle, in Wensleydale, to Sheffield Castle, arrived at Ripon, where she stayed one night, and addressed a letter to queen Elizabeth, and departed sometime on the following day for Wetherby. Her retinue consisted of twenty-six persons, among whom were Willie Douglas, through whose means she escaped from Lochleven Castle; Bastian Pages, at whose wedding the queen danced on the night of Darnley's murder; Mary Seaton, her tire-woman, etc. In coming by direct route from Bolton to Ripon, the royal cortege would pass through Middleham, Masham, Tanfield, and North Stainley. An interesting memorial of the queen's passing through Ripon park remains in the pond called "Queen Mary's Dub," near the middle lodge. Since the road by the park lodges is shorter than the present road, we may presume that she came by that way; but by what act the water is associated with her name in her journey to Ripon, where she arrived late in the evening, tradition gives us no information; and it is difficult to conjecture what she could see of it, or do with it, unless it was to get her horse stuck in its mud.—*Mary Queen of Scots in Captivity*, by Jno. Daniel Leader, 1880.—J. W. D.

We give the following letter describing the state of Ripon minster (A.D. 1571-2), and who were its despoilers, in slightly modernised spelling. Letter to Sir Ralph Sadler on the state of the fabric after the "Rising in the North."—William Tankerd, John Norton, Marmaduke Ellerker, gentlemen, by virtue of the Queen's Majesty, Commissioners out of her highness' Court of her Duchy of Lancaster, to us, and others directed, the 17th day of January, in this present xij year of your Majesty's reign, did repair to the Collegiate Church in Ripon, and then and there did call before us Richard Gillow and Christopher

Atkinson, plumbers; William Wood and John Topham, carpenters; Simon Thompson, glazier; and Ranald Grene, smith;—and we, by the advice of the said artificers, did view and survey the decayed places of the said church, and did find the covering of the said church, being of lead, in great decay, in that in the last Rebellion, being in the xij year of your Majesty's reign, that the soldiers of the queen's majesty at the same time being in Ripon, did take certain webs of lead off the gutters of the middle aisle of the said church, for lack whereof the water runneth into the walls of the said church; and also did cut and hack away certain pipes of lead which did convey the water running off the said church from the walls thereof; and that the lead being the covering of the three broches of the said church is in great decay; and we do esteme (estimate) that four fotheres of lead will do no more than repair such places as is in decay now about the said church; and that ropes and other engines for the mending of the same must be bought, which will cost £3 6s. 8d.; decayed timber of three broches of the said church, sawn boards for covering under the said lead, and making of xxij doors, and divers windows about the said church, and barrs for the same, being burned by the said soldiers during their abode in Ripon, as we do esteme will cost £6 13s. 4d.; glass for the mending of the said windows with lead and solder for the same, will cost, as we esteme, £5; locks, keys, and bands of iron, being broken and stolen away by the said soldiers, and newly to be made, will, as we do esteme, cost £6; and we esteme the workmanship of the premises to be to the sum of £26 13s. 4d. And further, we have according to the said commission viewed the said prebend's house of Nunwick and Munketon, and do certify unto this honourable court that there is ten load of slate at the time of this our view upon the said prebend houses, which is worth, to be sold, 30s.; and that there is timber of the said decayed houses, and freestone, meet to be taken down, which is worth, to be sold, £8 10s.—WYLLI' M TANCKARD, JOHN NORTON, M^r MADUKE ELLERKER. To the Ryght Honorable Sr. Rauf Sadler, Knight, Chancellor of the Duche of Lancaster.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. i., pp. 308-9.

The following observations are from a paper on the "History and Constitution of the Liberty of Ripon," read by Professor Stubbs (now Bishop of Oxford), at the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Ripon, July 24th, 1874:—"The Liberty of St. Peter has from time immemorial, that is, in the historical sense, belonged to the Archbishops of York, and only within a very few years has been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The original parish of Ripon was the district which looked to the Minster as its mother church, and as the Minster has a pedigree which brings it down at least to the year 640, which is about the time of Wilfrid's childhood, we may infer, first, that it is one of the most ancient ecclesiastical districts in England; and secondly, that the district which became the parish had a secular unity as ancient, that is, that the twenty-four or twenty-five townships had already some sort of organisation, of which the newly-formed parish was the ecclesiastical equivalent. I take it that there was already a "pagus Riponensis," whether called a shire, a wapentake, or a hundred; if it was not so, I do not see how the district came to have a manorial as well as a parochial unity; for you observe the twenty-six townships are not twenty-six manors, or even limbs of a manor. There is one manorial court for the whole, a manorial court that did not, we may be sure, come into existence when the liberty of the Archbishops was created, but was itself the basis of

that jurisdiction. Here we have only analogy, however, to guide us; as we find that the several townships were represented in the manorial courts by four men and the constable, we may safely infer that the secular constitution of the district was hundredal, whether it had its organisation before or after it came into the Archbishop's hands. I shall not venture to determine the effects of the Danish invasion on the district. Judged by the local nomenclature, they were small, the few *bys* which are found in Riponshire being on the borders of the parish, excepting the little Aismunderby, which may have formed the Danish quarter, or the Danish half of the township of Bondgate, the part of the city south of the river, the name of which may be variously accounted for. The early history of this period is entirely ecclesiastical. We run up at once to the time of Athelstan, who is the traditional founder of the great secular jurisdictions of the archiepiscopate, both at Beverley and at Ripon. The north continued faithful to Athelstan's successors only for a short time. Archbishop Wulfstan, the very man to whom Athelstan probably granted these privileges, threw himself on the Danish side in the wars of Edmund and Edred, and as a result Ripon was desolated—so much so that even the bones of St. Wilfrid are said to have been removed to Canterbury; and, for our purpose, we lose sight of the church and liberty alike until the Conquest, when Archbishop Ealdred, of York, obtained from the Conqueror a full recognition of the rights of his see. This recognition was interpreted in a most liberal manner, and the Liberty of St. Wilfrid emerges from obscurity as a great feudal franchise, the Archbishop's right of jurisdiction being understood by the Norman lawyers to imply that he was the over-lord of the land immediately under the King. The first event that helped to change the ancient relations of the parish and liberty was the foundation of the Collegiate Church, which took place either immediately before or after the Conquest, when the Archbishop set up a collegiate body, endowed with separate prebends, as well as with a common estate. This event involved the separation of the estate of the college from the rest of the archiepiscopal property—a separation which was carried out in the monastic cathedrals, as well as in the secular ones, with great precision, and which was necessitated by the fact that under any other system the clerks of the college would have been only stipendiaries of the bishop. The great prelates of England, and especially the Archbishops, succeeded early in establishing over certain of their manors an authority which excluded the ordinary interference of the royal officers. This was, of course, resented by the crown, and as early as the reign of Henry I., inquests were taken as to the report of the county on the nature of their rights. The result of which inquiry commonly was that the archbishops held their lands as freely as the king held his. . . . The position of the archbishops was confirmed by charters of great length and importance. The last one, granted by George II. to Archbishop Blackburn, is an inspeximus of a charter of Philip and Mary to Archbishop Heath, which again is an inspeximus of one of Henry VII., which rehearses one of Edward IV., which rehearses one of Henry VI., which rehearses a long inspeximus of Edward III., and another of his father; the latter containing copies of Anglo-Saxon charters of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, and Latin ones of Henry I. Stephen, Henry IV., Richard II., Edward III., and Edward I.; quoting also Athelstan's rhyming charter, and every other sort of record."

The history of Ripon may to some extent be regarded as an epitome of the history of

the county, or even of the kingdom, from the Anglo-Saxon period down to the present time. Founded in the stormy birthday of Christianity in the north of England—desolated by the wars of the Danish invaders—slightly renovated, only to be again depopulated by the savage fury of the Norman Conqueror—rising again from its ashes into prosperity, to be again plundered and burnt by the desolating incursions of the Scots—the capital of a small principality, ruled by the Archbishops of York, and the Chapter of its own Collegiate Church—a thriving hive of manufacturing industry from the era of the third Edward to that of the eighth Henry—greatly despoiled and disturbed by the throes of the Reformation, and subsequent risings to restore the ancient faith. Royal charters in abundance, conferring and confirming almost regal powers and privileges, were granted to the Archbishops of York, and the canons of the church of Ripon, over the town and Liberty. At length the turn of the people came, and in 1604 they were incorporated by a charter from King James I., their first semblance of self-government. At this period its staple industry changed from the manufacture of woollen cloth to that of spurs, and the steel and iron-work of horse furniture, in which they attained to great eminence by the beauty and quality of their workmanship. In the same century the citizens saw the royal James pass along their streets in all the pomp and pageantry of royalty; and not long afterwards saw his royal son and successor on the throne, pass through, a captive, guarded by stern puritan warriors;—saw negotiated within their halls the most humiliating treaty to which the dignity of England ever condescended;—saw the armies of cavalier and roundhead, but escaped almost unscathed the dangers of that perilous period;—saw its steel industries decay, and finally pass away to other places. Though slightly agitated by the intrigues of the Jacobite faction, it had no share in their abortive rebellions. Saw the commencement of the formation of turnpike roads—stage coaches and waggons, their beginning and ending—saw its waters rendered navigable, and that mode of transit superseded by the iron road and

"The restless rush and rapid jar
Of the fire-winged and steedless car."

Saw its chartered constitution remodelled; a bishopric formed bearing its name, with its church for a cathedral; and now,

"High-crowned she sits in dawning pale,
The sovereign of the lovely vale."

March 22nd, 1891.

W. G.



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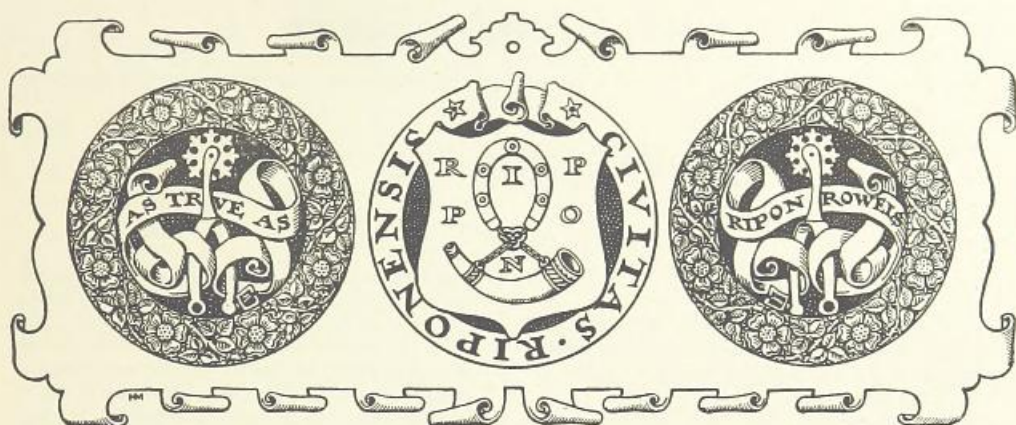
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LIST OF WAKEMEN & MAYORS OF RIPON,

FROM A.D. 1400 TO THE PRESENT TIME.



HE following List of Wakemen and Mayors has been compiled from various sources—from "The Antient and Modern History of the Loyal Town of Rippon," by Tho. Gent, who says he collected his list of "the governours of this happy town" from A.D. 1400 to 1485, from "the most coherent MSS. he could procure;" but he does not inform us what these MSS. were, nor where they were deposited, and they cannot now be found, therefore his history is our only authority for that period. Alderman Theakstone's Chronicle, the oldest document in the possession of the Corporation, is our authority from 1486 to

1608; afterwards the Corporation Registers, Minute Books, and Mayors' Accounts are used.

There is no reason to doubt the general accuracy of the List, as the late Mr. John Richard Walbran, F.S.A., was well acquainted with it, and, as his knowledge of the history and antiquities of Ripon was superior to that of any other person, he would have detected and rectified any errors therein.

The illustrative matter is gathered from various sources,—the volumes published by the Surtees Society: especially the "Testamenta Eboracensia, or Wills Registered at York;" and more particularly those recently published, entitled, "Acts of Chapter of the Collegiate Church of SS. Peter and Wilfrid, Ripon, A.D. 1452 to A.D. 1506;" and the two companion volumes, "Memorials of the Church of SS. Peter and Wilfrid, Ripon;"—the pages of the latter have been to us a fruitful mine of historical facts, and to which we thankfully acknowledge our indebtedness; the "Ripon Tracts," printed by the late Mr. William Harrison, but never published; the unpublished MSS. of the late Mr. Walbran; and for the more modern period, from the county and local newspapers, and other private sources.

THE WAKEMEN OF RIPON.

1400. JAMES PERCIVAL.

A family of this name was resident in Ripon, and Sharow, closely adjacent, in very early times. Roger Percival and his wife paid poll tax in Westgate, in "Villa Rypon," in 1379.

Edon, wife of Robert Percival, of Sharow, by her will, dated March 18th, 1454, gave to the six vicars, six deacons, six thuriblers, and six choristers of Ripon church, 6s. 8d.; to the high altar, 12d.; to the work of the bell tower, 6s. 8d.; and to the maintenance of the north bridge, 12d.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 29.

In 1472, John Percival was bailiff of the Chapter, and collector of small tithes; and after his death, in the above year, his widow, Alianor, farmed the small tithes of Thorpe, paying for the same 4s. yearly. In 1475 she was succeeded in her tenancy by John Percival, at the same rent. The family appears to have been tenants and officers of the Chapter of Ripon for a great number of years.

In 1535, John Percyvall was incumbent of the chantry of St. James, in the collegiate church of Ripon.

The following account, culled from the "Memorials of Ripon" (Fabric Rolls, p. 130), will give an idea of the rate of wages in Ripon at that time. The cost of thatching a house on the Cornhill, belonging to the Chapter of Ripon, in 1400:—5 score travis (threaves), of barley straw, 5s.; 1 man "thekand," 5 days, at 5d., 2s. 1d.; 1 woman serving him for the same time, 1s. 3d.; 1 man tempering clay for "ryggyng" said house, 4d.; Will. Hebden carrying clay for 1 day to the said house, 1s. 5d.; 1 man driving cart with clay, 4d.; drink given to the said men, 3d.

Great dearth of corn.

1401. JOHN LAMB.

In 1485 Thomas Lambe, chaplain, was appointed perpetual curate of the chapel of St. Mary, Clotherholme, vacant by the death of William Dove, the last possessor, on the presentation of Sir Ranulph Pigott, the true patron of the said chantry.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 280.

1402. PETER MILLBE.

1403. WILLIAM NORTON.

1404. THOMAS FOUNTAINS.

Richard Scroope, Archbishop, and the Lord Mowbray beheaded.

Sir Ralph Pigott, knight, by his will, dated June 7th, 1404, directs his body to be buried in the church of St. Peter at Ripon; and gives for wax (candles) to be burnt round his body on the day of his funeral, 6s. He also gives to the six vicars, and all the can-

tarists, deacons, sub-deacons, thuriblers, and choristers ministering in the said church at *placebo*, *dirige*, and *mass*, in their robes, 13s. 4d. (*Test. Ebor.*, vol. I., p. 331, Surtees Soc.) He was probably the son of Galfrid Pigott, by Emma, daughter and heiress of Roger de Ledes. The home of this family was at Clotherholme, near Ripon. They bore for their armour three white pickaxes on a black field. These arms were frequently blazoned in Ripon minster, to which they were great benefactors.

1405. RANDALL BACKHOUSE.

In this Wakeman's year, according to *Clemens Maydestone*, the following incident occurred to King Henry IV., in consequence, as the superstitious then believed, of his having directed the decollation of Archbishop Scroope. After this circumstance the king was riding, says he, towards Ripon, when he was struck with an horrible leprosy, and remained all night at *Hammerton, seven miles distant from York*. After he had retired to rest he was grievously tormented, and called loudly to his chamberlains, who on rising, found him to their astonishment, in darkness—the fire and the lamps, both in the hall and his chamber, being extinguished. Acting either on the supposition that he was poisoned, or as the ordinary treatment for those afflicted with leprosy, they mixed *theriacum* in wine, called vernage, and administered it to the affrighted monarch, who, though he was not amended next morning, would no longer abide in this place of torment, but rode to Ripon, where he remained seven days.—*Walbran's History of Ripon*.

1406. GEOFFREY THORPE.

A family of the name of Thorpe was of good standing in Ripon in early times. William de Thorpe and his wife paid poll tax in 1379, living in "Stanibryggate;" as also did Adam de Thorpe and his wife, dwelling in "Markettsteed." In 1467, Agnes, wife of John Thorpe, was administratrix to the goods of Richard Pigott. Thomas Labray, in his will, 1485, gives to Stephen Thorpe his best "cervicall," some kind of hood or collar. Still earlier than this, in 1331, William de Thorpe was receiver of the archbishop of York, in his manor of Ripon. In 1332 he receives an order from the archbishop to provide sixteen oxen and carriages at Ripon; and also to have the breaches in the fence of the park repaired. In 1337, the archbishop having examined his accounts, amounting to 324*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, and finding the same correct, gave him an acquittance for all time.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. II., p. 108, &c.

1407. JOHN BLOWMAR.

A great frost.

- 1408. JOHN BLACKBURNE.
- 1409. WILLIAM TROWLOPE.
- 1410. PETER SELBY, *Gent.*
- 1411. LAWRENCE PAWL.
- 1412. ADAM GREEN.
- 1413. JAMES HEBDEN, *Gent.*
- 1414. JOHN DAVILL, *Gent.*

It is not improbable that John Davill was the founder of the Maison de Dieu Hospital in St. Agnesgate, Ripon, where the ruined chapel still exists. And its architecture agrees with this period. It was founded for "eight poor folkes, men and women, the which in time past have been of honest behaviour, now in age and poverty continuing their life in prayer and devotion for their helpers and benefactors, having none other worldly goods to their sustentation but reliefe and almes of christian people." A priest was attached to the establishment. "Alsoe there is in the said Massendew two common beds for every true travelling man [or woman?] that hath noe spending, and there he [or she?] may be eased one day and one night in fulfilling of the seaven workes of mercy." The document relating to this Hospital, dated June 6, 1516, is in the possession of the Trustees.

- 1415. JOHN SELBY.
- 1416. RALPH HANLEY.
- 1417. PETER ALLAN.
- 1418. WILLIAM WALBY.
- 1419. THOMAS BROOK, *Gent.*

Between the 3rd of Feb. and the 23rd of March, 1419, died *Wm. Cawood*, Canon of York and Ripon. A copy of an inscription to his memory given by *Gent* in his *History of York*, p. 131, states that he died 30th of May, 1419. *Sed?* this. *Gent* says that he and John Deen, Prebendary of Stanwick (who died in 1435), founded the Chantry of St. James in the Coll. Church of Ripon. Cawood was a Licentiate in Laws, and an eminent diplomatist. According to his will, his books were sold to aid the erection of the Altar Screen in York Minster. He also bequeathed a copy of Cassiodorus super Psalterium to Ripon Church, for the use of its ministers, desiring that it might be chained before the prebendal stalls of Thorpe and Stanwick, for ever.—*Walbran's Ripon; Surtees Soc. Publications*, vol. iv. p. 395.

- 1420. ROWLAND GILL.
- 1421. ADAM MAN, *Gent.*
- 1422. FRANCIS SCROOP, *Gent.*
- 1423. RICHARD HEBDIN, *Gent.*

In 1461, Thomas Birtby was by the Chapter of Ripon admitted administrator to the goods of widow Hebdin, lately come from Boroughbridge. (*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 101). In 1492 the administrators

to the goods of John Hebdin, were Henry and John, his sons, and Isabella, his widow. (*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 268). In 1546 William Hebdin, priest of the Chantry of St. Mary the Virgin in Staynebrig-gate, died, and was succeeded by John Rawling. In his will, dated August 10th, 1546, he says, "Furste, I gyve my saull in to the handes of Allmightie God, and my bodie to be buried in the quere of the said church, and to be brought forthe with the holl queyre, as canonez, chauntre prestes, vicars, and other ministrators ther. Item, I bequeath to Elizabeth Hebdin, my mother, ten shillings and a syde russet gowen." (*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 360). In a valuation of the lands belonging to the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, in 1546, the first item is, "the mancion howse of the said Hospitall, with all the closes belonging thereto, in the tenure of Thomas Staveley and Christopher Hebdin."—*Mem. of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 29.

- 1424. LAURENCE DUNNING.
- 1425. HIEROME BLUNT.
- 1426. ANTHONY DAY & Jⁿ. SNOW.
- 1427. ABRAHAM BELL.
- 1428. JOHN DIGBY, *Gent.*
- 1429. WILLIAM SINGLE.
- 1430. JOHN BLAND.

The earliest mention of this name in connection with Ripon and the neighbourhood, is that of Richard, son of Hugh Bland, of Dishforth, who gave to the abbey of Fountains one oxgang of land with a turbary in that place. He likewise gave some meadow in South Field, with his lands lying between Surholmes and the high road. (*Burton's Mon. Ebor.*, p. 161). In 1546 John Bland held one acre and three roods of land in Ripon field, belonging to the chapter of Ripon, at a yearly rent of 3s. He also held belonging to the chantry of Clothholme one shop in the Market Place, at a yearly rent of 7s.; three acres of meadow in Stainegate, 10s. rent; also a rent of 10s. going forth of two cottages in Horsefair; and another rent of 4s. going forth of two other cottages there. He had also lands belonging to the prebend of Thorpe, for which he paid 5s. 0½d. rent; and a barn in Horsefair at a rent of 7s. per ann. (*Memorials of Ripon*, p. 27, &c.). John Bland, of Ripon, by his will, dated August 22nd, 1568 (proved February 28th, 1570), desires to be buried in the north aisle in the side of the choir of Ripon church. Mentions Richard and Robert Bland, his brother's sons; Christopher Bland, his son; makes Margaret, his wife, sole executrix; and also names Margaret, the wife of Richard Ellerker, his daughter, and Richard Bland, the son of Christopher. (*Prerog. Office*, York, No. 18, p. 95). In 1568 a commission was issued to Christopher Bland, and others, for searching out of images, and other ornaments of idolatry, supposed to be reserved and kept in store, within the town and parish of Ripon, to deface and burn them, &c. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 348). In 1576 Christopher Bland, of Ripon,

gen., had a grant of a rent of 5s. issuing out of lands of Thomas Markenfield, Esq., in the county of York, for the purpose of determining certain estates contained in an indenture between Thomas Markenfield, and Robert Aske, and another. (*Rolls Chapel*, pat. 18 Eliz., p. 3). The will of Christopher Bland, dated August 2, 1590 (proved Sep. 18 same year), he mentions Henry Singleton, his son-in-law, Katherine, his daughter, and makes Richard Bland, his son, sole executor of his will. (*Presq. Office, York*, No. 24, p. 360). This Christopher Bland was a contributor to the fund for resisting the Spanish Armada. In 1585 Richard Bland had a lease of certain lands in Osmonderley, in the county of York, for 21 years.—*Rolls Chapel*, pat. 27 Eliz., p. 3.

1431. WILLIAM BOLKEND.

To enliven the dull array of the names of the Wakemen, let us peep into the household of an ancient Riponer who died in this year. One, too, to whom some interest attaches, because Master William Stowe was "a retainer in the household of the Earl of Northumberland; and the enumeration of his curious and scattered goods and chattels shows that he held some high office in that illustrious family. He had probably witnessed many a Border fray during his sojourn in Northumberland, and had often followed in the wake of the silver crescent." It is from his will, printed in the 30th vol. of the *Surtees Society Publications* (pp. 12-13), that we gather the following particulars. Stowe bequeaths to the fabric of the church of Ripon, 3s. 4d. . . . A chaplain to be paid ("if it can conveniently be done") for celebrating mass for the testator's soul, and for the souls of all the faithful departed at Ripon. . . .

After sundry small bequests—Wm. Stowe bequeaths his cherished badge, the silver crescent, and his livery collar to the Shrine of St. Wilfrid; at that time no doubt glittering with like gifts, in its mysteriously-screened corner, at the east end of the north aisle in Ripon Minster choir. A blue-coloured piece of lace of silk was also given to the high altar of the Blessed Wilfrid, to hang down at the Pyx of the body of Christ. To his son William, all his lands and tenements in the place commonly called Stoweroft, within the town and lordship of Ripon. Residue to his daughter Matilda. The will is dated the 14th of August, 1430, and proved 21st of April, 1431.

1432. PETER BROUGH.

1433. JOHN PULLEY.

1434. RALPH RATCLIFFE.

A great frost.

1435. WILLIAM GELDART.

John Dene, a celebrated Canon of Ripon, died in this year. The preamble to the Will of this ancient Prebendary of Ripon deserves quoting in full:—"In the name of God, Amen. Whilst the body is in the vigour of health, and the mind not inwardly hindered by disease, then a man employs his full faculties, and

more healthily and prudently orders and disposes the settlement of his last wishes; wherein is demanded the reasoning of a calm mind. Hence it is that I, John Dene, Canon of the Coll. Ch. of the B. Peter of Ripon and Prebendary of the Prebend of Stanwick in the same, and rector of a moiety of the Parish Ch. of Linton-in-Craven, in the diocese of York, being sound in mind and body, in performance of things present, and considering that nothing is more certain to a human being than death, and how that nothing is more uncertain than the time of it—and wishing moreover while I have the light to walk in the light—in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I make my will. In the first place—I bequeath my soul to Him, who hath redeemed me by his most precious blood—Also I direct my wretched body to be buried in the choir of the Coll. Ch. of the B. Peter at Ripon, without worldly pomp," &c., &c.

1436. JOHN FAIRBORN.

1437. JNO. BAYNE & W. WM. WILSON.

Thomas Bayn, of Ripon, by his will, dated July 4th, 1502, desires to be buried in the cimiterio of St. Peter and St. Wilfrid at Ripon, gives his best animal as a mortuary; the residue of his goods, after payment of his debts, he gives to his son Ralph and his wife Jane, whom he makes his executors. Witnesses, Thomas Braithwaite, Senr., and Roger Bayn.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 268.

1438. FRANCIS SMITH, *Gent.*

A dearth: bread made of farne rotes (query, fern roots).

1439. THOMAS WATSON.

1440. ALLAN NEWTON.

1441. WILLIAM SNOW.

A FINE OLD MEDIEVAL ROW.—In this Wake-man's year an affray took place between the King's tenants of the Forest of Knaresborough, and the Archbishop of York's toll-collectors, which is here inserted as furnishing some very curious, romantic, and graphic particulars as to the state of society at Ripon and the neighbourhood in the reign of our Sixth Henry. Sir William Plompton was Master-Forester and Constable of the Castle of Knaresborough from 1439 to the close of the reign of King Henry VI. During his tenure of office, a dispute as to the right of the tenants of the Forest of Knaresborough to pay toll at fairs, was made the preliminary to a serious affray with the officers, tenants, and servants of John Kemp, Cardinal and Archbishop of York, on the 5th of May, 1441, in which lives were lost. Some time previous to this affray of the aforesaid 5th of May, the Archbishop had made complaint to the King, in writing, of the riotous behaviour of the Knaresborough Foresters; and had obtained letters under the royal signet, addressed to Sir William Plompton and his officers, straitly charging them, and the inhabitants of the Forest, to keep the

peace towards the Archbishop and his officers and tenants—mainly of his lordship of Ripon. Afterwards the Archbishop exhibited a fresh bill of complaint, from which it appears that Thos. Beckwith, John Fawkes, Wm. Wakefield, John Beckwith of Killinghall, and others of Knaresborough Forest, in all about seven hundred persons, with the consent of Sir Wm. Plompton, and fully armed, assembled on the 22nd of July, 1440, went to Otley fair, and forcibly stopped the Cardinal's Steward and his bailiff from taking toll of any of the men of the said Forest. Many peaceable people attending the fair were, in consequence, obliged to get out of the town as they best could, without transacting business. In the following month (August, 1440), divers outrages were also committed by the "Lads of the Forest," on the person and property of John Walworth, the Cardinal's bailiff of Ripon Lordship, dwelling in Thornton-wood, within the Franchise of Ripon. Of the great affray of the 5th of May, 1441, the accounts of both sides are printed in the *Plompton Correspondence*, Preface, pp. liii. to lxii. The Foresters say that they had "sewed continually unto the King since Michaelmas term was three years," desiring that "the matter of the right of toll might take such end as the law would;" but that the cause had been adjourned from term to term. In the meantime the Archbishop had kept his town of Ripon, at fair times, like a town of war, with hired soldiers, as if it had been a land of war; so that none of the King's Forest tenants durst approach the place to buy or sell, for dread of death. During a late fair time (the April or May fair of A.D. 1441), the Archbishop's officers, by his commandment, "kept the said town of Ripon like a town of war, with souldiers waged thither out of Tindale and Hexhamshire and of other partes nigh unto Scotland, into the number of 200 men of armes, rideing and coming fro the said parts unto Ripon like men of war, with brest plate, vambracs¹ and rerebracs,² greves,³ and quischers, gorgett and salett,⁴ long spears and lancegaves;⁵ and the simplest arrayed of all the said persons had either a gestiment, or a hawburgon, or a thick jack upon him, and either a pricknighate or a sallett upon their heads; and there came out of Beverley, Cawood, and Yorke unto the number of an 100 persons in likewise arraied, save only speares, lancegaies and breast-plate. And the said people, with many other persons of Ripon and Otley, kept the said towne of Ripon like a towne of warr, taking some 6d. a day, and 12d. a day, and bouch⁶ of court, thus waged by Hugh Pakham. And they went *robling*⁷ up the said towne and downe. They

said openly (it was the most continuall language that they had during the said faire). 'Would God there knaves and lads of the Forest would come hider that we might have a faire day upon them;' and other words of great scorne, rebuke and provoking." These 'Robbers' also remained in Ripon a day after the fair, purposely to keep the town clear of the Foresters, and to consult what they should do before they went out of the country; for the 'Marchmen' were ashamed to come so far without striking a blow. So they agreed that they would ride to York—full thirty miles and more out of their way—with their brethren in arms from that city, Cawood, and Beverley; and, on the chance of having a brush with the Foresters, they would go through Boroughbridge, a town of the Lordship of Knaresborough. But some inhabitants of Ripon, friendly to the Knaresborough tenants, informed the Boroughbridge men of the design, who at once sent word to Sir William Plompton. He promptly ordered the bailiff and tenants of the town to see the peace kept for the night, and promised to be with them early in the morning—a promise he duly kept, arriving in Boroughbridge with officers, and twenty-four men, before the sun rose. Sir William found that forty persons—rough 'Boroughbridgers' no doubt—had stolen out of the town in the night-time, and had gone over the river Ure to Thornton-bridge, to lay in wait for and arrest certain villains who had spoiled and 'fairen-foule' with one of the Forester's wives at Ripon, on a recent market day. He, therefore, sent a man on horseback, with a message charging them to return with all haste to Boroughbridge. But the messenger was too late. About half a mile out of the town he saw the soldiers and marchmen riding towards Thornton-bridge, so he sped back to Sir William, who, fearing his forty men would be overcome by numbers, rode with his officers and a force to the place, 'and peaced all that he might, so that wer ne had bene there, had mickle mischief fallen: and the said Sir William, with other officers, saved and kept all that were overcome like to have bene mischieved, and brought them into such ward as they desired.' In the foregoing account the Foresters, evidently, draw the picture as mild as possible on their side. Now let us note what the men of Ripon say. Between the two it is not difficult to pick out the truth. One of the articles (the seventh) gives the following version of the affray:—"Item. The said Raphe Pulleyn, with other of the said misdoers and rioters, in great and notable numbers, by permission, ordinance, and assent of the said Sir William Plompton, Tho. Beckwith, John Fawks, and of the remnant of the said misdoers, arrayed in manner of war and in riotous-wise, the Thursday the iijth day of May last past, att Skitbrigg, lay in wait to beat and to sley the officers, servants, and tenants of the said Cardinall, that had bene att his fair of Ripon, intending upon the good rule and governance thereof, if they had come that way. And semblably the same day was laid att Burghbrig another great and notable fellowship, by thassent as before, to the intent to have beaten and slaine the said officers, servants, and

¹ Armour for the front of the arm.

² Armour for the back of the arm.

³ Armour for the legs.

⁴ Gorgett and Salett—armour to protect over the front and back of head and neck.

⁵ A sort of lance; Blount mentions it as prohibited by statute.

⁶ An allowance of meat and drink to an attendant in the court.

⁷ Creating a stir.

tenants next before rehearsed, if they had come that way. And to thintent that they would not be letted of their said malicious purpose, by any warnings that might have bene given of their said lying there in wait to the said officers, servants, and tenants, wher so was that one William, servant of the said Cardinall of his Citty of York, was past the said towne of Burghbrig toward Ripon nere hand the space of halfe a myle, they doubting least that any warning should have bene given to the said officers, servants, and tenants by the said William, sent fower of their company after him to take him; and so took him, and magre him, brought him againe to their said fellowship att Burghbrig, and there held him in prison att the house of one John Fery unto the morne about ix of the bell. And when so was that the said misdoers were learned by their especialls, or such as were favorable of their said malicious purpose, that the said officers, servants, and tenants of the said Cardinall, had knowledge of their said lying in waite for them, and were disposed therefore to eschew that way, and to take the way to York-ward by Thornton brig, they dressed them to the said Thornton brig, part of them the said night, and parte on Friday on the morne, by the spring of the day, of the which, parte went into the towne of Helperby, a litle fro the said Thornton brig, on the way toward York, by the which Helperby the said officers, servants, and tenants must passe, and their festned a lidyate⁸ in the highway at the towne end of Helperby toward Yorke, with stoks, thorns, and otherwise, to thintent that when the said officers, tenants, and servants came thither, they should be stopped there and incumbred. And when so was that the said officers, servants, and tenants of the said Cardinall, the Friday in the morning, the fift day of May, full early in the morning, were neighing the said Thornton brig, comeing fro Ripon, the said Sir Wm. Plompton with a great and notable fellowship of the said forest and other of their said affinity, the which assembled and gadered the same Friday in the morning att the said Burgh brig, came pricking in a route togader with all the diligence that they could, makinge a great and horrible shoute upon the said officers, servants, and tenants, to thintent to take the said Thornton brig before them, as they so did: the which the said officers, servants, and tenants of the said Cardinall seeing, they, in eschewing of blood shedding and bruises of the King's peace, left their passage by the said brig and took them to a forth, half a mile thence, called Braferton forth, to thintent to pass over their, as they so did, the which the said Sir William Plompton seeing, sewed with his said fellowship upon them and followed them unto the said towne of Helperby where the said Tho. Beckwith, Rauf, and others of their affinity, in great and notable number, assembled, also with the said Sir William and his fellowship following, upon the said officers, servants, and tenants of the said Cardinall.

And when so was that the said officers, servants, and tenants came to the said yate, finding their passage stopped there, they were compelled by the pursuite and the shote of the said misdoers upon them to seek other waies to passe, as they so did, and passed, some by a long straite lane, and some by breaking of an hedge into a feild, upon whom the said misdoers followed, and drove them into a mire more, neerehand the space of half a mile fro the said Helperby, noising and crying, '*Sley the Archbishop's Carles,*' and '*Would God that we had the Archbishop here.*' It was also asserted that the Foresters discharged one thousand arrows or more, by which many of the Cardinal Archbishop's officers', servants', and tenants' horses were slain and wounded. Thos. Hunter, gentleman, and Thos. Rooper, yeoman, were killed after they had yielded themselves prisoners; whilst Christopher Bee had his cheek-bone broken and his teeth knocked down his throat, so that he could never eat or speak properly afterward; Wm. Humberstone had the calf of his leg nearly hacked off; and John Creven, tailor, had his right leg 'neerhand hewn in two,' in so much so that, for the rest of his life, he was perpetually hindered from following his trade, because he could not endure to lay his injured limb under him as his craft required. 'The poor tailor, good Lord' was, indeed, left on the ground for dead; but some good Samaritans from Helperby found him in time, carried him into the town, and refreshed and relieved him. Sixteen other persons were wounded and hurt; and Peres Cawood, Thos. Mayne, and Henry Fox were taken prisoners, and treated as if they had been the King's enemies. To the several charges alledged against him and his Forest Lads, 'Sir William Plompton made answer in denial or explanation.' As no further proceedings appear to have been taken in the matter, it may be presumed that a compromise was effected, and that the right of the Archbishop to the 'denier of toll' was sealed with the blood of his tenants and servants."

1442. JOHN WYTHES; OR WISE.

This family was of Westwick, in the Liberty of Ripon, afterwards of Copgrove. The pedigree of the family given in the Visitation of Yorkshire by Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms, in 1612, states that Roger Withes, of Norfolk, to whom the duchess of Norfolk granted a lease of the manor of Westwick, in Yorkshire, for term of her life, and one hundred years after, where he seated himself. He had one son, John Wythes, of Westwick, who married Ann, daughter of — Parker. Probably this John Wythes was the Wakeman, but as the pedigree is entirely without dates, we cannot speak with certainty. This John had a son, also named John, who is styled of Copgrove. In 1609, William Withes held lands in Sharoe, belonging to the prebend of Nunwick, in the church of Ripon, at the annual rent of 4s. 5½d. At the same time Henry Withes farmed the tithe hay in Hewick, belonging to the prebend of Givendale, at a rent of 6s. 8d. yearly.

1443. ADAM SPENCE.

⁸ Lidgitt is a gate set up at the end of a village or elsewhere to prevent cattle from straying upon arable lands.

1444. LAWRENCE RAWLING.

1445. PETER WEBBY & JNO. FRED'DIE.

Query.—Is Webby a mistake for Wed'by, *i.e.* Wedderby; the other name is no doubt Freebody. Bodi is a Norse word for a messenger; so Freebody is equivalent to "ambassador of peace." Frith is Anglo-Saxon for peace.

1446. THOMAS PORTER.

1447. JOHN STAVELEY, *Gent.*

The family of Staveley has been connected with Ripon from very early times, as will be seen from the following notes, extracted from the "Ripon Chapter Acts," and "Memorials of Ripon," &c.—Roger Staveley was living in Kirkgate, Ripon, in 1463. In 1509, Miles Staveley paid a tithe rent to the Chapter of Ripon of 3s. 4d. In 1516, Miles Staveley and John his son were appointed by Cardinal Wolsey keepers of Ripon Park. Ninian Staveley was appointed keeper of the king's wood there, in 1547. In 1546 Ninian Staveley paid for lands in Stainley belonging to the prebend of Nunwick an annual rent of 18s. 10d., and for lands in Staplethwyke 4s. 9d. In 1554 there occurs a payment from the Chapter to Ninian Staveley, "pro palmis," &c., 2s. 6d. In 1547 the same Ninian paid tithes in Stainley, and in "Northlaith et Leuge," 4s. In 1557 the Chapter receives from Thomas Staveley, *gent.*, for the tithes of corn and hay in Ripon, 20*l.*

[For further notice of this family see *postea*, 1531.]

1448. PETER CUMBERLAND.

A bequest of 40*s.* to the building or repairing of the great bell-tower of Ripon occurs in the will of Thomas Morton, Canon of York, dated the 10th of January, 1448-9.

1449. JENKIN PRATT.

1450. WILLIAM FOX.

1451. RALPH TODD.

William Todd, of Westgate, Ripon, made his will March 7th, 1461, gives for mortuary his best animal; to the fabric of the church of Ripon, 20*s.*; for tithes forgotten, 2*s.*; to the brethren of St. Robert at Knarburgh, 12*d.*; to the brethren of St. Augustine, York, 12*d.*; to the maintenance of the light at St. Mary's, 2*s.*; to the Holyrood Guild, 2*s.*; to one priest, to celebrate mass for himself and all the faithful for one year, six marks.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 101.

1452. LAMBERT JOHNSON.

INVASION OF THE LIBERTY OF ST. WILFRID, AND PENANCE.—On the morrow of the day of St. Laurence in the above year, John Slingsby, Esq., of North Stainley, along with seventeen others, who had been guilty at the same time of invading the Liberty of St. Wilfrid

by force of arms, and in manner of war making an assault upon the household of Sir Ranulph Pigott, after having submitted themselves to the authority of the chapter of Ripon, did penance for their crime in the following manner: walking in procession to the church, with heads bare and naked feet, each man bearing in one hand a burning wax candle half a pound in weight, and in the other a naked sword held upright in the form of a cross, and marching in that manner to the shrine of St. Wilfrid, there deposited their candles and arms, as an oblation to the relics of the saint; after which they received absolution for their crime.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 1.

1453. JOHN STEPHENS.

INVASION OF THE LIBERTY OF ST. WILFRID, AND PUNISHMENT.—On the 12th day of September, in the year 1453, Matilda, wife of Thomas Coke, appeared before the chapter of the Collegiate Church of Ripon, and made complaint against Robert Pood, of York, and John Writhson, late a servant of John Dodgson, that they, within the Liberty of St. Wilfrid, in the meadows between Ripon and Bishopton, near the cross on the king's highway, lay in wait to take her husband, Thomas Coke, prisoner, and there most cruelly beat him with lethal weapons, in such a furious manner, that none of the neighbours durst go to his assistance. After many delays, the culprits appeared before the Chapter, and humbly submitted themselves to judgment and correction. The judgment was that they should, upon oath, acknowledge their crime, abjure their evil ways, and strive to maintain the peace by all the means in their power. And as a penance for their crime, be stripped naked, and with only a loose garment or sheet around them, carrying in one hand their offensive weapon, and in the other a burning wax candle of a pound in weight, walk before the procession on six Lord's days, and finally deposit both candles and clubs, as an offering on the shrine of St. Wilfrid.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 10.

See the second volume of the York Wills (*Surtees Soc. Publications*, p. 164-5), for a copy or abstract of the Will of one Ellen Fulford, of Ripon, dated 20 July, 1453. She gives a gold ring to the Shrine of St. Wilfrid, "cum scriptura de BONE CURE."

1454. WILLIAM PULLEYN, *Gent.*

1455. GEORGE PRATT.

John Alott, vicar of the church of Bossall, gives 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Church of St. Wilfrid at Ripon.—Will proved 15 April, 1455.

1456. RALPH CLAY.

1457. FRANCIS STEEL.

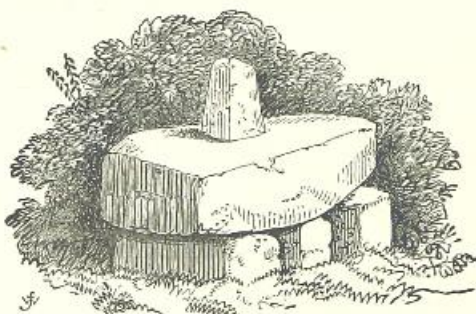
1458. JOHN SPEED.

Elizabeth Browne, of North Stainley, by her will, dated May 1st, 1458, gave her silver girdle to the shrine of St. Wilfrid in the church of Ripon.—*Chapter Acts*, p. 74.

BREACH OF SANCTUARY OATH.—The Sanctuary attached to the church of Ripon is thus described by Mr. J. R. Walbran, in his "Guide to Ripon," 1844:—"By the rhyming charter, which is a curious specimen of English verse as written at the end of the thirteenth century, the valuable privilege of Sanctuary was conceded to the church.

On ilke side ye kyrke a mile
For all ill deedes and ylke agyle,
And within yair kyrke yate,
At ye stan yat grithstone hate;
Within ye kyrke dore and ye quare
Yair have pees for les and mair,
Ilkan of yis stedes sal have pees,
Of Frodmortel and ils deeds
Yat yair don is, &c.

Together with the ordeal of fire and water, freedom from tax and tribute, and other immunities. The boundary of this place of refuge, commensurate with the 'Leuga S. Wilfridi' of Domesday, was marked, at the end of the thirteenth century, by *eight* crosses circumvallating the church, and called *mile crosses*; where, at the latter period, the archbishop of York claimed that his bailiffs had the right to meet the homicide, who should flee thither; and after administering to him the necessary oath, admit him within the privileged jurisdiction. The position of three are only now distinguished. Athelstane's cross was situate on the road between Ripon and Nunwick, by a field still called Athelstane Close. The stump of Archangel cross was lately sunk in the hedge of a lane leading from the navigation bridge to Bondgate; and Sharow cross still remains entire in the highway



from Ripon to that village, in a pleasant and shady nook, where the eye may be still further gratified by a charming prospect of the majestic river winding at the foot of a gentle declivity; and the city and cathedral rising imposingly from the wooded copses beyond. Another nameless cross formerly stood on the further side of Bishopston toll-gate: but whether one of this series I cannot at present ascertain. The grithstool that stood in the church and conferred the last degree of sanctity on its occupant, is now destroyed, and I am unable to say in what part of the choir it stood. This peculiar franchise was sought even after the several statutes of king Henry VIII. had curtailed its

benefits; for I have seen it notified in some chancery proceedings, in 1539, that, after the abduction of the plaintiff's wife, and the robbery of his plate, the culprit had fled to the then insufficient sanctuary of Ripon." (p. 26). The oath to be taken by those fleeing from justice or vengeance, would, doubtless, be similar to that administered at the sanctuary at Beverley, which was also under the jurisdiction of the archbishops of York, and which was as follows:—"The bailiff of the archbishop by whom the oath was administered, was directed to enquire of the refugee, What man he killed, and wherewith, and both their names, and then make him lay his hand upon the book, saying on this wise: "Sir, tak hede on your oth. Ye shal be trew and feythfull to my Lord Archbishop of York, Lord of this towne, to the provost of the same, to the Channons of this Chirch, and all other ministers thereof. Also, ye shal bere gude hert to the Baillie and xij governars of this towne, to all burges and comyners of the same. Also, ye shal bere no poynted wepen, dagger, knyfe, ne none other wepen ayenst the kynges pece. Also, ye shal be reddy at all your power, if ther be any debate or stryf, or other sothan case of fyre within the towne, to help to surcess it. Also, ye shal be reddy at the obite of Kyng Adelstan, at the derige, and the messe, at such tyme as it is done at the warnyng of the belman of the towne, and do your dewte in ryngyng, and for to offer at the messe on the morne. So help you God and theies holy Evangelistes." And then make him kiss the book. All rolls or books recording the names of those who sought refuge here have perished; and it is only from incidental notices in the "Chapter Acts" that we are enabled to speak of them. At a Chapter held on May 12th, 1458, Thomas Plumer, of Bondgate, Robert Morton, alias Harrison, of Westgate, butcher, Henry Johnson, of Bloxumgate, Edward Skaythlok, John Skaythlok, and William Topsham, of Ripon, fugitives or Gyrthmen (Gyrthman was the ordinary English then in use for one who had fled to sanctuary), were called, and it was alleged that they had committed perjury, and ought to suffer canonical punishment for the same. The said Robert and William appeared, and made excuse that they had carried their rods, or banners (for it appears that they were bound to carry a rod, called a *gyrthrod*, wherever they went, during their residence in sanctuary, and that their breach of that rule was the cause of the present prosecution). None of their excuses were admitted; and the president of the chapter, "Magister William le Scrop," as a correction, sentenced them to be beaten with their rods before the procession on the four following days: the feast of Pentecost, Holy Trinity, Corpus Christi, and the Nativity of St. Wilfrid. Afterwards the said Henry appeared, and was sentenced to be beaten once before the procession of Corpus Christi, for his contumacy, and to have four other beatings in the same manner, and at the same times as the above. Edmund, after a threat of excommunication, also appeared, and was ordered to receive three beatings for his contumacy, and four more at the same times as the others. John, being old, and of weak intellect, was pardoned.

(*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 72-3). January 12th, 1468. Nicholas Younger, *gyrthman*, was cited to appear before the Chapter, but did not, and was suspended. In 1471, John Eksmith made a fine of two shillings, to be applied to the fabric of the church, for the carrying of the gyrthrod for the year. In 1481, Richard Cookson and Richard Robinson compounded for carrying the rods for 8s. April 24th, 1505. Andrew Newman, President of the Chapter, it was decreed that, all and singular those charged with homicide and other transgressions, who had fled to the church for bodily safety, should appear before the Chapter on the 28th of April inst., to carry the rods with the banners, on the three Rogation days, and on the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, before the shrine of St. Wilfrid, according to ancient custom, and in accordance with the oath of their admission. Roger Wentworth, gentleman, Edmund Mukeld, William Uckerby and Thomas Brown, were contumacious, and did not appear, therefore they were declared to be suspended. *Ibid.*, p. 135.



1459. RALPH TANKARD.

Richard Bramhow, of Ripon, walker, by his will, dated Sep. 1st, 1459, desires to be buried in the "cimiterio" of the collegiate church of Ripon, gives to the high altar, for forgotten tithes, 2s.; and to the work then in progress on the great tower of St. Wilfrid's church, 6s. 8d.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 84.

William Forster, of Ripon, chaplain, by his will, dated August 12th, 1459, gives to the fabric of the great tower, 10s.; to the guild of the holy cross, at Ripon, for torches, 2s.; also a vestment of the value of 20s.; to William Webster he gives his sword, sal-lits, bow and arrows, and his books of grammar.—*Ibid.*, p. 86.

In the same year Thomas Hardwick, by will, dated 16th December, gives to the guild of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 12d.

An Indulgence of forty days pardon obtained from Wm. Booth, Archbishop of York, on the 4th of February, in this year, to all such as should contribute towards the re-edification, construction, and sustentation of St. Wilfrid's steeple in Ripon Minster. The centre, or "Lantern Tower," as it is generally called, "which at first was so sumptuously built, was then—as well by neglect of workmen that first made it, as by thunder, and frequent storms and tempests

—so much shaken and broken that the greatest part thereof was already fallen, and the rest expected to follow if no speedy remedy was applied." The southern and eastern sides were rebuilt, and the right hand pier for the west side as high as the capitals.—*Walbran's Ripon*, 1844, p. 32; and *Raine's Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, p. 240.

1460. JAMES GLOVER.

William Monkton, of Sharrow, gives to the fabric of his parish church 13s. 4d.; to the fabric of St. Mary of Ripon, 6s. 8d.; and to the Guild of the Holy Cross, 12d. These Guilds must not be confounded with the trade guilds of the 17th century; they were of very old and unknown origin, founded on a religious basis, and had much to do with the celebration of mysteries, and saints' days. Feasting rather than fasting was characteristic of their annual festivals. They had their pageants, plays, and games, to captivate the senses of the beholders. They might also be called the benefit societies of the middle ages, as they gave assistance in distress, aided the poor, sick, and infirm; made good losses sustained by fire, flood, and robbery; and often the members were interred at the cost of the guild. Of these societies Ripon had at least three—that of Corpus Christi, the Holy Cross, and the Holy Trinity. All their records appear to have perished, and it is only from incidental mention in the wills of the brethren that we know of their existence.

William Forset, of Ripon, by his will, dated December 16th, 1460, gave his best horse and saddle as a mortuary; to the six vicars, six deacons, six thurblurs, and six choristers, 6s. 8d.; and to the fabric of the collegiate church of Ripon, 40d.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 94.

1461. PETER ROBINSON.

The wars of the Roses did not sweep across the kingdom without leaving their mark even in the town of Ripon. On the 22nd of April, 1461, a decree was issued by the Chapter of Ripon to sequester the goods of John Savery, of "Neder Skelgatt," who, the public voice of fame declared, was killed in the battle of—. The name of the battle-field is left blank; but there can be little doubt where it was, as the battle of Towton was fought on March 29th, 1461; and that John Savery was one of the "seven and thirty thousand who died for the white and red."—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 97.

1462. JOHN MAJOR.

1463. WILLIAM STAVELEY, *Gent.*

1464. JOHN GRAME.

The name of this wakeman brings in the following perhaps unique method of making a will:—"Memorandum that I, Sir William Thomlynson, of P—, hath resauyd in the day of this present making, that is to say the 26th December, 1529, of Richard Grame, laith the servand off master Thomas Markynfeld, Esquier, 17l. 11s. 3d., before Thomas Hoyde and

Richard Gowtwaite, whome the saide Richard Grame dyd make and ordane hys executors, and dyd charge us of every one of us with the saide some of 17*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* to se hys wyl was treuly fulfilled. And if any of the saide some dyd remayne, this legace and funeral expenses paide, that it schuld be dalt among the pore pepyll."—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 262.

1465. THOMAS HEEDEN, *Gent.*

1466. PETER JENKINS.

The following and other extracts from the Ripon Court Rolls throw some gleams of light on the daily avocations of the "Men of Ripon town," in the latter half of the fifteenth century. A fine of 3*s.* 4*d.* laid on any one who shall put lime-skins in the water in Skellgate. The Inspectors of fish present that Robert Yerebek, 2*d.*, Lawrence Kerby, 2*d.*, John Adamson, 2*d.*, John Coke, 3*d.*, Robert Maghan, 2*d.*, William Founder, 6*d.*, ... Lyndesey, 1*d.*, William Blythe, 2*d.*, William Wodruff, 1*d.*, Robt. Wodruff, 2*d.*, James Fysshier, 2*d.*, sell fish against the form of the statute, and are fined each as above. Six-and-eight-pence fine laid upon any one who should take the street, or other dung, beyond the borough and fields of Ripon. —Notwithstanding this order, in the following year, John Simpson, Thos. Monkton, Wm. Monkton, John Gibson, and John Walton broke the rule, and were mulcted in the mitigated penalty of 1*s.* each. John Carter, Robert Croke, John Tomson, Alice Bramehowe, and other tenants were fined 1*s.* each for forestalling or buying before the ringing of the corn-bell —"ante pulsationem campane vocate Corne bell." —*Court Roll, 5 Edward IV.*

1467. JN. FREBODINE & WM. LEAKE.

Reginald Sele and Edmund Sturkland, of Ripon, tailors, quarrelled, and fought in the church there, during service, on the feast of the translation of St. William the Archbishop. The said Edmund appeared before the Chapter on January 12th, 1468, and affirmed that the said Reginald struck him violently on the head, without any cause or offence given, raising a great bump thereon, and putting him in great personal fear, which he can prove by the testimony of honest men. —*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 130.

On the 26th of May, in this year, the Vicars of the Cathedral were fined 8*d.*, in their Corporate capacity, for permitting stones to remain in a certain place, beyond the time allowed—eight days. —*Court Roll, 6 Edward IV.*

1468. FRANCIS SAUNDERSON.

John Halomshyre, by his will, dated August 1st, 1468, gave for mortuary his best animal; to half the choir assisting at his funeral, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to be expended in ale, bread, and cheese, at his funeral, 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the high altar, for tithes forgotten, 6*d.*; to Archer Bryg, 8*d.*; and to William Lareton, a linnen loom, with all belonging thereto. —*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 133.

Johanna Farrand, for Sabbath-breaking, that is "spynnyng et cardyng," on the feast of St. Matthew, and other times, was ordered by the Chapter to be whipped three times. —*Ibid.*, p. 134.

October 23rd. Memorandum, that the book commonly called *Pupilla Oculi*, open at the page beginning *Ad solos pertinet sacerdotes*, was given to the Collegiate Church of St. Wilfrid of Ripon, to be chained in the north part of the choir, in the stall belonging to the prebend of Monkton, in good memory of Sir William Speton, late vicar choral in the church of St. Mary, Southwell. The chain to be three yards and a half in length. —*Ibid.*, p. 206.

1469. WILLIAM SHIPTON.

1470. THOMAS SNOW.

1471. RANDALL PIGGOT.

1472. JOHN WHAIRE.

1473. RALPH RATCLIFFE.

"Joan, Lady Warde, the widow of Sir Roger Warde, senior, of Givendale, near Ripon, and daughter of Sir Thomas Markenfield, of Markenfield, makes her will on the 14th of November, 1473, which was proved at York on the 20th of March, 1474-5. She describes herself as 'in lecto egritudinis posita,' and she desires to be buried within the Abbey of Esholt. To the fabric of the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Wilfrid at Ripon she gives 20*s.* To the Prioress and Convent of Esholt, to the profit of their establishment, she leaves 20*s.*, and to the nuns she bequeaths 10*s.* To the Abbey of Fountains 20*s.* To the fabric of the church of Kirby-super-Morani 6*s.* 8*d.* To the fabric of the church of Knaresborough 6*s.* 8*d.* She then directs a jewel, called 'an nowche,' of gold, adorned with a precious stone, to be sold, and the money obtained for it to be given to a priest, who shall perform service for her soul, her husband's, and that of her brother Thomas Markenfield. To Christopher Warde, son of Sir Roger Warde, she gives a cup of silver, with a cover, called a 'plane pecc.' For her funeral expenses she lays aside the sum of 10*l.*, and the residue of her estate she leaves to Nicholas and William Warde, her sons." —*Surt. Soc. York, edit. Rev. Jos. Raine, Jun., 1855.* The Arms of Warde of Givendale are carved on the screen, and on the Markenfield tombs in Ripon Cathedral. In the Scrope and Grosvenor Roll, Sir Simon Warde is one of the witnesses, and mentions divers coats of arms, &c., in his house at Givendale.

1474. HIEROME NEWBY.

This year the Liberty of St. Wilfrid was invaded by six armed men, viz., Thomas Winn, yeoman, Askrigg, in Wensleydale, Christopher Winn, his brother, of the same place, Reginald, James, and Edmund Winn, of the parish of Sedburgh, relatives

¹ Oftener spelt *ouche*, a jewel,—a necklace.

of the said Thomas, along with James Winn, another kinsman, of the parish of Askrigg. They were armed with lances, swords, bows and arrows, jacks and sallets, and Welsh bills. The five first named came by way of Norton, Nunwick lane, and the north bridge, James came by way of Pateley Bridge, and joined the others at Hutton. All the actions these armed men performed was to quarrel with and beat William Halmonde, of Hasmonderbie, a liege man of St. Wilfrid. They repented of their folly, and after some hesitation, all came to the chapter-house at Ripon, submitted themselves to correction, and did penance for their crime, on the 15th day of October, 1474.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 171-2.

Two men fined 1s. for washing "lyme-skynes" in the Skell. Wm. Ward has a speralatorium in his garden contrary to the statute. John Westmerland fined 1s. for ordering his wife to put a natebag in the Skell. . . . John, son of Robert Arthington, claims freedom as the next of kin to Dame Elizabeth Arthington, deceased, his grandmother.—*Court Roll*, 13 Edw. IV.

1475. WILLIAM TODD.

1476. PETER WELBY.

On the stone screen that dividēs the Nave from the Choir in Ripon Cathedral, is a shield bearing a merchant's mark interlaced with the initial W. Query, is this the device of either Wakeman Welby or Whaire? They were both living when considerable portions of the church were being reconstructed in the Perpendicular Style. The same initial occurs also on the wood-work.

1477. JOHN FAWCETT.

1478. THOMAS GLEW, *Gent.*

July 1st, 1552, a mortuary oblation of 10½d. was made to the Chapter of Ripon, on the death of Roger Glew, of Crossgate, Ripon; and another of 3d., July 14th, 1553, on the death of widow Glew.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., pp. 294 and 299.

BRIDGE CHAPELS.—At this time (how much earlier we cannot say) chapels existed on three of the principal bridges around Ripon; each one had its own particular saint, and in each of them was placed a box to receive the oblations of devout travellers. In 1478 the oblations were, at the chapel of St. Mary, Bishopton bridge, 10d.; in the box in the chapel of St. Sitha, on Northbrigg, 11s. 1d.; and in that of St. Antony, on Hewick bridge, 10½d. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 253). In 1522 a hermit is mentioned as having taken up his abode in the chapel on Bishopton bridge; and he is mentioned again in 1525, but this time not in a respectful manner; he is called a malefactor, and an enemy of the church; and 3s. 8d. was paid to Cuthbert Hilton and Richard Carlill for expenses and custody of the said hermit, at York, and 12d. for a citation called *coram nomine*. Hence it is evident that the said "hermit" was not a genuine article, approved by the archbishop. He disappears from our field of vision, and does not appear to have had a successor.—*Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 274.

1479. JAMES HEPDEN, *Gent.*

1480. JOHN RIPLEY.

The family of Ripley has taken a lead in the affairs of Ripon for many generations. In 1541, Agnes Ripley held a tenement in "Halhallowgate" belonging to the Chapter of Ripon. April 1st, 1554, a mortuary fee of 6½d. was paid to the chapter of Ripon, on the death of the wife of Ralph Ripley, of "Stanbrygate." In 1531, widow Ripley paid to the chapter of Ripon a free rent of 4s. 5d. Aug. 2, 1554, a mortuary fee of 4d. was paid on the death of Wm. Ripley, of Crossgates, to the chapter of Ripon. In 1583, we have an inventory of all the goods and cattells of Rauf Ripley, late of Ripon, deceased: the first items of which are, "his apperrill, 53s. 4d.; in his purse, 25l. 3s. 4d." (*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 379.) Although a very interesting document, giving a full statement of all the belongings of a substantial Ripon yeoman's residence of that time, it is too long for insertion here. The most noted of the family was Hugh Ripley, the last wakeman and first mayor of Ripon.

Thomas Rotherham, the fifty-fourth Archbishop of York, first installed at York, and then at Ripon.—*Gent.*, p. 141.

1481. PETER BENSON.

1482. JOHN THORNTON.

Nov. 18.—An indulgence for forty days, for the Coll. Church. Same form as 1459.—*York Fabric Rolls*.

In 1377, Adam de Thornton was prebendary in the collegiate church of Ripon. In 1393, John de Thornton held a house in Bondgate, belonging to the Chapter of Ripon, which in the above year was repaired by the said Chapter at the following cost:—To a quarter of lime purchased for the said house, 20d.; carriage of the said lime, and sand, 7½d.; wages of slater pointing on the said house three days, 2s.; and wages of one man serving him the same time, 18d.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 116.

1483. JAMES CUNDAL.

1484. WILLIAM THORPE.

The stalls in the choir of the church of Ripon were strewn or carpeted with pease straw—only in the winter, we presume; and in the above year the chapter paid 3d. for the same; as in 1402-3, they had paid 10d. for rushes with which to strew the floors of the choir and chapter house, instead of ordinary straw, which was commonly used.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., pp. 212, 222, &c.

1485. JOHN NORTON.

The sweating sickness—2 mayors and 6 aldermen died in 8 days.

This was probably the doubly honoured man mentioned in the imperfect will of William Bramhow, in 1498, who says: "I ordain and make Mr. John Norton, Esquire, to be supervisor of this my last will

and testament. And I wyll he hafe for hys labour 40s.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 291.

1552, April 25th. A mortuary oblation was paid to the Chapter of Ripon, on the death of Margaret Norton, daughter of John Norton, gen.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 299.

Margaret Pigott, widow of Sir Geoffrey Pigott, and daughter of William Sewerby, of Sewerby, Esq., by her will, dated Nov. 7th, 1485, amongst a great number of valuable bequests, proceeds thus: "I wyll that my messebuke be gyffyn to the vicarage in Rypon. Also I will that there be gyffyn to every howse of the iiij. orders of freres within Yorke, vjs. viijd., and every house to say for my sawle a trentale of messes. Also I will that there be gyffyn to the werkes of the college kirke of Rypon xiijs. Also I will that there be gyffyn to the reparacon of the north brige xxs. Also I will that there be gyffyn to the bede-house beside the Mawdelayns ijs. iiijd. Also to the Masendewe ijs. iiijd. Also I will that there be byrnyng on herse v serges, ilkoone of a pownde of wax, for the tyme of dyvine service. Also I will that there be vj. olde men standyng there ylkoone holdyng a torche in his hand, and ilkoone of thayme, to have for his labour a white gowne and jd. Also I will that there be distributte and dalte xls. to pore folkes as it may be thoght moost meritory for my sowle, by the discrecion of myne executors." (*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 277-8). An inventory of her goods and the cost of her funeral is given in the Appendix to the same volume.

[The List from 1486 to 1607 is taken from Alderman Theakstone's Chronicle, it being the oldest MS. authority at present forthcoming. From 1608 the Corporation Minute Books are used.]

1486. WILLIAM DE SELBIE.

An order that no one shall catch in the water of Yore any salmon called salmon fry, sive les kepers.¹—*Court Roll*, 1 Henry VII.

1487. ROGER HARMON.

1488. PETER KITCHINMAN.

John Pigott, of Ripon, in the county of York, Esq., by his will, dated March 3rd, 1488, gave towards the maintenance of the bridge called *Northbrig*, 13s. 4d.; to the bridge called *Hewickbrig*, 3s. 4d.; to *Bondgatebrig*, 3s. 4d.; to *Archerbrig*, 3s. 4d.; and to *Esgilbrig*, 20d. He gave four tenements in Annisgate to the brethren of the Guild of the Holy Cross, after the decease of Katherine his wife, in order that they might celebrate masses for the souls of himself and the said Katherine for ever.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 265.

¹ Or kippers, a term applied to salmon after their spawning; hence kippered salmon.

1489. WILLIAM DE BOYTE, *Gent.*

[Boyes, according to T. Gent.]

The choir stalls for the canons, vicars, clerks, and choristers of the Collegiate Church of Ripon were begun in this year.

1490. RENALD STAMTH.

[Reginald Stamworth.—T. Gent.]

An order against the taking of salmon fry; and an order that no one shall fish within the lordship with rawe webbes, or woven-nettes, or hekwasen.²—*Court Roll*, 5 Hen. VII.

1491. CHRISTOPHER BAYLIFFE.

1492. MARMADUKE BURTON.

1493. ROGER STEELE.

[R. Selby.—T. Gent.]

Wheat at 6s. the bushel.

1494. JOHN PEELGRAVE.

The choir of Ripon minster was finished. The wages paid to workmen employed thereon, a record of which has been preserved in the "Fabric Rolls," will be interesting to many persons at the present time. Skilled artizans, such as carpenters, slaters, masons, glaziers, carvers, and plumbers, were paid 6d. a day; their assistants or labourers 4d. Sometimes they had an allowance of ale, about two pints a day, purchased at 1½d. the gallon. Plasterers had 5d. a day, and pavers in the nave of the church 4d. As a rule, workmen were paid 1d. a day more when engaged on new work than when repairing old. In 1453, 15d. was paid for six loads of stones at the quarry; and for carriage to the works 15d. more. A lorrymer was paid 6d. for a day's work repairing the bars of the church windows. William Wright, working a day and a half on the "Clokbel" was only paid 5d. Two hundred slates (slatstane) were purchased of John Frankish for 2s. 4d. In 1493, Richard Ole was paid 5d. a day for collecting tithe calves.—*Fabric Rolls*.

Isabella Gye, by her will, dated Sep. 30th, 1494, desires to be buried in the collegiate church of St. Wilfrid at Ripon, gives to God, St. Wilfrid, and the fabric of the church aforesaid, in perpetual alms, two tenements with gardens, in Agnesgate, situate between a tenement of Sir John Priston, chaplain of the chantry of the Holy Trinity on the west, and the house of the vicar on the east; half an acre of meadow land in Elsay Yngs, and three roods of meadow land adjacent, with all belonging thereto; and to the brethren of the Guild of the Holy Cross at Ripon one Burgage, situate at the corner of two streets, that is to say, Westgate and Blossomgate, with all belonging thereto, immediately after the decease of her husband Christopher Gye.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 261.

² The name of an engine used for taking fish in the Ouse.

1495. ROBERT BACHUS.

A family of this name was long resident in Ripon; and the names on the list of wakenen in 1495 and 1518, written *Bachus*, are merely errors of a careless scribe or transcriber, and ought properly to be Backhouse. Thomas Backhouse, "textor," is mentioned in the "Chapter Acts" in 1456. In 1474, Thomas Backhouse was prebendary of Stanwick, in the collegiate church of Ripon. In 1525, Adam Backhouse was sacristan of Ripon church, and had the care of the clock. June 21st, 1535, William Backhouse, of Ripon, made his will, in which he desires to be buried in the churchyard of St Wilfrid of Ripon, gives to the altar, for tithes forgotten, 8d.; to Hewyk brygh, 12d.; to Thomas Prate, his vicar, 12d.; to *Maisyngdew* St. Anne, 6d.; to *Maisyngdew* St. Mary Magdalene, 6d.; one *par le currall bedes, with j pair of sylver crukes* to my doghter Margaret and hir hares, and if sche die withouth huscho, to remane to my sonnes Thomas and John by evyn porciones.—*Chapter Acts*, p. 359.

1496. NICHOLAS PORTER.

1497. ROBERT HUNTER.

On the 1st of May in this year died Sir Thomas Markenfield of Markenfield, near Ripon, who was High-Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1485. A fine monument—in the late Perpendicular style, on which repose the effigies of himself and his lady, a daughter of Sir John Conyers, of Hornby—stands close to the wall of the north transept in Ripon Minster.

1498. ROBERT LEDES, *Gent.*

A family of distinction of this name was resident in Ripon in very early times. A Walter de Ledes held a dwelling in the market place belonging to the Chapter of the church of Ripon, in 1369. In 1379, Walter de Ledes *marchand*, and his wife, resident in Skellgate, Ripon, paid poll tax, one mark. Thomas de Ledes and his wife, at the same time, living in "Marketstead," paid 2s. In 1407, William de Clynt and William de Ledes founded a chantry at the altar of St. James in the collegiate church of Ripon, to "thentente to pray for the sowles of the founders, and all Christien sowles, and other ententes declared in the first chauntrie, as apperith by foundation dated anno regni regis Henrici iijth. ixno." (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 21). In 1393 the builders of the minster purchased large quantities of the lime used in their new work from Matilda de Ledes; and in the same year she gave to the Chapter the house in which she resided in Kirkgate, after her decease. (*Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 116). May 17th, 1490, William Ledes came into the Chapter-house, Ripon, before Magistro Thomas Backhouse, and then and there acknowledged that he held of the said Chapter, divers lands within the Liberty of Ripon, by the same service as they were held by the Lord Marmyon, and he did fealty, was sworn, and admitted thereto.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 247.

1499. THOMAS GLEWE, *Gent.*

1500. JOHN TOPLIFFE.

A family named Topcliff was settled in Ripon in very early times. In 1380 we find the chapter of Ripon purchasing timber from J. Topclyf for use in the works then being done at the church. In 1424 John Topclyf occupied a tenement on the Cornhill, belonging to the chapter, at a rent of 4s. per annum. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 150). A John Topclyff held a tenement in Priest-lane belonging to the earl of Westmorland, out of which a free rent of 12d. yearly was paid to the chapter.

THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE OF RIPON.—When any industrial occupation has taken root, flourished for a while, decayed, and become a thing of the past, then is the time for the local or domestic historian to gather up the few fragments known concerning it, and put them on record for the information of posterity. This is what the historians of Ripon have not done respecting the woollen industry of their town—they have ignored it as a thing not worthy of their notice. The only writer who has mentioned it was John Leland, the wandering antiquary of Henry the Eighth's time, about the year 1534, and even then it had almost ceased to exist. As more than 350 years have passed away since that time, it may seem almost impossible to retrieve the past. We will, however, say a few words on that subject. It appears like a paradox to state that Ripon at one time stood at the head of the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire—looking at the state of affairs at the present time—yet such was really the case, as will be shown on the clearest evidence.

It is a generally acknowledged fact that the woollen manufacture in England owes a great deal of its prosperity to the wise foresight of king Edward III. As the statute by which he invited foreign manufacturers into his kingdom is not long, we will give it in the words of "Master Justice Rastal," anno 1588.

"All the clothworkers of straunge lands, of whatsoever cuntry they bee, which wil come into England, Irelande, Wales, and Scotland, within the kinge's power, shall come safely & surely, & shal be in the kinge's protection and safe conduct, to dwel in the same landes, choosing where they wil. And to the intent the said clothworkers shall have the greater will to come and dwel here, our Sovereigne Lorde the King wil graunt them franchises as many and such as may suffice them.—An. 11, Ed. III., cap. 5."

It is said that a colony of Flemings invited over by this king settled in Halifax, and established the woollen manufacture there; had this been said of Ripon, it would have been more correct, as it flourished for some time in Ripon before it was known at Halifax. The roll of that most obnoxious tax—the Poll Tax—imposed in the second year of king Richard II., A.D. 1379, gives the name and occupation of every householder, and thus enables us to judge where manufacturies were established and where not. From that roll we find that the following persons in Ripon were engaged in the woollen manufacture in 1379. Isabella Kemster, webster (this name is evidently of foreign origin); Alicia de Bowland, webster; Walter de Ledes, merchant; Christiana Lyttster, lytster (dyer); Richard Webster, webster; Margaret de Ilkton, web-

ster; John de Lynton, mercer; William de Collom, draper (another foreigner); William Knightman, webster; John Hundgate, webster; John Knight, webster; Lankynus de Brabant, textor (this person carries the place from which he emigrated in his name); Robert de Brunhouse, mercer; William Steel, webster; Robert Hundgate, webster; John de Hawkswick, merchant; Thomas Pikhardy, mercer (another foreigner with his country in his name); Walter Lyttster, lister. Here the tax roll ends, showing eighteen families engaged in the woollen trade. At the same time Ripon contained 270 families, and allowing four and a half persons to a family, a population of 1200 souls. Halifax at that time had only 37 families, and not a webster or any one connected with the cloth trade is mentioned amongst them. Bradford had 60 families, and no manufacturers amongst them. Leeds at the same time had 92 families, among whom were a Barker, a Litster, and a Marchand. At that time Ripon paid poll tax 4*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; Leeds 2*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; Bradford 1*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*; Halifax 12*s.* 8*d.* Many wonderful changes have taken place since then. The following names of Ripon manufacturers have been picked out of the "Ripon Chapter Acts," and the "Memorials of Ripon," and who were certainly heads of families. In 1450 Richard Brunhouse, walker, occurs; 1454, John Geynes de Crossgatt, glover; gloves at that time were nearly always made of cloth; 1454, John Morphot, textor; 1460, John Walker de Bondgatt, fuller; 1456, Thomas Bakhouse de Skellgatt, textor; 1457, John Croose, tincter; 1457, Richard Clynt de Kirkegatt, tincter; 1459, John Morphot de Overskelgitt, textor; 1464, William Smith, walker; 1465, Marjorie Claton, capkitter; 1466, Roger Waterworth, textor; 1469, John Malthous, Westgate, sherman. We have no means of ascertaining the names of the cloth-workers after this period; and the spuriars and lorimers have not yet appeared upon the scene.

A certain test of the quantity of cloth manufactured by the different Yorkshire towns is furnished by the accounts of the public Ulnager, whose duty it was to ascertain the quality and quantity of cloth, and if found good and saleable, to stamp with his official seal, and also to levy a duty thereon. Mr. J. Lister, M.A., of Shibden Hall, Halifax, furnished some extracts from these to the "Leeds Mercury" Weekly Supplement, March 16th, 1889, from which we make the following extracts:—

The account of Thomas Trygot, Ulnager for the county of York in 1469-70, is highly interesting. The following are the names of the towns for which the return is made, and the number of cloths manufactured in each of them:—Doncaster, 35 cloths; Barnsley, 88; Wakefield, 244; Halifax, 853½; Leeds, 177; Almondbury, 160; Ripon, 889; Selby, 26½; Pountefret, 106½; total, 2586.

Trygot's successor was Ralph Byrmand. In reading his *computus*, we must remember that it represents two years and a half's business. York.—The account of Ralph Burnand, approver of the subsidy and ulnage of saleable cloths, from the feast of Easter, in the 11 year of the reign of king Edward IV. to the feast of

St. Michael, in the 13th year, that is to say, for two entire years and a half, as below:—

Doncastre.—Of John Tailor and William Wilkes, and the other men of the town of Doncastre, for 45 saleable cloths and a half, sealed there during the time aforesaid, subs. ulnage 16*s.* 8*d.*

Barnsley.—Of Richard Symmys, Christopher Bene, and the other men of the town of Barnsley, for 177 saleable cloths and a half, sealed, &c., 66*s.* 6¾*d.*

Ledes.—Of Henry Rokley, Robert Bene, and the other men of the town of Ledes, for 355 saleable cloths and a half, sealed, &c., 6*l.* 13*s.* 3¾*d.*

Almondbury.—Of John Newell, Thomas Belmond, Lawrence Kay, and the other men of the town of Almondbury, for 320 cloths, sealed, &c., 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Bradford.—Of John Hopton, William Walker, and the other men of the town of Bradford, for 125 cloths and a half, sealed, &c., 47*s.* 0¾*d.*

Selby.—Of Thomas Botler, Anthony Kydalle, and the other men of the town of Selby, for 26 cloths and a half, sealed, &c., 9*s.* 9¾*d.*

Kyngeston-on-Hull.—Of Nicholas Eles, Thomas Bure, and the other men of Hulle, for 295 saleable cloths, sealed, &c., 110*s.* 8¾*d.*

Pountefret.—Of Ch. Buttler, Laurence Bene, and the other men of the town of Pountfret, for 108 cloths and a half, sealed, &c., 40*s.* 7¾*d.*

Wakefield.—Of John Hodgeson, William —, and the other men of the town of Wakefield, for 161 saleable cloths, sealed, &c., 60*s.* 4¾*d.*

Rypon.—Of John Glassyn, Richard Frankyshe, and the other men of the town of Rypon, for 1897 saleable cloths, sealed, &c., 36*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.*

Halifax.—Of Nicholas Bemd, John Handesworth, and the other men of the town of Halifax, for 1518 saleable cloths, sealed, &c., 28*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*

Thus it will be seen that Ripon holds the first place with 1897 cloths, and Halifax the second with 1518½ cloths.

In the next *computus* for two years, Halifax has overtaken Ripon, and stands at the head of the list with 1438½ cloths, and a payment to the subsidy of 24*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Ripon comes next, with 1386 cloths, and a payment of 23*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

The next account covers a period of two whole years and a quarter and 84 days—from Michaelmas, in the 15th of Edward IV., to Easter, falling on the 22nd of March, in the 18th year of the same king, A.D. 1479. Halifax holds its superiority, with a total of 1493½ cloths; and Ripon stands second with 1385½ cloths.

We have not the materials to describe the decline and fall of this trade, and must be content to give its final knell in the words of old Leland, about 1534:—"There hath bene, hard on the further ripe of Skelle, a great number of Tainters for Woollen Clothes wont to be made in the Town of Ripon; But now idelnes is sore increased in the Town, and Clothe making almost decayed."

Divers attempts were made to revive the manufacturing industry in Ripon. On November 3rd, 1629, the mayor and corporation of the town petitioned the archbishop of York, praying "that his Grace will be

pleased to cause a fulling milne to be erected at Ripon; their trades to be set up for making bone lace; working Manchester waire; for making course woollen clothe." (See *postea*, 1629). Again, William Richardson, Esq., M.D., by a codicil to his will, dated July 29th, 1782, as an encouragement to establish a woollen or linen manufactory in the town of Ripon, and the neighbourhood, gave and bequeathed the 300*l.* advanced by him on the credit of the Ripon Navigation, together with all arrears of interest which might be due thereon, at his decease, unto the mayor and aldermen of Ripon, for the time being, upon trust, that the yearly profits should, in the first place, be applied towards making good the following premiums: one of 5*l.* 5*s.* for the best piece of woollen or linen goods (whichever the mayor and aldermen for the time being, or a majority of them, should judge most proper to be encouraged), manufactured in the town of Ripon, or within three statute miles thereof; and one of 3*l.* 3*s.* for the second best piece manufactured within the said district, to be determined at the mayor's summer feast, by the mayor and aldermen then present, or a majority of them, or by such proper persons as they should appoint, provided nevertheless that no person who should gain the first premium, should have any claim to the second; nor should either of the premiums be given to the same person more than twice. And in case the yearly profits arising from the said 300*l.* should exceed the 8*l.* 8*s.* assigned to the premiums above mentioned, the mayor for the time being should distribute the overplus amongst such poor housekeepers in Ripon as should have no relief from the town. The last of these premiums was paid in October, 1836; when the first was awarded to George Horner for Web, the second to his son George Horner. After the introduction of the factory system, an attempt was made to utilize the water-power in the neighbourhood of Ripon, by building mills for the spinning of flax, at Winksley in 1791, and at Bishopton in 1792, on the Laver, and at Mickley on the Ure, all within a few miles of Ripon. They appeared in a flourishing condition for awhile; but when the steam engine came into active operation as a motive power in the factory and on the railroad, the competition became keen; our local manufactories lingered for awhile, but at length were obliged to cease; and both the woollen and linen industries fled to the land of iron and coal, from which it is not likely they will ever return.

1501. MICHAEL CASSON.

Dec. 12th, 1557, a mortuary oblation of 5*s.* for Isabella Casson, widow, was paid to the chapter. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 321). In 1558 a similar fee of 3*s.* was paid to the chapter for the burial of Elizabeth Casson, widow, in the church. (*Ibid.*, p. 328). In 1547, Thomas Casson held a little close in Priest-lane belonging to the chapter, at a rent of 16*s.* per annum; also a barn in the same, at a rent of 4*s.* per annum.—*Ibid.*, p. 77.

1502. JOHN HOLLMACHINE.

In this year, the 6th day of February, did the

Chapter of the Church of Ripon make Statutes for repairing the same, being in great decay and ruin.

About this time, images of the following saints, with oblation boxes attached to them, existed in Ripon church and the chapels within the parish:—Saint Anthony near the east door of the choir, and also on Hewick bridge; St. Bridget, the Holy Cross near the organ; St. Eleggus, St. George, Henry late king of England, St. Leodegarius, St. Mary of Pity, St. Mary the Virgin, and also on Bishopton bridge, St. Ninian, St. Sacrament, St. Sitha in the nave and also on the north bridge. Holy Trinity, Holy Trinity in the nave, Holy Trinity and St. Leo in the nave, St. Roche near the Holy Trinity, St. Wilfrid near the door of the church, in the nave, near the east door, at the foot of the crucifix, on the south side of the tomb of St. Wilfrid, on the north side of the same tomb, in St. Wilfrid's Needle or the *Cruddes*, at the head of St. Wilfrid, and at the feet of the same saint, and the red chest near the feet of the same saint, in the nave, at the altar of St. William in the churchyard, in the chapel near the door of the choir, and in the chapels of Aldfield, Cluthurum, Givendale, Hewick, Skelton, Hutton, Markington, Thornton, Markenfield, Monkton, Sawley, Westwick, and Studley Roger. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii.) These boxes or pixidæ did not all alike receive the attention and pence of the devout. In 1472 all the boxes yielded 53*s.* 10*d.*, and were found in the following ones:—In that before the image of Pity in the nave of the church 15*d.*, at the foot of the crucifix 2*s.* 10*d.*, before the image of St. Wilfrid 1½*d.*, on the north of that saint's tomb 23½*d.*, on the east 6½*d.*, St. Mary the Virgin 11*d.*, St. Trinity and St. Leo 7*d.*, St. Wilfrid's Needle 6*s.* 10½*d.*, St. Sitha in the church 2*s.* 7*d.*, on the north bridge 26*s.* 6*d.*, on Bishopton bridge and Hewick bridge 5*s.* 3*d.* (*Ibid.*, p. 245). These images sometimes required cleaning, and on July 26th, 1520, Christopher Carver was paid for "carvyng and clen-syng ymages per iij. dies 18*d.*." Ralph Turret employed at the same work three days 18*d.*. Ralph Carver for three days 12*d.*. (*Ibid.*, p. 203). In 1402 a new Judas was made, but he was not a costly article, as only 3*s.* 4*d.* was paid for him, and he was only for use three days in Easter week. (*Ibid.*, p. 212). On the Reformation these images were removed and hidden away in vaults and secret places. In 1567 a Visitation Book of Archbishop Young states:—"Ther is in a howse within a wawte of the said church yet remaininge reserved vj. great tables of alabaster full of imageis, and xlix. bookes, some Antiphoners, and suche bookes as ar condemned by publique auctoritie." (*Ibid.*, 344). Amongst other sources of the church's revenues was the tithe of mills:—In 1547 they received for the mill at Hutton in the tenure of Christopher Mallory, for tithe, 2*s.*; for the mill at Studley in the tenure of John Richmond, 20*d.*; for that at Winksley in the tenure of Bartholomew Thyrceld, 20*d.*; for that of Aldfield in the tenure of Christopher Smith, 20*d.*; for that of Markington in the tenure of Robert Walworth, 20*d.*; and for that of Givendale in the tenure of George Watson, 20*d.*. How many of these

mills are existing and paying tithe at present? (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 39). The chapter also received tithes from wood and underwood cut in the under-written places in the year 1511:—Burton Wood 5s. 2d.; Skellfall 16d.; Lady Oaks 13s. 4d.; Granelley, 6d.; Clotherom, Thedall, Scroggscogh, Dunshe, otherwise Hutton Park, Kendalbank, Cunyng Pitts, Hanlegares, Barskell, John Norton's wood in Nunwick, Slennyngforth wood, Ingarthorpe, Markyngton, Gyvendale, Mulwath, Wynksley, Prestewood near Pykendale, Hesylhede, Ladyfall, wood of John Kendall, Tanfield Lafnde, Dalbanke, Burton, Mappilhede, Maltus Sprynge, Laver Bank, Potterflatt, Holynhedd, Greynbank, Keldane, Gylterscroft, Aldfeld Wood, Catton-bankes, Markenfeld Park, Riso horse close, and Stubbyng. Sum. 20s. 4d. (*Ibid*, p. 269). The following fees cannot be called extravagant. 1401-2. Received 12s. for 36 weddings at 4d. each; 2s. 6d. for 60 baptisms of children at ½d. each; and 5s. 1½d. for six score and three churchings of women after childbirth, at ½d. each. (*Ibid*, p. 207). The following year's account shows 31 weddings 10s. 4d.; 72 baptisms 3s.; 126 churchings 5s. 3d. The great festival of Easter, when all the parishioners from all the chapelries and townships in the parish assembled together to receive the holy communion at the mother church, would be a scene worthy of the descriptive pen of even Chaucer himself. In 1401 the chapter provided for this rustic multitude as follows:—Three bushels of wheat purchased for the Lord's Supper for all the parishioners at Easter, 4s. 9d. at 19d. a bushel; the wages of two clerks baking the same into bread, 2s.; their maintenance per day, 2d.; to drink for the said clerks, 2d.; to fuel for baking the said bread, 14d.; and for 46 gallons of ale for the said festival 5s. 9d., at 1½d. the gallon; one pound of sugar 22d.; three quarters of a pound of ginger 16d.; two ounces of cloves 12d.; two ounces of mace 12d.; one pound of *dragge* 5d.; half a pound of sugarplat 12d.; and two ounces of gingerumfet and annes 6d.; two gallons and a half of wine 20d., at 8d. the gallon; in cups for the said festival 6d.; and in 3½ gallons of wine for the communion of all the parishioners, 2s. 4d., at 8d. the gallon. The cups were of white wood, used by the canons and ministers in the choir; and the last mentioned quantity of wine was to mix with water for the parishioners after the communion.—*Ibid*. p. 208.

1503. RICHARD GOLDSBROUGH, *Gent*.

In 1546 a payment of 4s. 10d. was paid by "theires of Goldsbrugh" to the prebendary of Skelton in the church of Ripon. At the same time the heirs of Robert Goldsbrugh paid 1d. yearly free rent for half an acre of land in Nunwick-thornes to the same chapter. In 1609 the heirs of Goldsbrugh are stated to have paid 4s. 10d. per annum to the prebendary of Givendale. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii.) Richard is a frequently recurring name in the pedigree of Goldsborough. If this wakeman was one of the family—and the addition of *Gent*. to his name makes it very probable that he was—the Richard Golds-

borough, who married Anne, daughter of Sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, knight, and who was living about this time, was most probably the man. In the roll of the Tenth, imposed in 1474, when king Edward IV. was about to invade France, Richard Goldsborough was assessed for property in Bondgate, juxta Ripon, in Westgate, Crossgate, Over Skelgate, and All-Hallowgate, all in Ripon.

William Rayner, chaplain, by his will, dated Oct. 20th, 1503, desires to be buried in the church of St. Wilfrid of Ripon, at the foot of the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, gives for mortuary his best gown, and for a marble tablet for the altar of St. Mary, 13s. 4d.; to William Rayner, chaplain, 40s., to celebrate mass for the souls of himself and his parents every day for ten years; to the fabric of the church of St. Wilfrid of Ripon, 100s.; and to the church of Kirkby Malzeard, 100s.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 304.

1504. JOHN SHEAREWOD.

Sherwood is an honourable name in the annals of Ripon church. The chantry of St. John the Evangelist and St. John the Baptist was founded by John Sherwood, in 1464, "to thentente to pray for the soule of the founder, and all Christien sowles." (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 30). In 1466 John Sherwood was appointed to the prebend of Thorp, in the Collegiate Church of Ripon; and from the many entries of his name in the books, he evidently took an active part in the business of the chapter. He was, however, destined for higher promotion; in 1465 he became archdeacon of Richmond; and in 1485 was promoted to the see of Durham. Leland praised his learning, and particularly mentioned his proficiency in poetry. He resided much at Rome, as the English advocate. He died January 12th, 1493-4, and was buried in the English college at Rome.

John Herryson, fuller, in Horsefair, Ripon, made his will, dated Feb. 19th, 1504, in which he desires his body to be buried within the collegiate church of St. Wilfrid, at Ripon, gives for mortuary his best animal, and for tithes forgotten, 3s. 4d. He also gives to God, St. Wilfrid, and the fabric of the church of Ripon, after the decease of Margaret his wife, two cottages, with all belonging thereto, situate in Horsefair, otherwise "horsgaistreyt," in Ripon.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 321.

1505. JOHN BOWLANDE.

A fine of 6s. 8d. is laid on any one who shall henceforth forestall or regrate any goods brought to the market or town of Ripon. Ordered also, that no one shall keep any dunghill, wood, lime, stones, &c., beyond 8 days, in any street within Ripon; or shall cast any offensive matter into the water of Skell, on the forfeiture of 3s. 4d. to the Lord of the Manor, for each offence.—*October 14th, 1505*.

At the Borough Court of the Archbishop of York, held on the 15th of February, 1505, Thomas Batty, Chaplain of the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin, founded and erected above the Chapter House of the Collegiate Church of Ripon, paid a fine of 1s. 4d. to

the lord, on the acquisition of four burgages in Ripon for the said Chantry; and the privilege of buying and selling within the town belonging to a burgess.—*Court Roll, 21 Henry VII.*

In 1458, William de Bowland cited "Thomas Regungay de Newrau" before the chapter of Ripon for breach of faith in not paying to him 7s. 2d. according to promise. (*Chapter Acts*, p. 67). In 1460 Sir William Bowland was chamberlain of the chapter of the collegiate church of Ripon. (*Ibid.*, p. 93). In 1547, Humphrey Bowland was one of the valuers of the property belonging to the chantries in the church of Ripon.

In this year John Hawkins, canon and prebendary of Monkton, in the church of Ripon, laid claim to the custody of the head of St. Wilfrid enshrined in the said church. This claim was disputed by the chapter, and the question was referred for decision to the archbishop of York. This was the most precious relic possessed by the church of Ripon, and was probably kept in a case adorned with gold and jewels. The receipts from the faithful at the head of St. Wilfrid are often mentioned in the accounts of the treasurer of the chapter.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 307.

Geoffrey Scharroke, cordwainer, of Ripon, made his will, dated January 23rd, 1505, in which he desires to be buried within the collegiate church of St. Wilfrid at Ripon, before the image of the same saint, gives for his mortuary a gown; to the fabric of the church of Ripon, 4*l.*; an altar cloth for the altar of St. Andrew, of the value of 12*s.*; to Hewick bridge, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the North bridge, 3*s.* 4*d.*; and 4*s.* to be expended in lights by the master of the cordwainers.—*Ibid.*, p. 306.

1506. STEPHEN THORPE & WILLIAM MIDDLETON.

This year there was a plague in Ripon, in consequence of which the works on the church were interrupted, as workmen would not come, or abide in the town for fear of the pestilence.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 312.

1507. HUGH STICKBUCK & ROBERT KETTLEWELL.

Robert Kettlewell was chosen on 15th October, 1505, along with John Middleton, Supervisors or Inspectors of the course of the water of *Netherskell*, for the conservation of the purity of the same. John Middleton was Wakeman in 1517; and he, or another of the same name, in 1540.

John Kendale, by his will, dated April 5th, 1478, gives to his godson, John Ketellwell, 12*d.*, and further, he gives to the said John, "unam ruscum apium," or hive of bees. (*Chapter Acts*, p. 177). In the inventory of the goods, etc., of Ralph Ripley, made in 1583, among "dettes that he did owe," is one to Jane Kettlewell, "for meate and drinke, xxx*s.*" And also to her for meate for men leading tythe corne from Copte Hewick, 6*s.* 8*d.* (*Ibid.*, p. 379). May 10th, 1490, William Kettlewell came in his own pro-

per person into the Chapter House, before the president and commissioner, Sir John Haddesley, and others, and there acknowledged that he held of the said chapter divers lands and tenements within the Liberty of Ripon, which lately were held by John Porter, son and heir of Thomas Porter, lately deceased, by the same service as the chapter held them of the Lords de Marmyon, and he was sworn, and admitted to the same lands and tenements. (*Chapter Acts*, p. 248). In 1503 the sum of 3*s.* 4*d.* was paid by the executors of the wife of Robert Kettlewell, for license to bury her body in the church of Ripon.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 168.

John Mawer, of Ripon, made his will, dated 18 May, 1507, in which he desires to be buried in the "Kirkegarte of Seynt Wilfride. I give for my mortuary my beste beaste. Also to the kirkewarke ii*ij**s.* ii*ij**d.* Also to the hye awter x*ij**d.*"—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 325.

1508. JN. BELLGATT & JOHN PANSICKS. [*Th. Gent* says G. Bellgatt.]

1509. ROGER DE NUNWICKE, *Gent.*, & WILLM. STEELE. [*Tho. Gent* erroneously prints the name Selby.] "Roger" in *Theakstone's MS. Chron.*—but query "Robert."

This wakeman was almost certainly one of the family of Nunwick, of Nunwick, near Ripon, and which was of considerable note in very early times. In 1308 Robert de Nunwicke and Simon Ward were appointed by the archbishop of York justices of assize in the Liberty of Ripon. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 62). In *Nomina Villarum* 9th Edward II., Rogerus de Nunewyke was lord of Nunwick. Alianora, daughter of Simon de Nunwick, with the consent of Jharum de Sinderby, her man, gave to the monastery of Fountains half an oxgang of land, with the medeity of a toft and croft, A.D. 1237. Adam, son of Simon de Nunwick, confirmed the same. Rauf de Nunwick confirmed the gift of Robert de Ridale, to the monks of Fountains Abbey, of land in Melmerby. Robert de Nunwick gave to the said monastery two oxgangs of land in Nunwick. (*Burton's Mon. Etor.*) Sir Thomas Nunwyke, commonly called the great forester of Nunwick, was also of this family, whose daughter Alice married Adam Conyers, *alias* Norton; and whose son, Sir Richard Norton, by deed of feoffment, dated April 24th, 1423, became possessed of half the manor of Nunwick. Sir John Conyers, *alias* Norton, in 1520, was seised *inter alia* of half the the manor of Nunwick, as was also his son and heir John Conyers, *alias* Norton, who died in 1556. Katherine, daughter and coheir of Ralph Nunwick, of Nunwick, married Sir William Mallory, of Hutton Conyers, and thus the ancient inheritance of the Nunwicks passed into the hands of the lords of Hutton and Studley.

Steele is a well-known name in the social history of

Ripon. It occurs in the poll tax roll, 1379, when Wm. Steel and his wife paid 6d. Their home was in "Stanibryggate," and Wm. was a *webster*, then one of the most prosperous callings in Ripon. We also find them resident at Skelton, North Stainley, Ingerthorpe, and Haddockstones, in very early times. Thomas Stele, of Skelton, by his nuncupative will, dated June 16th, 1462, gives to the chaplain of the chapel of Skelton, all the wheat growing upon a rood of his land there; to the altar, for tithes and oblations forgotten, 18d.; for vigils, 7d.; and for wax to be burned about his body, 11d.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 103.

Notes from the Court Roll of this year.—John Kettlewell, John Wright, Thomas Ripley, Thomas Berkere, and John Shawe, glover, were fined 4d. each, for that they did cast and wash skins and hides in the water of Skell. At the same time a by-law was renewed to prevent the casting or washing of any beast-bags, entrails, or skins or hides, within the water of Skell or near it, by which the said water may be defiled; under pain of 20d. Two men were also fined for having led dung, in waggons drawn by oxen, through that part of the Skell between Walk-mill and By-mill. A fine also laid on those who did not remove wood, dung-heaps, stones, or other obstructions in water-courses, for the preservation and custody of the water of Skell.

1510. JOHN COOKE, *Gent.*

The name of Cooke is of frequent occurrence in the early history of Ripon church. In 1453, as already related, Robert Tood and John Writhson were punished by the chapter of Ripon for an assault on Thos. Coke, in the meadow between Ripon and Bishop-ton. In 1497, Mr. William Cooke was prebendary of Thorp, in the collegiate church of Ripon. A William Cooke, of Ripon, chaplain, is mentioned in the "Plumpton Correspondence," cxxxi. He had been deputed by Sir John Rocliffe to present one Stephen Clarkson to the chantry of the Holy Trinity, in the church of Ripon.

1511. WM. BATTY & WM. CARVER.

John Carver appears in the "Ripon Chapter Acts" (p. 186) in 1478, as citing John Exsmith for a breach of faith in not paying him 6s. according to promise. In 1520 William, Christopher, and Ralph Carver were employed in providing materials for the work then carrying on at Ripon minster. They were also *carvers* in reality as well as in name; and several sums of money are entered as having been paid to them, in the fabric rolls of that period.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 200, &c.

The will of John Preston, chaplain, dated April 8th, 1508, reads thus:—"I, sur John Preston, preyste, beyng myghty and hole of memorie, ordenyth and makith my testament and last woll in this forme folowynge. Fyrste. I yeve and witt my saull to Gode Almyghtie, our Lady Seynte Marie, and to all the saintes of heven, and my bodye to be buried within

the newwarke of the college church of Ripon. Also, I witt for my mortuarie my horse and harnesse as is accustomed. Also, I witt unto the church warkez xs. Also, I witt unto Richard my brother, my beste gowne. Also, I witt to Thomas my brother, my secundarie gowne, beyng sondre, with the lye-nynge thereto belongynge. Also, I witt unto Roger, my brother, a nother gowne. Also I witt unto Agnes Battye, a shorth gowne, a coverlett, v pece of powder vessall, with a silver spone. Also, I witt unto Margaret Battye a shorte gowne, a coverlet, v pece of powder vessall, with a silver spone. Also, I witt unto Jennett Monketon a coverlett. Also I woll my portwse be feste with a chyen, within the closett, belongynge unto my chawnetre, and ther it to serve als longe as itt indurith, boith to the preystes in the said chawntrey, and also to strangers. Also to Raufe Battye, a par of sylver agglettes, gilted." (*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 329-30). In 1546, John Batty held the whole estate of the chantry of St. Andrew in the collegiate church of Ripon, at an annual rent of 105s. 10d. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 19). In 1547, Richard Batty held to farm from the chapter of Ripon, one close in "le Horsefayre," at a yearly rent of 20s. (*Ibid.*, p. 77). In 1540, Lionel Batty was cantarist of Grantley, in the Ladyloft, Ripon. April 24th, 1553, a mortuary fee was paid to the chapter for Nicholas Batty, chaplain.

1512. ROBERT HOLLME & WM. WILSON.

In 1459, "Thomas Holme de Westgatt," Ripon, was cited before the chapter by the wife of William Plane, in a testamentary case, when he cleared himself to the satisfaction of the said chapter. In 1523, Thomas Holme was chaplain of the chantry of St. John the Baptist, at Hutton.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 278.

In 1506-7, the administrator to the goods of Wm. Wilson of Ripon, was Sir Wm. Wilson, his son. (*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 329). In 1502, John and Christopher Wilson were executors of the will of their father, Stephen Wilson. (*Ibid.*, p. 268). In 1535, William Wilson was incumbent of the chantry of St. Andrew the Apostle, in the collegiate church of Ripon.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 6.

1513. SIMON PLOWMAN.

[Blowmand.—*T. Gent.*]

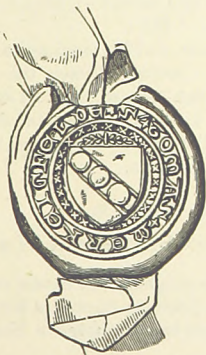
In this year, while the king was in the wars in France, the king of Scotts, contrary to his oath, invaded this land, but, by the diligence of the queen and manhood of the earl of Surrey, the English had the victory at Flodden Field, and Scottish king was slain. ("Chronicle," circa 1724). The old ballad of Flodden Field gives us more information as to who took part in this contest from our neighbourhood.

"Next went Sir Ninian Markenville,
In armour coat of cunning work."

This well-appointed warrior was from Markenfield Hall, in the immediate vicinity of Ripon. Again:—

"Lords Lumley next and Latimer,
 Were equal matched with all their power,
 With whom was next their neighbour near,
 Lord Conyers stout and stiff in stour.
 With many a gentleman and squire
 From Rippon, Ripley, and Rydale.
 With them marched forth all Massamshire,
 With Nosterfield and Netherdale.
 With tillmen tough in harness store,
 Who turned the furrows of Mittan-field,
 With billmen bold from Blackamoore,
 Most warlike wights these lords did wield."

Sir Thomas Markenfield, in his will, dated April 8, 1497, desires "to be beried afore the awter of Seynt Androwe in the monastery of Seynt Wilfride in Ripon, emonge the beriall of myn auncetors. I bewith to the church of Rypon my beste horse, with bridell, sadill and oder apparell in the name of my mortuary cors-presand. I will that an able prest be hired and waged for vij yers to say messe at the said awter of Saynt Androwe, and to synge and mynistrer other Dyvyne service in the said monastery, for the saules of me and Alianor late my wiffe. To the high awter in the colege church of Ripon, for my tethis and oblations forgotten and withdrawen, xxs. To the church-warke of the said colege vjs. viijd. To the abbot and convent of Fontance, to synge placebo and oon messe of requiem for my solle and Alianor my wiffe, xls. To the freares of the ordre of Saynt Fruances, in Yorke, in likewise vjs. viijd.; and to the other thre howses of frears in Yorke, and the howse of frears in Richmonde, to ych, in likewise vs. To the mynister and his breder of the monastery of Saynt Robert of Knaresburgh, in like wise, xs. To the prioress and convent of Arden, wher I am founder, to pray for me and the said Alianor, xs. To John Markynfeld, my broder, oon horse sorel, trotting, and v marke. To Nynyan Markynfeld, my son and heyre, my hustillmentes and utensilis of howsold, that is to wit, all my hanginges, bedynges, pottes, pannys, ledez, napre, pewder dishes, doblers, ewers, lavers, bordes, cheyers, formes, stoles, spittes, tubbes, and stepefates.—*Test. Ebor.*, vol. iv., p. 124-5. In the north transept of Ripon minster, on a fine altar-tomb, rest the figures of Sir Thomas Markenfield and Dionisia his wife. He is arrayed in complete armour, a sword by his side, and his hands uplifted as if in prayer.



Sir Ninian Markenfield, knight, succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, in his honours and estates. He was twice married—firstly, to Ann, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gowthorpe, knight, by whom he had issue Thomas, who succeeded him; Alice, married to Robert Mauleverer, of Arncliffe, Esq.; Eleanor, to Robert Aske, of Aughton, Esq.; and Anne, to Sir Christopher Conyers, of Sockburn, knt.; secondly to Eleanor, sister of Henry, earl of Cumberland, and daughter of Henry, Lord Clifford, who survived him. Sir Ninian died 20th Henry VIII. By his will, dated October 1st, 1527 (proved July 5th, 1528), he bequeathed to the monastery of Ripon his best horse, saddle and bridle, as a mortuary.

Sir Thomas Markenfield, knt., succeeded his father, and married Margaret, daughter of John Norton, of Norton Conyers, Esq., by whom he had issue Thomas, his heir, John, William, Anne, and Isabel. He died April, 18th, 1550, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Markenfield, who was seventeen years of age at his father's death, and was at that time married to Isabel, daughter of Sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, knight. He had livery of his father's inheritance in the second year of the reign of queen Elizabeth; but enjoyed the ancient patrimony of his ancestors for only a short time. On the insurrection breaking out against queen Elizabeth, headed by Thomas Percy earl of Northumberland, and Charles Neville earl of Westmorland, under pretence of restoring the catholic religion, Thomas Markenfield joined it at the instigation of his uncle Richard Norton, who was a prominent leader in the rebellion and bearer of the famous banner:—

"The Norton's ancient had the crosse,
 And the five woundes our Lord did beare."

The results of this insurrection were the most disastrous it is possible to conceive; the leaders were weak and irresolute; while opposed to them were the lion-hearted Elizabeth and her astute council. The chiefs perished ignominiously—Northumberland upon the scaffold at York; the rash and daring Markenfield, after being hid in Scotland by the lord Hume, fled to the Low Countries, and being but thirty-seven years old at the time of the enterprize, dragged out a long and miserable life in exile, a pensioner of the king of Spain. His estates were forfeited to the crown; and some time afterwards the Hall and demesne of Markenfield became the property of the Egertons, earls of Bridgewater, and remained in that family until purchased by the famous lawyer, Sir Fletcher Norton, first Lord Grantley, Baron Markenfield, and are yet held by his posterity.

Markenfield Hall, the residence of this ruined family, is situated three miles to the south-west of Ripon, and is a large castellated structure in the form of a quadrangle, and surrounded by a moat, part of which is now filled up. It was erected by Sir Thomas Markenfield in the time of Edward III. The license to crenellate was obtained in 1310, and it was probably begun about that time. The principal apartments were in the north-east angle, elevated above

the basement story, in which were the kitchen, cellars, and other offices, still evident and partly vaulted, as they all were originally. The north wing is entirely occupied by the hall, a noble apartment about forty feet long, and the whole width of the building. It is lighted by four Decorated windows, with pointed arches, two towards the court-yard and two towards the moat. At the west end were the wooden screens, with music gallery over them, lighted by a window. At the south-east is the chapel, which has a fine east window, with geometrical tracery; and a richly decorated piscina, with the arms of the family. To the north of the chapel is the solar, communicating with a garde-robe; and on the south a room occupied perhaps by the chaplain. On the north side of the court-yard are nine shields of arms—four are defaced; the fifth bears the arms of the Markenfields; sixth, a cross flory; seventh three mitres; eighth an eagle displayed; ninth five fusils, each charged with an escallop for Plumpton. The mansion is placed in the north and east corners of the quadrangle. Two long windows with trefoil heads, each divided by a mullion into two lights, remain on the north side. A winding staircase, leading into many of the rooms, and also to the battlements, is enclosed in a large turret, terminating in a small spire. This house, yet inhabited, has stood more than 550 years, is alike venerable from its antiquity, and interesting as having been the scene of the fortunes and misfortunes of its early owners, the noble family of Markenfield.

1514. THO. BILTON, *Gent.*, & LAURENCE LANGHON.

1515. HENRY SIGSWICK & THOMAS FYSSCHER.

In 1556-7, Henry Sigswick farmed the tithes of Skellgate from the chapter of the church of Ripon, paying for the same 2s. 8d. yearly. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 372). In 1503 Agnes Sigswick, widow held a tenement belonging to the chapter, in Stanebriggate, at a yearly rent of 7s. (*Ibid*, p. 166). John Sigswick occurs as a witness in 1511; and Michael Sigswick's mortuary, 3s. 6d., was paid in 1557. Stephen Sigswick held three acres of land in the fields of Thorpe, at a yearly rent of 10s., and half an acre in the fields of Ripon, at a rent of 5s. per annum, all belonging to the chapter. (*Ibid*, p. 59). To the subsidy made 37th Henry VIII., Stephen Sigswick, living in Skelgate, was rated at 3s. 4d. for goods. In 1547, Ralph Sigswick, clerk, was chamberlain of the chapter of Ripon. (*Ibid*, p. 44). A mortuary fee of 10s. was paid on his burial in the church, 1558.

In 1379, Alexander Fysscher and his wife paid poll tax, resident in the Market-place, Ripon. In 1558, Richard Fysher, of Hutton, paid a mortuary fee of 3s. 4d. on the death of his mother, to be buried in the church, to the chapter of Ripon; and in the same year he paid a similar fee for Isabella Backhouse. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 330). William Fyscher, slater, was employed by the chapter in 1408, and was paid 6d. a day for his wages, the highest

rate paid to a skilled workman at that time. (*Ibid*, p. 137).

Fysscher's badge—a handsomely shaped horse-shoe in silver, inscribed *Thomas Fysscher*—is yet on the belt of the Mayor's Horn, and is perhaps the oldest ornament thereon. The design has been adopted for the initial letter of this chapter.

One John Beyst, of Ripon, supplied to the keeper of the fabric of York Minster, during this year, two hind skins, two stag skins, twelve sheep skins, and six calf skins, and received for the lot 19s. 8d.—*Raine's Fabric Rolls*, p. 97.

1516. RICHD. PERCIVELL & WM. STEELE.

Thomas Duald presented the Wakeman with a tollbooth bell.

Miles Staveley and John his son appointed Keepers of Ripon Park, by Cardinal Wolsey, 7 Dec.

1517. JOHN MIDDLETON.

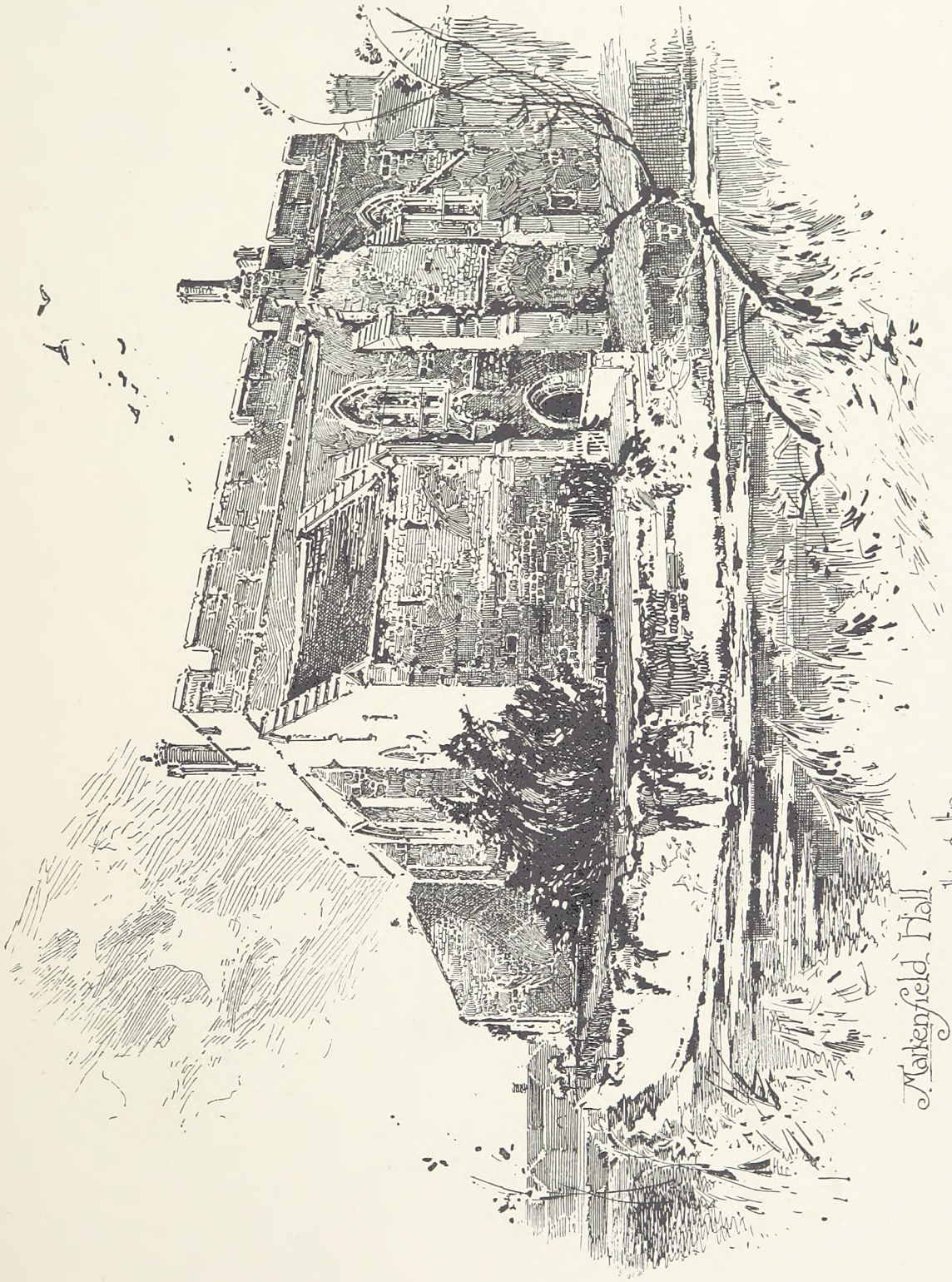
The family of Middleton was resident in Ripon in very early times. In 1379 Richard de Middleton and his wife, resident in "Markettsteed, in Rypon," paid poll tax. In 1399, Richard Middleton was bailiff of Ripon, and a lime burner, for in that year the chapter of the church of Ripon bought a quarter of lime from him for 18d. (*Mem. of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 130). Robert Middleton, of Ripon, by his will, dated Nov. 18, 1470, gave a cow for his mortuary; and to the brethren of the Holy Cross in the collegiate church of Ripon, 12d., for the maintenance of the ornaments thereof. Mentions Johanna, his wife, and John, his son. (*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 174). In 1503, the widow of Reginald Middleton paid a fee of 6s. 8d. for the privilege of erecting a tombstone to the memory of her husband. In 1546, Thomas Middleton was steward of the chapter of the church of Ripon, by patent, at an annual fee of 10s. John Middleton at the same time held lands in Monkton belonging to the said chapter, at an annual rent of 13s. (*Memo- of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 13). In 1547, John, Marmaduke, and Gilbert Middleton were tenants of the said chapter. In 1557 the sum of 10s. was paid to the said chapter, as a mortuary oblation, on the death of Simon Middleton, of Asmunderbe. (*Ibid*, p. 324). Simon and Peter Middleton, of Ripon, were assessed to the Tenth, 14th Edward IV.; as were Marmaduke, Christopher, John, and Leonard Middleton, to the subsidy 34 and 35 Henry VIII.

This Wakeman and his brethren ask and obtain the consent of Cardinal Wolsey, the Archbishop of York and his high-steward of the Liberty, Richard Neville, Lord Latimer, to certain alterations and amendments in the code of By-Laws, for the better government of the town.

1518. JOHN BACHUS.

1519. SIMON BATEMAN & WM. BRIGHAM.

In 1535, John Brigham was master of the Hospital or House of St. John the Baptist in Ripon. In 1609, William Brigham held a cottage in Sharrow, belong-



Markensfield Hall.

Wm. G. Jones.



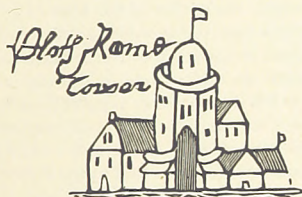
ing to the chapter of Ripon, at a yearly rent of 8s.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 342.

1520. THOMAS GAYETSKER.



This Wakeman's badge is on the horn belt. It is a round boss of silver like the diminutive model of a low-crowned felt hat, with *Thomas Gayetsker* impressed on the brim. The bosses on the belt are all of the above shape.

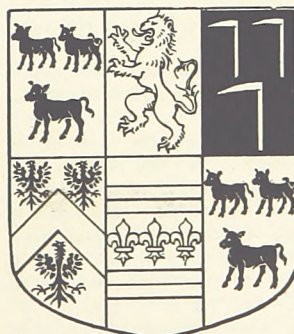
It is recited in a deed, in 1520, that John Radclyffe and Bryan Batty, of Hewick, were "stirred to have one perpetual priest to say mass in the Chapel or Loft of St. George" in Ripon Minster. This Cantarist was enjoined daily to say "placebo, dirige, and commendacion" for certain souls, and on "all feasts, double feasts, Sundays, and holly-days, should be in the Chore of the said Coll. at Matyns, Mass, and Eynsong; and to be in all processions of the same; and to have one Abbit after suche fourme as the roode priests within the saide church hath, with Saynt George on horsbacke uppon the brest of the said Abbit embrowdered."—*Walbran's Ripon*.



On the 18th of January, 1520, Robert Conyers makes his will and desires to be buried within the Coll. Church of St. Wilfrid at Ripon. After ordering a sum of money to be given to his favourite servant, Jackson, to put in his purse, he says, "I will that there be restored and left at *Clotherholme* as moche goods as I fand there the daie of my mariage, for discharging of my conscience enest *Sir Tho. Pigot*. My wif, my broder Rauf, my broder Cuthberte, and my broder Arden Ex'rs. My Ladie, my moder, and Sir Wm. Malwerae supervisors." The will was not proved until 15 July, 1547. Of the Pigots, and their once goodly manor house at *Clotherholme*, near Ripon, all remembrance and traces are nearly swept away. Even the well known silver mill picks on a black field, carved on pillar, screen, and roof, in the Minster, were thirty or forty years ago said to be the armour coat of "somebody called *Pickard*." In 1471 one of the family filled the office of Wakeman. The Hall, or Tower as it was called in 1600, was perhaps destroyed in the seventeenth century. A piece of ancient wall of early masonry yet remains; and several scraps of Tudor mullions and other fragments of the same date are still to be seen strewn about, or perched on walls or gable ends at *Clotherholme*. That the house has been an important one is evident from the

accompanying facsimile of a sketch on an old plan in the possession of the Marquess of Ripon.

From a pedigree of Pigot of Clotheram in the Heralds' College (Vis. 1584), it appears that Clotheram came to the Pigots by the marriage of Sir Randall Pigot with Joan, daughter and heir of John de Clotheram, 32 Edward III. Thomas Pigot of Clotheram left three daughters, co-heiresses, of whom the eldest, Margaret, married Sir James Metcalfe, of Nappa, in Wensleydale; Elizabeth, the second daughter, married, first, Sir James Strangways, secondly Charles Brandon, natural son of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and thirdly Francis Nevill, of Chete; Jane, the third daughter, married Thomas de Folkingham. See pedigree of Pigot, Leedes, Normanville, and Metcalfe, Vis. 1584. A seal of Randolph Pigot, 15 Hen. VI. gives the arms . . . 3 picks . . . crest, on a torse, a greyhound statant . . . collared . . . There was a partition of lands between the co-heiresses of Thomas Pigot, and Clotheram no doubt fell to the eldest, Margaret, who married Sir James Metcalfe, of Nappa, Master Forester of Wensleydale temp. Rich. III. and Hen. VII. Sir James Metcalfe was with Richard Duke of Gloucester in his Scottish campaign of 1480-2, as appears from the following Grant:—Feb. 15, 1 Richard III. (1484), "To James Metcalfe, Esquire, the King's Sergeant, for services in England and Scotland, and very recently touching the King's acceptance of the crown and royal dignity of the realm, the office of Master Forester, or Master of the Game, of the King's Forests of Wensleydale, Raydale, and Bishopdale Chase, and the keeping of the Park of Woodhall, co. York, for life, with the wages and fees for the Master Forestership of x pounds, and for the Parkership of ij. pence by the day." (Grants of King Richard III.) In 17 Henry VIII. (1525) Sir James Metcalfe was High Sheriff of the county of York. Margaret, his wife, died 3 February 1530-1. Inq. p. m. 17 March, 22 Hen. VIII. Christopher Metcalfe, her son and heir, then aged 16 years and 5 months. In the quartered coat of arms on the pedigree of Metcalfe of Nappa, entered by Sir William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, at the Visitation of Yorkshire made in 1665, the arms of Pigot of Clotheram appear in the third quarter, and the arms of Leedes and Normanville—the two quarterings brought in by the Pigot heiress—follow.



METCALFE of Nappa.

Quarterly of six:

1. Arg. 3 calves passant sable. *Metcalfe*.

2. Arg. a lion rampant gules. *De Hertlington*.

3. Sa. 3 picks arg. *Pigot*.

4. Arg. a chev. gu. bet. 3 eagles displayed sable. *Leedes*.

5. Arg. on a fess cotised gules 3 fleurs-de-lis of the field. *Normanville*.

6. As the first.

Sir Thomas Metcalfe, of Nappa, great grandson of Sir James, by his wife Margaret Pigot, had, with other issue, a daughter Frances, who married Sir William Robinson, of Newby-on-Swale, lineal ancestor of the present Marquess of Ripon, and of Lady Mary Vyner, of Newby Hall, near Ripon.

1521. THOMAS MANKYN & THOMAS WINPENIE.



Mankin's badge on the belt is in the form of a tau cross—a shape intended perhaps to represent a body-garment with sleeves. It is inscribed Thomas Mankyn.

This is a very rare name in the records of Ripon. It occurs about 1504, in the "Chapter Acts," as Thomas Maukin, having, along with others, taken part in the illegal killing of a sow belonging to Eleanor Wright. In 1503, Thomas Mankin held two tenements and two closes belonging to the chapter of Ripon, at an annual rent of 3s. 4d. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 156). In 1520, Thomas Maukin was sacrist of the church of Ripon, and had charge of the clock, whose annual fee was 10s.—*Ibid*, p. 181.

1522. WM. LEEDES & ROBERT BARRON.

In 1546, Robert Barone held a house in the Marketsteed, Ripon, belonging to the chantry of SS. John the Evangelist and John the Baptist, in the church of Ripon, at an annual rent of 13s. 4d.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 21. The name of Robert Barron occurs on the Subsidy Roll for Ripon, 34 and 35 Henry VIII.

1523. WM. HEBDEN, *Gent.*, & RICHARD GOWTHART.

In 1475, John Golthwate farmed the small tithes of Westgate, from the chapter of the church of Ripon, at an annual rent of 13s. 4d. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 147). A widow Golthwate, of Annesgate, died 27th November, 1552.

1524. THOS. HALLE & EDMOND WARDE.

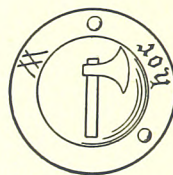
Halle is called Hallet and Hullat in the printed lists; a mistake in copying from Alderman Theakstone's MS.

In 1509, John Hall was one of the vicars of the collegiate church of Ripon. In 1546, William Hall held a tenement in Kirkgate, belonging to the chapter of Ripon, at an annual rent of 16s. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 16). In 1609, Thomas Hall, gen., was one of the persons appointed by the Duchy of Lancaster to ascertain the value of the prebends in the church of Ripon.—*Ibid*, vol. iii., p. 331.

In 1462, Thomas Ward de Westgatt was cited before the chapter of the church of Ripon, at the

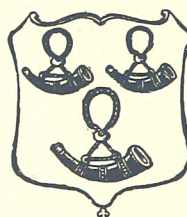
instance of John Smith, of Skeligate, for breach of faith, in not paying to him, according to promise, the sum of 22d. (*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 106). In 1470, William Ward was one of the witnesses to the will of Joan Hewick. (*Ibid*, 168). In 1609, Edmund Ward held lands in Skelton belonging to the prebend of Thorpe, in the collegiate church of Ripon, at a yearly rent of 5s. 0½d.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 333.

1525. WM. HORNER & JAMES CLARKE.



Horner's silver boss on the belt has a hatchet engraved on the crown, and *W. Hor'* in black letter on the brim.

William Horner was the first of his name recorded as Wakeman, afterwards his descendants filled that office more frequently than members of any other family. The Horners are one of the most ancient families in Yorkshire; they came to Ripon from Nidderdale, where they had lived as substantial free-men from time immemorial, many of them holding lands of free tenure under the Abbey of Fountains. (*Walbran's Memorials of Fountains Abbey*). Upon the dissolution of the monasteries the Horners, who—according to Grainge, the author of the *History of Nidderdale*—held the best social position in that valley, were much reduced in substance and importance, and many of them took up their abode in the city of Ripon, where they followed various reputable callings, and attained very frequently to the chief magistracy and other municipal offices. The family hold a tradition (unfortunately not corroborated by the Public Record) that the *earliest* Wakeman of Ripon was a Horner, and that in recognition of this circumstance the city's armorial horn was adopted from that Wakeman's



family shield (Argent three bugle horns sable, garnished or). This may or may not be as true as the majority of family traditions, nevertheless, the history of Ripon affords at least some reason for such a supposition. Grainge's *Nidderdale* states that "Woodale, situated

on the north side of Stonebeck Up, was the original home, and for a long time the seat of the family of Horner, members of which have held a considerable estate, and have, at different times, been very liberal benefactors to the township (Middlesmoor). . . . At the beginning of the 18th century, this family held land in seven different parts of the dale." The lands of Nidderdale have gradually passed away from the Horners, but members of the family still live in that dale and the adjacent ones of Coverdale and Wensleydale. It is a curious fact that whilst the Horners of Yorkshire were so closely connected with the Abbey of Fountains, John Horner was Steward of the Monastic House of Glastonbury. With the

exception of this man, no Horners were known outside Yorkshire, and it appears highly probable that either he or his ancestor passed from Fountains to Glastonbury Abbey—possibly as the bearer of some monastic communication—and finding the land to be a goodly one, remained there and established a family. This John Horner—afterwards Sir John Horner—was the founder of the Somerset Horners, still seated at Mells, in that county. The manner in which he gained his estate gave rise to the well-known nursery rhyme of *Little Jack Horner*. He was sent (so tradition tells) to London with the title-deeds of the abbey lands concealed in a pie; feeling hungry on the way and attacking the pie, he discovered the deeds, and succeeded in getting them vested in himself (*O tempora, O mores!*). The *plum* which that sagacious youth secured being the estates in question, the exultant expression of self-satisfaction embodied in the last line of the nursery rhyme may be well understood! From this family are descended the Earls of Ilchester—the last Lord Ilchester was Richard Horner. The Horners appear to have been successful candidates for municipal honours in the two oldest cities in Yorkshire, for Christopher Horner was Sheriff of York in 1512, Robert Horner was Sheriff in 1636, and twice Lord Mayor (1648 and 1658), and Yorke Horner was Lord Mayor in 1676, having been Sheriff in 1658. The shields (arg. 3 bugle-horns sa.), in St. John's Church and the Town Hall, York, probably commemorate these Horners. George Horner was a Chaplain of the famous Corpus Christi Guild at York in 1400. Francis Horner, M.P., the celebrated statesman, whose brilliantly promising career was cut short by an early death, was descended from the Ripon family. Judge Horner, the governor and founder of the City of Ripon, U.S.A., which sent hearty Millenary congratulations to its English mother-city, in 1886, is also a descendant from this family.

Nov. 22nd, 1511, Thomas Clarke made his will, but so much of it has perished that we can only read, "I Thomas Clarke, hole of mynde and remembranc, makith my will. Fyrst, I wytt my body to be buried within the kyrke. I yeve for my mortuarie my gowne." (*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 333). In the subsidy roll, 34th and 35th Henry VIII., appear the names of Ralph Clerke, living in Annesgate, Ripon, and Robert Clerke, in the same street.

1526. JOHN DICSON & ABRAHAM CUMBERLAND.

Dicson's silver boss (similar to that of Gayetsker) is preserved on the belt, impressed with the name *John Dicson*.

John Dicson appears as a witness in a case of debt between Nicholas Glover and Richard Condell, in 1498.—*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 267.

A mortuary oblation was paid to the chapter of Ripon on the death of Brian Cumberland, April 3rd, 1551. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 292). A widow Cumberland held a tenement in Sharoo, belonging to the chantry of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the church of Ripon, in 1540, at a yearly rent of 4s.—*Ibid*, p. 18.

Marmaduke Huby, the thirty-first Abbot of Fountains, died this year. He was an active and energetic man; and evinced great anxiety for the spiritual welfare of his brethren, and the population of the country surrounding the monastery. He erected several chapels in the neighbouring villages; built the massive tower of Fountains; and intended to have established on the site of the old monastery of Ripon (about 1505) a cell of Cistercian Monks. He made some progress with the building, but his design was never completed. Huby was succeeded by William Thirske, B.D., who received the episcopal benediction on the 22nd of October, 1526, from Cardinal Wolsey.

1527. ROBT. PLAYNE & THOS. KETTLEWELL.

1528. LAWRENCE HODGSON.

1529. RICHARD TERRIE.

A small silver shield on the horn belt, bearing the initials R. T. and two crossiers saltirewise belongs most likely to this Wakeman.

1530. ROWLAND WILSON.

1531. THOMAS STAVELEY, *Gent*.

This is the third Wakeman bearing the above ancient and respected name. The family were settled for generations at Ripon Parks, where they had a seat. John Staveley, Esq., who made his will in 1545, and died in that year, was perhaps either brother or father of our 1531 Wakeman. He, in fact, mentions his son *Thomas* in his will, to whom he bequeaths 4*l.* above his portion. Several other sons are also named; among them Ninian, Samson, Marmaduke, Christopher, William, and Richard. Testator had property in Carlton-Miniott, North Stanley, and Ripon Market-place. He held Ripon Parks on a lease from the Archbishop of York. The late General Miles Staveley, the representative of the family, who died in 1814, bequeathed his estate and property to Thomas Kitchingman Staveley, Esq., of Old Sleningford Hall, who died February, 1860,—than whom a more staunch friend to the town and trade of Ripon did not reside within the sound of old St. Wilfrid's bells.—*See note under 1545*.

About this time one Edmund Beckwith, of Ripon, was a dealer in cloth. The Convent of Durham were regular customers of his.—*Raine's Account Rolls of Finchale Priory*.

ORGANS IN THE CHURCH OF RIPON.—In the Fabric Rolls of the church of Ripon for this year, without any particulars or explanation, occurs the following entry: Paid James Demsey for making organ, 4*l.* 8s. 4d. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 189). There were organs in the church in 1399, how much earlier we know not. The first payment for playing thereon is in 1447, when Thomas Litster received 10s. (annual fee), for playing on the organs. (*Ibid*, 239). In 1478 Laurence Lancaster was the organist, and received a like sum; but only 3s. 6d. of it was for playing on the organs; the remainder was for singing

mass in the chapel of St. Mary within the church of Ripon. In 1546 occurs "a rent of 13s. 4d. payd yerlie to the organ player, comynge furthe of the comon of the saide church." (*Ibid*, p. 23). In 1399 an account is given of several sums paid for materials for the repair of the organs: the leather of two horses' skins purchased, for two pairs of new bellows for the organs, 2s. 8d.; two calves' skins, and three sheep skins, for the same, 1s. 6d.; half a thousand small nails for the same, 8d.; packthread, 3d.; and for one man working on the aforesaid organs, by agreement, 3s. 4d.; and in drink given to the said man, 2d. (*Ibid*, p. 132). In 1408 a piece of timber is purchased from William Writh, for the bottom or foundation of the "purpytyl," at a cost of 1s. 6d. Mr. Fowler, editor of the "Memorials of Ripon," states in a note that the word "purpytyl," *pulpitum*, is the term applied to the choir screen; and that the *fundus* must have been the large recess or locker, on the left hand side, as we pass through into the choir. In 1453 the organs again needed reparation, and 20s. were paid to Will. Organmaker for mending the organs, with the bellows of the same. Also 4s. 2d. paid to Robert Wright for work upon the "purpetyle" of the said organ; and to William Wright working on the same six days, 2s. 6d. Also 6d. paid to Richard Carver for "gropyng mensal" (almost certainly the keyboard of the organ), to the said "purpetyle." Also 2s. 4d. for sawing timber for the said work, and 3s. paid for 10 planks purchased for the same. Summa, 32s. 7d. —*Ibid*, p. 162.

1532. RICHARD BELL.

In 1546 Richard Bell held certain lands in North Stanley belonging to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist in Ripon, at a yearly rent of 16s. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 32). In 1551 Richard Bell paid a free rent to the chapter of Ripon of 2s., for a close called Bellflaske. (*Ibid*, p. 294). Jan. 23rd, 1552, a mortuary oblation of 10s. was paid to the same chapter on the death of Richard Bell.—*Ibid*, p. 300.

1533. WILLIAM GENTLEMAN.

William Gentyman appeared as an arbitrator in 15—, in a dispute between William Arndale and Johanna, widow of William Shaw. (*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 203). In 1505 William Gentyman was one of the witnesses to the will of Thomas Burton. (*Ibid*, p. 304). In 1541 William Gentleman held a cottage in Stanbriggate, belonging to the chapter of Ripon, at an annual rent of 3s. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 191). In 1547 Robert Gentyman held a tenement in Allhallowgate, belonging to the chantry of St. James the Apostle, in the church of Ripon, at an annual rent of 6s.—*Ibid*, p. 67.

King Henry VIII. came to York; and the market corn, or market sweepings, were given to this Wake-man. The grant was only for such corn as should be carried into the market, and not for corn that came into the town, though now by custom the whole is claimed as a right to the mayor. And note also that the due belonging to Mr. Mayor is only about the

two hundredth part of a bushel, though now by custom the hundredth part is claimed.

1534. WILLIAM KETTLEWELL.

The name of William Kettlewell appears on the Subsidy Roll 15th and 16th Henry VIII., as resident in Skellgate, Ripon.

About this time, or a year or two after, Leland, the king's antiquary, visited Ripon. His quaint and curious account of the town is given in his own words:—

JOHN LELAND'S DESCRIPTION OF RIPON, FROM HIS "ITINERARY."—Skel cummith on the one side of Ripon, and Vre on the other. The olde towne of Ripon stooode much by north and est, as I could gather by veuing it. The best of the towne now standith by west and southe. The old Abbay of Ripon stooode wher now is a Chapelle of our Lady, in a botom, one close distant by . . . from the new Minster. One Marmaduke . . . Abbate of Fountaines, a man familiar with Salvage, Archebissshop of York, obtained this chapelle of hym, and Prebendaries of Ripon; and having it gyven onto hym, and to his abbay, pullid down the est end of it, a pece of exceding aunciente wark, and buildid a fair pece of new wark with squarid stones for it, leving the west ende of very old werk stonding. He began also and finished a very fair high waul of squarid ston at the est end of the garth, that this chapel stondith yn; and had thought to have inclosyd the hole garth with a lyke waulle, and to have made there a Cell of White Monks. There lyethe one of the Englebyys in the est end of this chapell, and there lyith another of them yn the Chapelle Garthe, and in the chapel singith a Cantuarie Prest. One thing I much notid, that was 3 crossis standing in row, at the est ende of the chapelle garth. They are thinges *antiquissimi operis*, and monuments of sum notable men buried there: so that of al the old monasterie of Ripon and toun, I saw no likely tokens left after the depopulation of the Danes in that place, but only the waulles of our Lady Chapelle and the crosses.

The new Minstre is set up of the hille, a fair and bigge pece of werk; the body of the church of very late dayes, made of a great widnesse, by the treasour of the chirch, and help of gentilmen of the cuntrey. Ther be 3 great old toures with pyramides on them, 2 at the west end, and one in the middle of the church. The commune opinion is that Odo, archebishop of *Cantewarbyri*, cumming ynto the north partes, with King . . . had pitie of the desolation of Ripon church, and began, or caussid a new work to be edified wher the minstre now is. Howbeit the hole chirch that now standith indubitably was made sins the Conquest. The minstre now servith for the paroch chirch. The prebendaries' houses be buildid in places nere to the minstre, and among them the archbissshop hath a fair palace. The vicars' houses be by it in a fair quadrant of square stone, buildid by Henry Bouet, archbissshop of York. The paroch is of very great cumpace, and goith one way to Pateley Bridg, a vii miles of. In the paroch be sum chapells of ease. There hath bene about the north part of the olde

towne a paroch church by the name of Alhalowes. The very place wher the market stede, and the hart of the towne is was sumtyme caullid Holy Hille, of holy trees ther growing, wherby it apperith that that part of the town is of a small continuance. There apperith by est north est of the toune ende of Ripon a great hille of yearth cast up in a playn close, bering now the name of Ilshow Hille, wher be al likelehood hath beene sum great fortieres in the Britons' tyme. And at the very northe ende of the town, in a side of a close behind the bisshop's Palace is another hille, lyke the kepe of a castel, bering the name of Alhalowes Hilles. So that one of the hilles standith directly set agayn the conspect of the other. Al the hole town standith as I cam to it on the hither ripe of Skelle, a praty ryver cumming out of the west and renning by south on the toune, first under a stone bridge, and then under a bridge of wood, and about a quarter of a mile lower into Vre, almost in the middle way betwixt North bridge and Hewik bridge of stone on Vre. These 2 bridges on Vre be a 3 quarter of a mile distant one from the other. Thir be in the town of Ripon 3 hospitaes: S. Marie Magdalene's, and S. John's, of the archbishops of York foundation. Magdalene's is on the hither ripe of Skelle as I cam to the toune, but hard onto it. S. John's is on the farther ripe of Skelle and somewhat near onto it. The hospital of St. Anne, of the foundation of a gentilman of the cuntry thereby, whos landes be now disparkeled by heires general to divers men, is harde on the hither ripe of Skelle. And about this part of the toun Skelle for mille dammes is devidid into 2 partes, and sone after cummith agayn to one botom. There hath bene hard on the farther ripe of Skelle a great nombre of tainters for woollen clothes wont to be made in the toun of Ripon: but now idelnes is sore incresid in the toun, and clothe making almost decayed. The faire about the fest of Seint Wilfride at Ripon is much celebraytyd for byenge of horses and cattel.

Sepulchra nobilium in eccles. de Ripon.

In boreali parte insule transepti.

Two tombes withe ymages of the Markenfelds and theyr wyves; and a tumb of one of the Malories southe parte of the crosse in a chapell; and without, as I herd, lyeth dyvers of them under slate stones. On the northe syde of the quiere:

Ranulphus Picot obiit anno Dom. 1503.

S. Wilfridi reliquie sub arcu prope mag. altare sepulte, nuper sublata.

There be v fayre arches in the syde isles of the body of the church. The body selfe of the church is very wyde, and was a late new buildyd, especially by one prebendary of the same church. Since I hard say he was but paymaster of the works. In the crosse isle on eche part be 2 or 3 arches.

Inscriptio: in novo muro Capelle S. Mariæ Ripioni S. Cuthbertus episcopus Lindisfarnensis hic fuit monachus.

S. Eata archiepiscopus Ebor. hic fuit monachus.

S. Wilfridus archiepiscopus & I. abbas.

S. Willebordus archiepiscopus Walretensis hic fuit monachus.

And as I cam out of Ripon, I passid by a great park of the archbishops of York, a vj miles in cumpace. Passing over the ryver of Skelle, and soone after over Vre, at a forde byneth Hewik bridge, I saw on the one hand the lordship of Hutten Conyers, now longging to Malory, wher hath bene a parke, but litle wood in it. This lordship longgith to the territorie and liberties of Northalerton, and yet it is enclosid about with landes of Richemontshire. There is a faire chapel of freestone on the farther ripe of Vre, at the very end of Hewik bridge, made by an heremite that was a mason; it is not fulle finished. There be 2 lordships lyenge not very far from Ripon, that of Norton Conyers and Hutton Conyers; Norton hathe Norton Conyers, and Malory Hutton Coniers. Thes landes cam to theyr aunciters by two dowghters, heires generall of that Coniers. Malory hathe another place caullyd Highe Studly, a litle from Fontaines. There be 3 Studeleys together—Highe, Midle, and Lowe. Markenfilde dwelleth at Markenfelde, and his manar place berithe his name.

1535. JOHN JOHNSON & WM. STEELE.

John Johnson was one of the farmers of the tithes of Markington and Ingerthorpe, belonging to the chapter of Ripon, in the year 1547, at an annual rent of 17l. 6s. 8d.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 50.

In this year there begun a rebellion in the County of York by the people of the sd County, ffor they were perswaded that all their silver chalices, crosses, jewels, and other ornaments should be taken out of their churches. These rebels were gathered together to the number of fferty thousand men, but the King sent the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Suffolk, the Marquis of Exeter, and others with a great army, when the day and place wass appointed to fight, the Capts. of both party had communications of peace. So promise was made to the rebels that such things as they were greived with should be redressed by the King's authority; so every man departed to his owne home without bloodshedding.—*Chronicle of Ripon*, 1724.

An Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Collegiate Church of Ripon, before the dissolution; taken from the "Valor Ecclesiasticus;" made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, passed 26 Hen. VIII., A.D. 1535, and published by the Record Commission, 1811-34. See "Memorials of Ripon," vol. iii., p. 234.

Diocese of Chester, County of York, Rural Deanery of Boroughbridge, Collegiate Church of Ripon.

Common Fund of the Collegiate Church:
Rents, etc. - - - £1 4 0

Quadragesimals, Oblations, Fees for Marriages, Churchings, Burials, Probates, Small Tithes, etc. - - - 42 8 8

Tithes of Hay and Corn at Ripon, Grantley, Nydd, and Pateley Bridge - - - 32 0 0

75 12 8

Deductions:			
Payments to the ministers of the church, viz., 3 deacons, 3 sub-deacons, 6 thuriblers and sub-thuriblers, and 6 choristers	16	19	3
Rents to prebendary of Monkton, tithes in Ripon fields, 10 <i>l.</i> ; to prebendary of Studley 19 <i>s.</i> ; to prebendaries of Givendale, Thorpe, Sharow, and Nunwick, 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	12	5	8
Salaries of 6 vicars choral	24	0	0
Fees to Ranald Siggeswyk, receiver, 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; to Brian Luti, registrar, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; to Richard Crosby, auditor, 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	4	16	8
	58	1	7
And there remains clear	17	11	1
Common Fund of the Fabric of the said Church.			
Oblations at the red chest at the feet of St. Wilfrid	1	15	0
Proceeds of St. Wilfrid's burning iron, 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; farm of indulgences of St. Wilfrid, 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; oblations on Rogation days, 1 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; licences of burial in the church, 10 <i>s.</i>	6	6	8
Rents in Ripon and in villages in the parish	9	0	0
	17	1	8
Deductions:			
Rents paid to the bishop of York and others, for tenements in the town of Ripon	1	12	5
Fees to Wm. Thomlynson, receiver, 40 <i>s.</i> ; to Richard Crosby, auditor, 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; to Adam Bakhouse, sacristan, 17 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	3	13	10
	5	6	3

And there remains clear - - - - 11 15 5

In the valuation of the prebends we give only the name, that of the incumbent, and the net amount; the last being the sum which the prebendary received after paying a vicar about 40*s.* for doing the work, and a few incidental expenses.

Prebend of Thorpe, in the Collegiate Church of Ripon. Marmaduke Bradley, incumbent.

Clear annual value	£	19	0	0
Prebend of Stanwick, Christopher Sale	32	6	2	
Prebend of Skelton and Givendale, Marmaduke Constable	14	10	4	
Prebend of Monkton, Christopher Dragley	23	7	8	
Prebend of Sharow, Richard Robynson	14	4	2	
Prebend of Studley, Christopher Joy	25	11	4	
Prebend of Nunwick, William Ewyn	20	0	0	

Vicars Choral in the Collegiate Church of Ripon: each had a pension of 4*l.* from the common fund of the church, and 2*l.* from one of the prebendaries as follows:—John Watson 4*l.* and 2*l.* from prebendary of Nunwick; Thomas Prat 4*l.* and 2*l.* from preb. of Sharow; Lionel Baty 4*l.* and 2*l.* from preb. of Thorpe; Richard Seyll 4*l.* and 2*l.* from preb. of Studley; Giles Webster 4*l.* and 2*l.* from preb. of Monkton; William Anman 4*l.* and 2*l.* from preb. of Givendale.

1536. THOMAS BENSON. (Supposed to have been assisted by MATT. SNOW.—*T. Gent.*)

The name of Matthew Snow occurs on the subsidy roll, 34 and 35 Henry VIII. He was resident in Westgate, Ripon. On the 21st of December, 1552, a mortuary oblation of 15¾*d.* was paid to the chapter of Ripon on the death of the wife of Matthew Snow. —*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 298.

1537. ANTHONY VICKERBY.

In 1546, Anthony Ukkerby held a burgage in the Marketsteed, Ripon, belonging to the chantry in the Lady Kirke, in the church of Ripon, at an annual free rent of 6*s.* 4*d.* (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 27). In 1558, Isabel Uccarbye paid a mortuary fee of 3*s.* 4*d.* on the burial in the church of Ripon of Marmaduke Vccarbye. —*Ibid.*, p. 329.

On the 1st of October, 1537, the archbishop of York held a Visitation at Ripon, and gave the following injunctions, amongst many others, to Sir Christopher Dragley, prebendary of Monkton, and treasurer of the church of Ripon:—"That the saed Ser Cristofer shall forbear from hensforth goeing to the ale housse, and playeing at the tables cardes, and dyce. That the saed Sir Cristofer shall bye the booke lately made by the busschopes of Englande, and avoiding of ydlenesse, and for his owne instruction shall reade dayly on the same, and this to be doon withyn thurte daies next afte the date hereof. That the saed Sir Christofer shall expell and put out of his housse Joanne Calverley, and also absteyne from her compeny in avoiding such infamie and suspicion as haith byn engendered by reason of ther dwelling to gedder, and this to be doon incontinent afte receipt hereof. The saed Sir Cristofer shall were no dagger at any tyme." *Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 176.

"Oct. 1, 1537. 'Sequestratio fructuum eccl. Ripon,' for the repairs of the Chapter-house, which is in a very ruinous state. Marm. Abbat of Fountains, and Chr. Seall, canon of Ripon, made sequestrators." — *Raine's Fabric Rolls*, p. 242.

On the 5th of June in this year, William Thirske, the thirty-second abbot of Fountains, was—along with the Prior of Bridlington, the Abbots of Rievaulx and Jervaux, and others—hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, for joining in the Rebellion called *The Pilgrimage of Grace*.

1538. RALPH COOKE.

The badge of this Wakeman on the horn belt is in the shape of a small barrel, with R. C. engraved on it; or it belongs to Richard Cooke, Wakeman in 1589.

In 1546, Ralph Cooke held a tenement in the Market-place, Ripon, belonging to the chantry of Clothierholme, at an annual rent of 33*s.* 4*d.* He also held a furnace and garden in Crossgate, at a yearly rent of 4*s.* —*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., pp. 29, 65.

1539. ROBERT RIPPLAY.

On the 26th of November, 1539, Marmaduke Bradley abbot of Fountains, surrendered into the

hands of the agents of king Henry VIII., with the assent and consent of thirty-one monks then inhabiting the same, all the site of that monastery, with the church and everything pertaining thereto; also all manors, lordships, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, etc., to the same belonging in the county of York, county of the city of York; the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln, or elsewhere within the kingdom of England and Wales, and the marches of the same; with all manner of charters, evidences, obligations, writings, and muniments thereto belonging; in short all the property of every kind, spiritual and temporal, belonging to the monastery.

This celebrated house of Cistercian monks, situated in a lovely valley, about four miles south-west of Ripon, was founded on the 26th of December, 1132, by Thurstan, archbishop of York. At that time the place was in a state of nature, wild and uncultivated—a small level plain, not more than half a mile in length, and still less in breadth, through which murmured the waters of the brook Skell, lying low and warm, sheltered on every side by hills and woods; on the east extended the wood-clad table-mound of Morkershaw; on the south, rising above the general slope of the valley, was the conical mount of Herleshow; on the west, the high plateau extending to Sawley; and on the north a long, high, almost perpendicular bank, from which protruded a mass of grey millstone grit rock. This valley was given by the archbishop, on which to build a dwelling place and church. The place was overgrown with thorns, and its inhabitants were only birds and wild beasts—the wild deer, the wild cat, and the wolf might look down upon the brethren in their wild solitude. Besides this valley, the archbishop gave certain lands in the hamlet of Sutton, calculated to yield a supply of corn for bread; and other means of subsistence had they none, save what the charity of the archbishop might give them from time to time. The monks who settled here were thirteen in number, who had been disgusted with the lax discipline of the Benedictine monastery of St. Mary at York, resolved to leave that house and adopt the more rigid rules of the Cistercians. With the advice and assistance of the archbishop, they effected their purpose, and obtained a settlement here. These men were afterwards honourably known as Richard, the first abbot of Fountains; Gervase, abbot of Louth Park; Richard, the second abbot of Fountains; Walter, abbot of Kirkstead; Robert, abbot of the same house; Ralph, abbot of Lysa in Norway; Alexander, abbot of Kirkstall; Geoffrey, the painter; Gregory, Thomas, Hamo, and Gamel were ordinary monks. Robert, a monk of Whitby, associated himself with them, and long lived in the popular memory as St. Robert, abbot of Newminster. The first dwelling of these brethren was beneath the spreading branches of a large elm tree, which, thatched with straw, served them for church and dormitory. Tradition points to seven large yew trees, beneath which they are also said to have found shelter. At one time their distress for food was so great that they fed on herbs and leaves boiled with a little salt to make them more palatable. On another

occasion their last loaf of bread had been given away to a starving traveller, when their necessities were unexpectedly relieved by a cart load of bread sent them by Eustace Fitz-John, Lord of the Honour of Knaresborough.

A tide of prosperity now set in, and continued with only two interruptions for a very long time;—the first of these was in 1146, when the abbey was burned in a kind of domestic feud; and the other in 1318, when the Scottish invaders occupied the monastery, and plundered and burned their granges. The most distinguished of the rulers of this house were Henry Murdac, third abbot, who in 1147 became archbishop of York, and presided over that see until his death in 1153. John, the ninth abbot, was appointed bishop of Ely in 1220. John of Kent, tenth abbot, was distinguished as an architect, or at least a great builder; he beautified the older portions, and added greatly to the fabric of the monastery; he also erected the Infirmary buildings on the south-east side of the abbey. Marmaduke Hubby, the thirty-first abbot, was also distinguished as a builder; amongst other important works, he erected the great tower of the monastery, yet remaining—a grand monument of his taste and skill as an architect.

At the time of the dissolution the wealth of the house was enormous. Dr. Whitaker, the historian of Craven, says:—"The possessions attached to it comprehended a vast extent, embracing the country from the foot of Pennigent to the boundaries of St. Wilfrid of Ripon, an uninterrupted space of more than thirty miles. Besides many other domains, the lands in Craven contained in a ring fence a hundred square miles, or sixty thousand acres on a moderate computation." In 1535, a valuation of the property of the house was made, with the following results:—Annual value of temporalities, 1097*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; spiritualities, 75*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* According to the valuation of Speed, the annual revenue of the abbey was 1073*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; while Burton, on the authority of an old MS., estimated it at 1125*l.* 18*s.* 1¾*d.*, an enormous sum in those days. The live stock belonging to the monastery were:—40 bulls, 456 oxen, 618 cows, 151 heifers, 151 young oxen, 202 stirkets, and 307 calves, the total considerably exceeding 2000 head, as every hundred consisted of six score, sheep 1107, horses 86, pigs 79. In their granges were:—wheat 117 quarters, rye 13 quarters, oats 134 quarters. In their garners:—wheat 18 quarters, rye 9 quarters, barley malt 90 quarters, and oats 2 quarters. Hay 397 loads. The total weight of the plate, excluding the gold crosses, and the table for the high altar, amounted to 2840¼ ounces, of which there were in the conventual church 1835 ozs., in the custody of the abbot 794¼ ozs., in the buttery and frater house 172¼ ozs., and at Brimham Grange 39 ozs., the value of which was estimated at 717*l.* 6*s.* 5¼*d.* To Marmaduke Bradley, the abbot, was granted a pension of 100*l.* per annum, and to each of the monks a pension of from 8*l.* to 6*l.* per annum, the whole amounting to the yearly sum of 277*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Thus, after a succession of thirty-nine abbots, and a lifetime of 406 years and 11 months, ended the living glories

of Fountains Abbey. No contrast could be greater in wealth and importance between its beginning and its ending. Although the hand of the spoiler was laid upon it, and roofless and tenantless, it is the wonder and admiration of thousands; from the extent of its ruins, and the beauty of its situation, it has become a shrine to which the historian, the antiquary, and the artist love to resort, and is consequently more widely known than any other ruin in the kingdom. For a fuller account see "*Memorials of Fountains*" (Surtees Society, 1863).

1540. JOHN MIDDLETON.

In 1558, a mortuary fee of 10s. 1d. was paid to the chapter of Ripon by John Middleton, on the death of his father, John Middleton.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 328.

THE BELLS OF RIPON MINSTER.—A new third bell was cast in this year, for the minster, the cost of which was 8*l.*, and the payment for the same was made at two several times, on the 2nd of July and the 15th of August in the same year. The last receipt is to the following effect:—This bill, made the 15 day of August, the year of our Lord God 1540, witnesseth that Sir Rawlynge Sysgyswycke, chamberlain of the collegiate church of Ripon, hath delivered unto master Christopher Dragley, president thereof, and master Marmaduke Bradley, prebend of the same church, 4*l.* of good English money, in full contentation and payment of eight pounds, for the casting new of one bell, called the third bell, as is specified in a pair of Indentures made betwixt the president and the chapter of the one party, and George Heathcott, of Chesterfield, bellfounder, of the other party. Signed by Christopher Dragley and Marmaduke Bradley.—(*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 289). Of the early history of the bells of Ripon minster, we have but slight information; our notes upon them are principally taken from "*Memorials of Ripon*," vol. iii. In 1301, a new hearth was made in the hall of the prebend of Thorpe, in compensation for one which had been broken up for the purpose of casting a bell in the said hall. (*Ibid.* p. 109). In 1379, divers expenses were incurred in conveying a bell from York to Ripon, and which appears to have been the great bell, or *klank knoll*. From the words *habend. ad empcionem unius campanæ de Font.* being used when speaking of it, it appears to have been obtained from Fountains Abbey, and conveyed from thence to York, there to be re-cast with added metal. Laurence Carpenter and Thomas Milner were the men who managed the conveyance of the bell from the foundry at York to the bell tower at Ripon. It was conveyed by water from York to Boroughbridge, at a cost of 12*d.*; and the cost of the whole business was 11*l.* 10s. 0*d.* (*Ibid.* p. 100). The cost of hanging was 4*l.* 9s. 0*d.* In 1396, William Wright hung two bells, and repaired the defects in those of others; the whole cost of which was 27s. 9*d.* Amongst the necessary articles purchased for the same were two bolsters of brass, bought in York for 2s. 6*d.*; and the expense of a man bringing the same to Ripon, 4s. (*Ibid.* p. 123). Thomas Gent's account of the bells, published in 1733, is the

fullest that has been given, which we append. The diameter of the first bell is two feet nine inches. The motto, *Omnia Spiritus Laudet Dominum*: that is, *Let every soul praise the Lord. Hallelujah.* JOHANNES DRAKE, *Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ de Ripon, Subdecanus*, 1673. On the outsides of the bell are several shillings of king Charles the Second's coin. put in the mould, and so mixed with the other metal, when the bell was cast. The second bell, three feet and a quarter of an inch in diameter, having this petitionary motto: *Sancte Wilfride ora pro nobis*: that is, Pray for us, O St. Wilfrid. The third, three feet and half an inch in diameter:

*Pisticus et Nardus dicor, vocor et Leonardus,
Et terno numero Ecclesiæ sumus Ordine vero.*

A very odd motto, which we'll thus paraphrastically turn:

Faithful and grateful own'd, I'm Leonard call'd,

Three comely titles, pleasing to the sense;

By which, in order, truth is here install'd,

The Church's Glory, Virtue's Recompence.

The fourth bell, three feet two inches and a half diameter. The motto, *Gloria in altissimis Deo*: that is, Glory to God on high, 1663. The diameter of the fifth is three feet six inches and a half. An inscription on this bell is only of the founder's name, and when it was cast, thus: *Jacobus Smith, Eboracensis fecit*, 1663. On the sixth, or great bell, used in tolling for the dead (whose diameter is four feet three inches), seem to be these letters, I. H. S., for *Jesus Hominum Salvator*. Besides an earnest petition to the Blessed Virgin for her ardent intercession, in these words: *Ora Mente pia, pro nobis Virgo Maria*. And lastly the name of a donor, whom I take to have been a suffragan bishop, viz., *Alexander Episcopus Ebor. Dei Gratia*, &c. 'Tis reported this bell was brought from Fountains Abbey, but we'll not affirm it for a certainty. The prayer bell, in St. Wilfrid's steeple, its diameter two feet one inch, and the motto, *Voco veni precare*, that is, I call, come and pray.—*Hist. of Rippon*, p. 120.

1541. GEORGE YOUNGE.

In 1547 George Yonge held a barn in Burwage, belonging to the chantry of St. Mary the Virgin, in Stamer gate, at an annual rent of 4s. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 82). In 1558 Richard Yonge paid to the chapter of Ripon a mortuary fee of 10s. on the death of his father, George Yonge.—*Ibid.* p. 329.

THE SHRINE OF ST. WILFRID.—For more than three hundred years the shrine of St. Wilfrid in the church of Ripon was the great attraction of the faithful. There the head of their native and favourite saint was enshrined in a feretory of finely carved wood enriched with gold and silver. In 1224, Walter Grey, archbishop of York, newly enshrined the head of St. Wilfrid in an honourable manner. We have no account of the shape or appearance of this relic-chest or casket. In 1399 there was a gilded crescent above it, as in that year John Goldsmith, for work done on the reparation of the *feretrum* of St. Wilfrid, and divers ornaments gilded by him, viz., one curc, or crook, one ring, and one crescent, of the gift of William

Bedell, received the sum of 6s. 8d. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 132). In 1354, thirteen boards of *Estriche* (some kind of fine eastland wood), were purchased for the feretory on the Exaltation of St. Wilfrid, at a cost of 2s. 2d. (*Ibid*, 91). This purchase of timber appears to indicate the making of a new shrine. A new shrine was, however, made in 1520; as on May 16th in that year, John Herryson, for sawing timber five days for the "fetter," was paid 2s. 6d.; and John Hodgson, similarly employed at the same time, 2s. 6d. Robert Dowyff, planing four boards for images, a day and a half, was paid 6d. On May 23rd, William Carver, for making one "fetter," and carving, five days and a half, was paid 2s. 9d. (*Ibid*, p. 201). In March and April preceding, the workmen had been engaged in embowing and carving the framework of the said feretory. On the festival of the birth of St. Wilfrid, the feretory was carried round the church; and it was deemed a highly honourable employment to be engaged therein. In 1520, William Carver, *alias* Bromflete, was paid 9s. 8d. for six score "fathom long lyne for the convans of the schryne, with ij lytle lynys callyed syde ropes." (*Ibid*, p. 206). The Reformation has taken place, and we next learn the fate of the shrine of St. Wilfrid: the gold and silver ornaments have been broken, or torn from it, and sold as old metal. In 1541, 21*l.* was received for silver sold to the mint master at York, at 3s. 6d. an ounce, after allowing six ounces for dross. It is not stated from what source this silver was obtained, but the next entry gives 23s. 4d. received for gold broken from the head of St. Wilfrid, and sold in the lump. Further, in the same account is a statement of 4s. 3d., the expenses of John Persivall, riding to York to sell the silver sometime on the head of St. Wilfrid.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 193.

ST. WILFRID'S BURNING IRON.—Amongst precious relics, and objects rich and rare, preserved in the treasury of the collegiate church of Ripon, was a mysterious instrument called "Seintwilfredburnyng-iron," which, when plague and murrain were sore amongst the flocks and herds of the neighbourhood, was let out to their owners for a consideration in money, and applied in some manner not at present known, but it was certainly applied hot, and made some sign or seal upon the animals affected, or to be protected from pest by its influence. Probably there was also some kind of invocation or religious ceremony used on the occasion. Of the origin of this burning iron we know nothing positively; though it may have sprung from some old method of purgation by fire; and the priesthood taking advantage of this relic of superstition, turned it to their own profit. We are not aware that a similar instrument existed elsewhere. Besides this the church had another medical charm for curing the diseases of cattle, called the "Pokstone of St. Wilfrid," which first appears upon the rolls in 1503. It does not appear to have been such an efficient instrument as the burning iron, at least it did not bring in so many pence. In 1408 the perquisites of "ferrum Beati Wilfridi" were 8s. 4d.; in 1416, 25s. 6d.; in 1419, 29s. 9½d.; in 1424, 28s. 0½d.;

in 1425, 23s.; in 1453-4, 24s. and 20s. respectively; in 1503, 105s. 11½d.; and for the use of the "Pokstone Sancti Wilfridi," for the same year, 19½d. In 1509 the iron produced 60s. 5d., and the Pokstone 20d. In 1512 the iron and Pokstone jointly produced 5*l.* 16s. 7½d. In 1520 the profits of the iron were 107s., and of the Pokstone 15d. In "Valor Ecclesiasticus," 1535, the proceeds of St. Wilfrid's Burning Iron are estimated at 1*l.* 6s. 8d. The Pokstone is not mentioned. In 1531 a fuller statement is made. Received from the profits of the iron called St. Wilfrid's burning iron, and the profits of the stone called the Pokstone, by the chapter of the collegiate church of Ripon, lent or conceded to all the faithful in Christ, for the purpose of marking (signand.) their animals, and, by grace saving them from murrain, and all the sickness to which flocks and herds are liable, from the hands of divers persons, 5*l.* 5s. 9½d. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 188). In 1541, instead of money received for its use, "Sayntwilfridburnyngnyeron" has lost its virtue, and its use is abolished by an act of king Henry VIII. and the parliament.—*Ibid*, p. 192.

ST. WILFRID'S BANNER.

"What's yon glitt'ring towre I see
I' the centre o' the hoste?
Oh, that's the hallow'd *Standarde* of whyche
The Englishe make suche boaste.
A maste of a shippe it is so hie,
Alle bedect with golde soe gaye;
And on the topp is a holye crosse,
That shynes as bright as the daye.
Around it hang the holye banners
Of manye a blessed saynte;
Saynte Peter and John of Beverlye,
And Seynte Wilfrid there they peynte."

Ballad of the Battle of Cuton Moor.

A new banner for the saint was made in 1400; and the following are the particulars of the cost, as well as the materials of which it was composed:—Two ells of buckram purchased for one banner, 2s. 2d. To John the painter, adorning the same banner with gold and silver, and two images of St. Wilfrid, by agreement, 18s. To five ells of fringe, purchased for the said banner, 2s. 4d. And to one woman embroidering the said banner, 4d., and to an iron slot for the same banner, 4d.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 132.

THE TENT OF ST. WILFRID.—This tent, or castle as it was sometimes called, was to protect the shrine of the saint from the weather when out in the open fields on the Rogation days. In 1396, Thomas Turritt was paid for wooden stakes for the tent of St. Wilfrid, and fixing the same in the fields on the three Rogation days, 4d. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 120). In 1408, John Lyncoll, tailor, was paid for working on, and mending defects in the tent, for one and a half days, 9d. (*Ibid*, p. 137). In 1505, 6d. is paid for putting up the *castle* on the Rogation days. There was a cross on the top of this tent, for the making of which 2d. was paid in 1453. (*Ibid*, p. 157).

1542. CHRISTOPHER DARNBROUGH.

This Wakeman made his will on Aug. 28, 1547; and gave iij*s.* i*vd.* for the mending of the north bridge. There is good reason to suppose that he was descended from the ancient and respectable family of Dernbrook, of Bewerley, and other places in Nidderdale. His ancestors were tenants under the Abbots of Fountains; and a youth of that name occurs as a page of the chamber in the household of Abbot Greenwell, about A.D. 1456.—See foot note in *Memorials of Fountains*, pp. 360, 361, 362; also *postea*.

Christopher Darnbrough was tenant (under Fountains Abbey) of a house, etc., in Allhallowgate, rent xxvi*s.* viii*d.* "Minster's accounts Ao 32 33 Henry VIII., m. 138, Founteins, received in Ripon, xxvi*s.* viii*d.*, de firmâ unius tenementi in tenura Christopheri Darnbroke, jacentis in Alhallowgate ad voluntatem domini Regis, per annum."—*J. R. Walbran*.

1543. RALPH BELL.

In 1541 Ralph Bell held a dovecote in Allhallowgate belonging to the chapter of Ripon church, at a yearly rent of 5*s.*—*Mem. of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 191.

1544. HENRY ATKINSON.

1545. MATTHEW SNOWE.

By fine levied in Easter Term, 37th anno Henry VIII., the king plaintiff, Robert, archbishop of York, deforciant, his Majesty obtained possession of the manors of Rippon, Sharowe, Stanley, Ripponholme, Colstakeshyll (? Coltsgate-hill), Pennycroft, Castyldyke, Whytelyff, Thorpe, Monkton, Thornton, Netherdale, Bischopsyde, and about a hundred places more, not in this neighbourhood. *Pedes ad finem*.

Extensive repairs contemplated in the Bridge over the Ure, called North-bridge. John Staveley, of Ripon Park, Gent., in his will, dated Sep. 29th, 1545, says, 'To the reparation of the Northe-bridge beside Ripon, when yt is begowne to be repaired and amended, *xs.*' The work was most likely soon commenced; for in Wakeman Darnbrough's will, proved in 1547, we find a bequest towards the said repairs. (See note under Darnbrough, 1542).

1546. JOHN WALLIS.

In 1551 John Wallis held a tenement in Thorpe, at the town head, belonging to the chapter of Ripon at an annual rent of 2*s.*—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 295.

THE MINSTER CLOCK.—In this year the clock-keeper received an annual fee of 10*s.* 8*d.* for his care of the same, and this gives us an opportunity of saying a few words on the minster clock of an earlier day. In 1379 four hundred great spiking nails were purchased for the floor where the clock was to stand. In 1391 24 stones of lead were purchased for *le klok*. Evidently the weights were made of lead. In 1408 two cords were purchased from Robert Raper for "*le cloke*," at a cost of 3*s.* In 1424, 3*s.* 6*d.* was paid to John Stele for mending the clock. In 1453 Robert Raper supplied a rope for the clock, by agreement,

for 2*s.* In the same year 16*s.* 8*d.* was paid by agreement to John Ripley, of York, for repairing the clock, and 8*d.* for one stone of iron for the same work, and 4*d.* for two bushels of sea coal for the same work, and 7½*d.* paid Will. Wright for work at the same time on the clock bell, a day and a half, and 6*d.* to one other carpenter working one day on the same work. (*Mem. of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 161). In 1400 the sacristan had the care of the clock, and received an annual fee of 10*s.* for the same.—*Ibid.*, p. 133.

In this year the inhabitants of Ripon were visited with the plague.—(1724 *Chronicle*).

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (held in High St. Agnesgate from its foundation up to 1874) was first founded in 1546 by King Edward VI., but incorporated by Philip and Mary, 27 June, 1555, and endowed chiefly from the revenues of the chantries of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary, S. James the Apostle, S. John the Evangelist, and the blessed Virgin Mary in Ripon, which had come to the Crown at the dissolution of the Chantries. The school was managed by ten Governors, and the following were nominated under the foundation charter to be the first Governors:—John Norton, of Norton, in the County of York, Thomas Markinfield, William Mallorie, and Richard Arthington, Esqs., Ninian Staveley, Robert Walworth, Anthony Frankish, Miles Newton, Marmaduke Middleton, and Ninian Parnell, gentlemen. Among the eminent men educated at this school were Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, whose ancestors were members for this borough in the reign of James II.; Dr. M. Hutton, Archbishop of York; Thomas Balguy, D.D., Archdeacon of Winchester; Admiral Gell; Dr. Dering, Prebendary of Canterbury; and more recently, Dr. Stubbs, Reg. Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, and Bishop of Chester; translated to Oxford in 1888.

Under the Endowed Schools Act of 1869 a Scheme for the future management of this school was made and approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 28th day of May, 1872; and during the latter part of the year 1874, Bishopton Close (originally built for educational purposes), and the land surrounding it, was purchased from the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., in exchange for other lands belonging to the Trust; and as soon as the requisite arrangements could be made the school was transferred from St. Agnesgate. The governing body consists of fifteen persons, of whom two are ex-officio, viz., the Mayor of Ripon and the Chairman of the Ripon School Board for the time being, six Coöptative Governors appointed by the Governors for a term of ten years, and seven Representative Governors, elected as follows, for a term of five years:—Three by the Town Council of Ripon; one by the Governing Body of Ilkley Grammar School; one by the Governing Body of Knaresborough Grammar School; one by the Governing Body of Otley Grammar School; one by the Governing Body of Ripley Endowed School. The following gentlemen (Governors under the old charter) were constituted Coöptative Governors from the date of the new Scheme:—Charles Oxley, of Ripon, Esq.; Frederick Henry Wood, of Hollin Hall, Ripon, Esq.;

John Yorke, of Bewerley Hall, Pateley Bridge, Esq.; the Most Honourable the Marquess of Ripon, Studley Royal, Ripon; Joshua Samuel Crompton, of Azerley Hall, Ripon, Esq.; Rev. Samuel Hopper Powell, of Sharow Lodge, Ripon; Henry Frederick Clare Vyner, of Newby Hall, Ripon, Esq.; Samuel Swire, of Littlethorpe, Ripon, Esq.; the Very Reverend Hugh McNeile, D.D., Dean of Ripon. The following gentlemen were elected Representative Governors:—Ex-officio: Henry Kearsley, Esq., Mayor of Ripon. Mr. Alderman Wells, Mr. Alderman R. E. Collinson, and T. Carter, Esq., for Ripon; F. W. Fison, Esq., for Ilkley; the Hon. and Rev. J. W. Lascelles, for Knaresborough; the Rev. Samuel R. Anderson, for Otley; Sir H. D. Ingilby, Bart., for Ripley. The present Head Master is the Rev. A. B. Haslam; Clerk and Agent for the Governors, Mr. John Wood. The seal has the inscription: SIGILLUM PRO SCHOLA DE RIPON.

The School is no longer "Free," but the tuition fees are lower than at any other high class school in England, and there are a number of boys (not more than ten per cent.) annually exempted from payment of tuition fees as a reward of merit, who rank as Foundation Scholars.

This is one of the nine Yorkshire schools which have the right of sending candidates for the valuable Exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, founded by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, in the competition for which (held at Oxford in the spring) it has recently been very successful.

Exhibitions, &c., under the New Scheme.—The Marquess of Ripon gives an annual Exhibition, tenable for two, four, or six years, competed for by the scholars at the elementary schools in Ripon. There is also the "Mason" Scholarship, tenable for three years, and competed for by the sons of the tenants on the Yorkshire estates belonging to the Marquess of Ripon and Lady Mary Vyner. A third Scholarship was established in 1888, called the "Dr. Richardson Exhibition," annual value 8*l.* 8*s.*, tenable for three years, for which all boys living within three miles from the Ripon Market Cross are entitled to compete. The Earl de Grey also gives £200 a year by way of Exhibitions at any College or Hall, or otherwise, in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, for a period of three years, at the annual sum of £50, for candidates who have, at the date of their appointment, been educated for the last two years at the Ripon Grammar School.—*See postea.*

1547. RALPH HORNER and RALPH RIPLEY, *alias* DIXON.

Amongst the Easter oblations given to the chapter of the church of Ripon in 1557 was one of 11*s.* 10*d.* from Ralph Horner.—*Mem. of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 326.

"An inventorie of all the goods and cattels, moveable and unmoveable, of Rauf Ripley, layt of Rippon, deceased praysed by honest men, etc.," is given in the "Ripon Chapter Acts," p. 379, A.D. 1583. It is very interesting, and of great length.

Gent says in 1547 there was a great plague at Ripon.

In this year the dissolution of the Collegiate Church of Ripon took place.

As late as the 36th Hen. VIII., some years after the dissolution of the neighbouring monasteries, a commission was granted by the king empowering the archbishops of York for the time being to visit the church of Ripon, to reform it in what should be found amiss, and to collate to each of the prebends from time to time, as they should become vacant, a successor, to be selected from three clerks to be recommended by the chapter. The archbishops were also authorised by the same commission to dispose of the government of the hospitals of St. John the Baptist and St. Mary Magdalene, in and near Ripon, and to have the appointment of the masters.

After the dissolution, as above mentioned, the revenues of the church and chantries were seized upon by the Crown and added to the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster. Out of them a very small annual stipend was allowed for the maintenance of one or more ministers to carry on the parochial duties of the town and the service of the church.

The ecclesiastical affairs of Ripon continued in this deplorable state for more than half a century, although attempts were made in the meantime by persons in high authority to remedy the evil. In Queen Elizabeth's reign Archbishop Sandys, the Earl of Huntingdon, Lords Burleigh and Sheffield, Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, the celebrated Hooker, and Moses Fowler, one of the parish ministers and afterwards Dean of Ripon, interested themselves with the queen to increase the endowment of the church and to establish a college under its protection for the education of young persons intended for the ministry; but the scheme was opposed by the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, and fell to the ground.

1548. JAMES FLETCHER.

James Fletcher held one close of land belonging to the chapter of Ripon in 1547, at an annual rent of 16*s.* He also held at the same time two cottages, but they were in a state of decay, and no profit arising therefrom.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 49.

VALUATION OF THE CHANTRIES IN THE CHURCH OF RIPON.—In 1546-7, the following valuation was made of the nine Chantries in this church. (We only give an abstract). There be nine chantries founded in the said church, by divers persons, as hereafter by their particular foundations may appear; the incumbents whereof be bound to be present in the choir of the said church, at all the services done in the same, and to help the said vicars to minister sacraments in time of necessity, and be named petty-cannons. The chantry of Our Lady in the said cathedral church, William Hammond, incumbent, of the foundation of John Fulford and Robert Kendall, priests; to the intent to pray for the souls of the founders and all christian souls, A.D. 1408. This chantry was situate within the church. The endowment in lands, etc., is given, but is too long for our purpose, so we only give the value of the goods and plate, with the clear yearly income. In this case the goods are, 12*s.* 3*d.*; plate *nil*; clear value 53*s.* 9½*d.* The

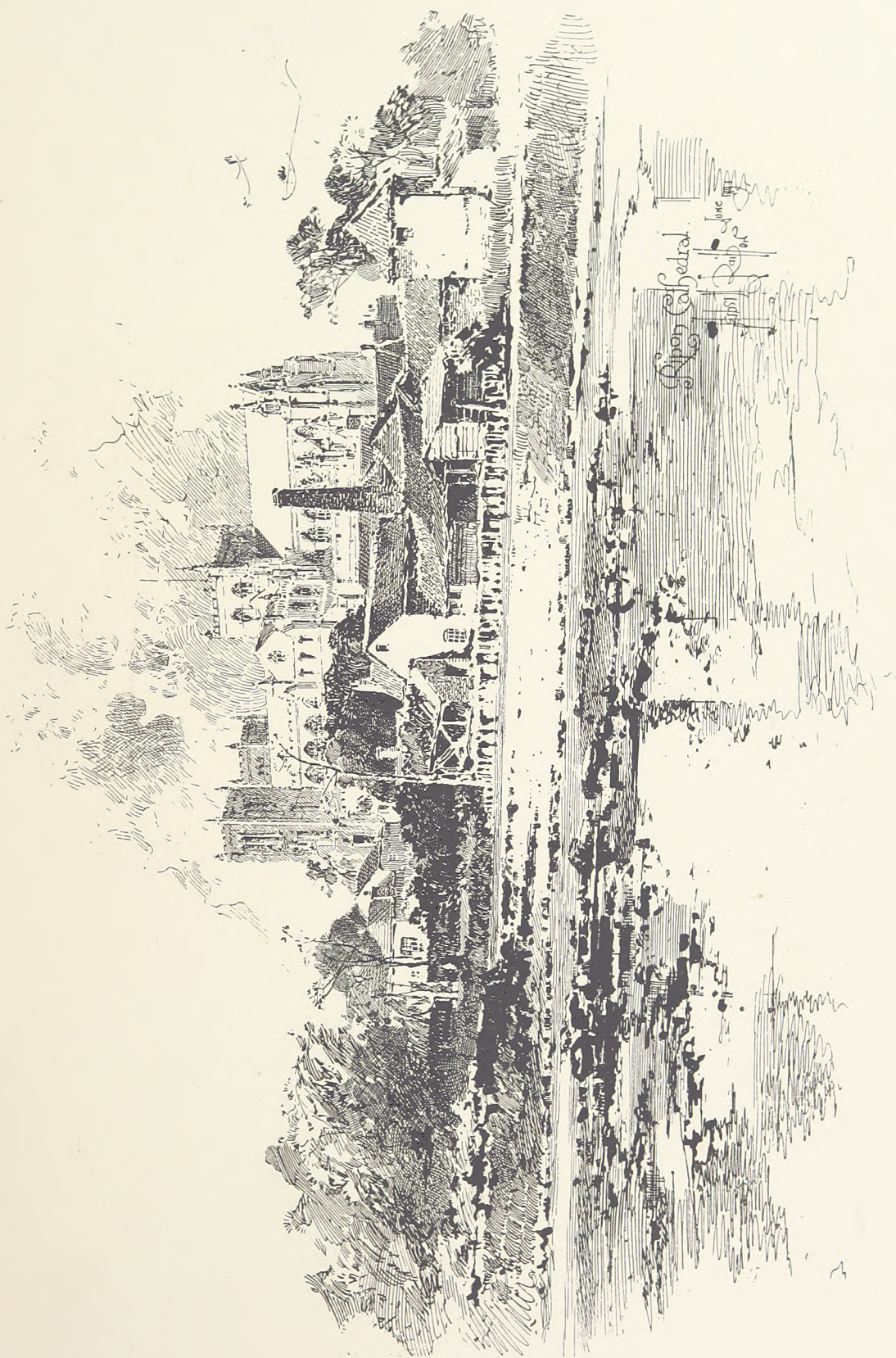
chantry of Our Lady, in the manor of Ripon, John Lightfoot, incumbent, of the foundation of William, some time archbishop of York, A.D. 1315. This chantry is distant from the church 200 feet. Goods 13s. 1d.; plate 24s.; clear value 112s. 4d. The chantry of the Holy Trinity, beneath the choir of the said church, Edward Rutter, incumbent, of the foundation of John Sendall, some time canon there, A.D. 1466. Goods 7s. 2d.; plate 40s.; clear value 61. 3d. The chantry of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the said church of Ripon, Ralph Sigeswick, incumbent; of the foundation of William Cawood and John Deane, sometime canons and prebendaries of the same church A.D. 1478. Goods 17s. 2d.; plate 42s.; clear value 41. os. 5d. The Chantry of St. Andrew, in the said church of Ripon, William Wilson, incumbent; of the foundation of Jeffray Larder and David Waller, sometime canons of the said church, A.D. 1369. Goods 14s. 3d.; plate 34s.; clear value 41. 12s. 1d. The Chantry of St. Wilfrid, in the same church of Ripon, John Keruer, *alias* Bromflete, incumbent; having no foundation, but nominated by Sir William Mallory, knight. Goods 3s. 2d.; plate *nil*; clear value 70s. 2¼d. The Chantry of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, in the said church, Thomas Blackburn, incumbent; of the foundation of John Sherwode, A.D. 1364. Goods 10s. 8d.; plate 32s.; clear value 76s. 6d. The Chantry of St. James, in the said church, John Percivall, incumbent; of the foundation of William Clint and William Ledes, A.D. 1407-8. Goods 8s. 7d.; plate 36s.; clear value 69s. 8d. The Chantry of the Holy Trinity, above the choir in the said church, Edmund Browne, clerk, incumbent; of the foundation of Sir William Plumpton, knight, A.D. 1345. Goods 3s. 8d.; plate 24s.; clear value 74s. 7d. The Chantry of the chapel called the Lady Church, in Stamergate, in Ripon, William Hebden, incumbent; of the foundation of John Clint the elder and Robert Durham, priests, A.D. 1392. Goods 20s. 8d.; plate 28s.; clear value 41. 1s. 8d. The Chantry in the chapel of Hutton Conyers, John Dickson, incumbent; of the foundation of Robert Conyers, of Hutton Conyers, A.D. 1322. The same is distant from the parish church one mile. Goods 4s. 9d.; plate *nil*; clear value 62s. 10¼d. The Chantry in the chapel of Clotherholme, in the parish of Ripon, William Constantine, incumbent; of the foundation of John Clotherholme, of Clotherholme, esquire, A.D. 1456. The same is distant from the parish church one mile. Goods *nil*; plate *nil*; clear value 52s. 3d. The Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, in the said parish of Ripon, Marmaduke Bradley, incumbent, master of the same, shewing no foundation, but used there to keep two priests and five poor people to pray for all christian souls; either priest having for his stipend 41.; and each of the poor people 6s. 8d. The same is distant from the church 2000 feet. No goods; no plate; clear value 191. 18s. 9¼d. The Chantry of two priests in the chapel of the said Hospital, Adam Adams and Edward Ingo, being of one foundation and corporation, made by John Warrener, of Studley Roger, A.D. 1334. Goods 9s. 2d.; plate 40s.; clear

value 81. The Hospital of St. John the Baptist in the said parish of Ripon, John Rogers, incumbent; shewing no foundation, but of a continual use, to pray for all Christian souls, and to celebrate mass, and other divine service in the chapel of the same hospital at his pleasure. The same is distant from the parish church a quarter of a mile. Goods 5s. 2d.; plate 28s.; clear value 101. 18s. 10¼d.

1549. ROBERT HARRISON.

In 1547 Robert Harrison held of the chapter of Ripon one messuage in Ripon at a yearly rent of 16s., and a little close in Alhallow-strete at a rent of 8s. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 74). On April 16th, 1555, a mortuary fee of 8¼d. was paid to the chapter on the death of Robert Harrison, of Kirkgate, Ripon. —*Ibid*, p. 309.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE CHAPTER OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF RIPON.—As the Reformation has now to a great extent abolished the Chapter, abrogated its authority, and seized its revenues, we will attempt to give an outline of its constitution and powers. The first part we find already done by Mr. Fowler, editor of the "Ripon Chapter Acts," and the "Memorials of Ripon;" in the preface to the third volume of that series, we find that the canons of Ripon, seven persons, were seculars, being under no monastic rule, and forming a Chapter, without having a dean, provost, or any other regular president subject to the archbishop; in such case the senior canon present would naturally preside. The prebendary of Stanwick was precentor, and the prebendary of Monkton treasurer of the Chapter. The property of the Ripon Chapter was of two kinds—the *communitas* which they held in common, and the seven prebends or endowments, which the seven canons held separately. In theory, and at first probably in practice, the life of the Chapter was led in common; yet it was not conventual but collegiate, and the common fund from tithes, together with rents, oblations, fees, etc., went to the maintenance of the college, its officers and servants. The tithes probably formed the major portion of the original common fund. However obtained, the prebendal estates were all in the immediate neighbourhood of Ripon, except that of Stanwick, which was founded after the rest; and was the "golden prebend" in respect to endowment. Besides the "common" and the prebends, there were the endowments of the chantries, held separately by the chaplains who served them. These did not belong to the corporation of the college, but were more or less loosely attached to it. Besides the chantry priests serving in the church or within the parish, there were chaplains serving parochial chapels, some of which had their own endowments. In addition to the common, prebends, and chantries, there was a fund called "the common of the fabric," proceeding from rents, certain oblations, etc., and farm of indulgences; and lastly there were what are now called "surplice fees." The canons of St. Wilfrid were originally responsible for the parochial charge, as well as for the due celebration in person of such masses and choral offices as





were usual in collegiate churches. But these duties were almost from the first performed by deputy; and nearly all the prebendaries were non-resident pluralists. The vicars thus became responsible for the main portion of the duties for which the canons received their prebends, and were by no means well paid for the performance of the same. The treasurer was the responsible guardian of the church's goods, ornaments, plate, and jewels. This office was held by the prebendary of Monkton. The precentor was the prebendary of Stanwick. His duty was to organise, arrange, and conduct the music, keep order in choir, and instruct the boys in music and grammar. In later times he had under him a sub-chanter, and a master of the grammar school. There were beside the six vicars, the six thuriblers, the chaplains, and chantry priests. The power and authority of this Chapter were extensive and various; they took cognizance of testamentary cases, that is, granted probate of wills, and letters of administration, of which 140 cases are mentioned in the "Chapter Acts," between 1452 and 1583; acknowledgments of tenure, of which 19 cases occurred during the same period; debt, 118 cases; incontinence, 102 cases, the punishment of which was penance and fustigation; but these punishments could be commuted for a money payment of about 2s.; and sometimes for as small a sum as 6d.; clerical incontinence (for the clergy in this respect were no better than their lay neighbours); adulteration of goods, of which we will give one rather singular case: in 1453, Henry Scotton, chaplain, was charged before the Chapter with being indecent and worldly; amongst other crimes laid to his charge was that of mixing sand amongst his wool to make it weigh the heavier. (*Chapter Acts*, p. 22). In 1498 two priests, Nicholas Burnett and Robert Smith, were charged before the Chapter with fighting with each other; and as they fought with swords, called *hyngers* or *baselards*, they caused much effusion of blood; they were sentenced to undergo severe public penance; Nicholas submitted to correction and punishment, but Robert was contumacious, departed hence, and was suspended. (*Ibid*, p. 288). Besides these, and similar cases, the Chapter dealt with affiliation, contumacy, convocation, defamation of character, working on festivals and Sundays, frays, inductions, invasion of the Liberty of St. Wilfrid, matrimonial cases, neglect of clerical duty, rogations, sacraments, perjury, ribaldry, sequestrations, stealing, receiving stolen goods, usury, etc., etc. Besides this government by the Chapter, there was another government above it, by the archbishop of York, his courts and officers. Bishop Stubbs, in a paper read before the Royal Archæological Institute in its meeting at Ripon, in July, 1874, thus summarised the archbishop's government:—"The enforcing of rights by the archbishop naturally involved a considerable machinery of courts, and these have most of them subsisted to recent days. The archbishop had Sheriff's Torne, in which his steward sat as judge, and each township was represented by its own byelawmen and constable, and took cognizance of all felonies short of murder. He had his courts for debts both above and below

40s., for actions of trespass, trover, ejectment, replevin and the like, and which bore the curious name of court military, and answering, I conceive, to the ancient hundred court, or court baron of the wapentake, as the sheriff's torne did to the court leet. Besides these he had the regular court leet and view of Frankpledge, and court baron and customary court; which are, I conceive, courts bearing the same relation to the manor as the two former did to the wapentake, and as the manor and wapentake are identical, differing from them only in the special customs, times of session, and the like; and besides these the sessions for the justices assigned for the Liberty, after the institution of that office."

In the reign of king Edward the first, a writ of *Quo Warranto* was issued at the suit of the crown, demanding of the archbishop of York to shew, by what authority he claimed to have the punishment of felons, of return of writs and estreats, and pleas of forbidden distress, his own proper coroners, amendment of assize of bread and beer, free warren, and why he claimed to have his park, free warren and lands in Ripon, Beverley, Otley, and elsewhere in the county of York, quietly from suit, without licence and will of the lord the king, and his predecessors kings of England.

The archbishop comes, and as to jurisdiction of punishing felons, says, that he claims to have the jurisdiction of punishing felons at Ripon, Beverley, etc. That king Athelstan before the conquest of England gave the said manors to the archbishop of York and his successors, from which time the archbishops of York hitherto have stood seized of the said liberty. And afterwards king Henry the first, son of the conqueror, amongst other liberties, granted to the archbishops of York:—"The liberty of judging thieves, taken within the lands aforesaid, by his charter, which he brings into court, and which attests the same. And claims to have the return of writs, pleas of forbidden distress, estreats, etc., within the manors of Ripon and Beverley time immemorial.—And claims to have his own proper coroners at Ripon, within his own proper lands and proper tenures, and these before the conquest of England, from king Athelstan, who gave to the churches of Beverley and Ripon his lands so freely that none of the king's officers should enter there, to exercise any office belonging to the king. Which was afterwards confirmed by the charter of king Edward. And afterwards from the time, from which coroners were first appointed in England, all his predecessors until now have had their proper coroners in the lands aforesaid and by them exercised all things which belonged to their office as coroners.—And he claims to have the assize of bread and beer from the conquest of England and so forth. And claims to have free warren in all his lordships and lands in the county of York, except in Thorpe, from time immemorial. And says, that the lord the king, Henry, father of the lord the now king, granted to one Sewall his predecessor, that he and all his successors should have free warren in all his lordships, by his charter dated at Westminster in the fourth year of the reign of the said king, which he brings

into court, and which attests the same. And as to being free of suit, says, that he claims to have his manor of Beverley with its members, and his manor of Ripon, with its members, and his manor of Patrington, quietly from suit, from the conquest of England. And he claims to have the parks of Beverley, Ripon, and Shirburn from time immemorial, and that he and all his predecessors have had a warren in all his lands, have inclosed his woods and thereof made a park, and that he and they have used the aforesaid liberties as he claims them. And puts himself upon the country.

And the jurors, to wit,—William Lavell, James of Tryvell, Thomas of Cunnaby, John of Balle, William of Holtby, Robert of Holme, Thomas of Lutton, Ralph Salvayn, William of Hertlington, Hugh of Linton, William of Stabler, John of Milford, Nicholas of Oglethorp, John of Sutton, and Richard of Bruntley, say upon their oaths,—That the aforesaid archbishop and all his predecessors from time immemorial have fully used the liberties which the aforesaid archbishop now claims, and therefore it is adjudged, —That the aforesaid archbishop should from thenceforth be quiet with his liberties, and the king take nothing by his writ. Exemplification of letters patent, of H. 8. B. B. D. 3. A. 2. No. 2.

The archbishop, March 24, 1308, appointed Robert de Nunwyke and Sir Simon Ward to be justices of assize for the Liberty of Ripon. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 62). On July 11, 1309, he issued a commission to Simon Ward and Thomas de Fishburn to be justices within the said Liberty. In 1310, he issued letters patent to Robert Conyers, knight, Adam de Middleton, rector of the church of Arncliffe, and Thomas de Fishburn, constituting them justices of assize in the Liberty of Ripon. (*Ibid*, p. 64). May 30th, 1311, Dan Gilbert Stapleton, rector of Normanby, was created bailiff of Ripon. Thus we see there were two governments existing at the same time in Ripon,—that of the archbishop of York as a great feudal lord, and that of the chapter of the collegiate church as an ecclesiastical corporation. It might be easily imagined that in such a small community there was not much room for further government, yet there was another beneath them both, that of the Wake-man and his twenty-four assistants, which was strictly parochial. The Reformation paralyzed the two former; the last survived, and developed into the present system of municipal self-government.

1550. WILLIAM SCOTT.

On July 3rd, 1558, a mortuary fee of 11½d. was paid to the chapter of Ripon on the death of William Scott.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 322.

1551. JOHN THORNTON.

The great sweating sickness.

1552. WILLM. WHEATLEY.

1553. JOHN HOLLMES.

On April 11th, 1553, died at Ripon, Marmaduke Bradley, prebendary of Thorpe, in the collegiate

church of Ripon, master of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, Ripon, and last abbot of Fountains. He saw, and lived through the great religious revolution of the Reformation, preserving his status in the church of Ripon to the end of his days. He held the prebend before his promotion to the abbacy. A letter of Richard Layton and Thomas Legh, visitors of the monasteries, to "Master Thomas Cromwell, cheffe secretaire to the kinge's hyghnes," thus describes his qualifications for the office of abbot:—"There is a monke of that howse callede Marmaduke, to whom Mr. Times lefft a prebende in Repon church, now abydyng upon the same prebende, the wysyst monke within Inglonde of that cote, and well lernede, xxti yeires officer and reowler of all that howse, a welthie felowe, wiche will gyve yowe syx hundreth markes to make hym abbot ther, and pay yow immediatly after the election withoute delay or respite, at one payment, and as I suppos withoute muche borowyng. The firste frutes to the kyng is a thowsande powndes, wiche he with his pollicie will pay within iij yeres, and owe noman therfore one grote, as he saith; and his reason therin is varra apparant." (*Memorials of Fountains Abbey*, p. 266). With two such qualifications as wisdom and wealth, Bradley was certain of success, and was accordingly elected abbot in March, 1536. There appears to have been some hint given him by Cromwell, or some of his subordinates, about resigning his preferments in the church of Ripon, to which he returned the following reply to Thomas Cromwell, March 21st, 1536:—"As concerning the resygnacion of a prebend that I have in the colligate church of Ripon, trewly, Sir, I never maid promisse to resigne the same. And, of veray trewth, this howse that I am preferred in is so farre in danger, all manner of ways, that I have rather wyll to resigne the abbotship than my prebend. For, no displeasor to your gud maistership, I have sufficient dispensacion to have both the abbotship and the prebend; and, rather or I resigne the prebend, I will utterly resigne the abbotship. Wherefor boith I and all my bredren desireth your gud maistership to have me excused in this behalfe." (*Memorials of Fountains*, p. 286). Well did the wise and wealthy fellow read the signs of the times; he saw the storm coming, and was too prudent to attempt to withstand its fury; when it fell upon him he quietly surrendered his abbey into the hands of the king's commissioners, Nov. 26th, 1539, and received a pension of 100*l.* a year for his life, out of its revenues. He retired to his mastership of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital and prebend in Ripon. Here he submitted quietly to the new order of things, and devoted his time to the duties of the church, and his income to the improvement of the fabric. For three years, from 1544 to 1546 inclusive, he was sole canon in residence; and in 1538, when the chapter house was stated to be in a ruinous condition, and the canons were cited to consider the state of the same, and also to devise some means for its restoration; he gave up as much of his income to the repair of the same, though resident, as any of those who were non-resident. He died, as above stated, on the 11th of April, 1553, and was buried on the 13th of the same

month. His bones almost certainly repose within the church he loved so well.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 224.

1554. HUGH FOXE.

In 1547 Hugh Foxe farmed, or collected tithes, for the chapter of Ripon, and in that year he paid 6s. 8d., for tithes in Sharow, and 5s. for Allhallowgate, and nearly the same amounts in 1551 and 1557.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 327.

1555. WILLM. TOMPSON.

In 1478 William Thompson paid to the chapter of Ripon for tithes in Bondgate 4s., and in 1556, 2s. rent for one chamber. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 254). Farrer, in his "History of Ripon," p. 99, says:—"Nicholas, archbishop of York, after much solicitation, obtained from queen Mary the lordship of Ripon." Nicholas Heath was a great favourite with queen Mary, and was by her translated to the see of York in 1555.

On June 27th of this year, King Philip and Queen Mary, on the petition of the inhabitants of the town, and of very many of the county thereabouts for a Grammar School to be erected and established within the parish of Ripon, granted and ordained that there should be a grammar school, to be called the Free Grammar School of Q. Mary, for the education and instruction of children and young men.—*See note under 1546*.

1556. JOHN SMITHE, *Vintner*.

1557. EDMOND LOCKEY.

In 1547 Edmund Lokekey held from the chapter of Ripon one burgage in Westgate, Ripon, with a little garden, at a yearly rent of 12s.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 77.

1558. WILLM. RENER [OR RAYNER].

1559. THOMAS RIGG.

1560. WILLM. SMITHE.

1561. ROBERT RIPPLAY.

1562. CHRISTOPHER DALLE (OR DALE).

In 1547 Christopher Dale paid a free rent to the chapter of Ripon for two tenements in Horsefayre; and a rent of 12d. yearly for lands in Skellgate.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 48.

1563. JOHN SWEETINGE.

"In this year, 1563 and 4, by reason of a sudden thaw of the snowes, the rivers of Ure and Skell rose so high that it brake down many bridges, particularly Owse bridge, in York."—*1724 Chronicle*.

1564. WILLM. HARRISON.

1565. THOMAS RIPPLAY.

1566. RICHARD MOUNTON (OR MONKTON).

In 1551 Richard Monkton paid a free rent of 2s. yearly to the chapter of Ripon for an orchard in the same town. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 294). A mortuary fee of 9d. was paid to the same chapter on the death of an infant child of Richard Monkton, July 9th, 1556.

1567. JOHN RIGG.

October 22, 1567, Office v. John Birkbie, clerk, rector of Moremonkton and chaplain of Lord Latimer. He is of verie dissolute lieffe and lewde conversacion, and usethe verie undecent apparell, namelie great britcheis cut and drawn oute with sarcenet and tafitie and great ruffes laid on with laceis of gold and silk. And of late toke upon him to minister or saie Devine service in the church of Rippon upon a holie daie in the assemblie of the people in his cote without gowne or cloke, with a long sword by his side. And he is also vehementlie suspected to be a notable fornicator, and he haith divers times in the night time bene taken abroade in the towne of Rippon by the wakeman and other officers with lewde women. And he useth to daunce verie offencivelie at ale howseis and mariages in the presence of common people to the verie evell example of others and the greates slaunder of the ministerie. He says he haith not worne any great britcheis cut and drawn oute, nor any suche shertes as is objected. Denies the rest.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 345.

1568. EMERIE COOTS (OR COATES).

On August 2nd, 1568, Mr. John Bucke, one of the canon prebendaries, exhibited a commission to him, Ralph Bell, Ninian Lowson, Emery Coles, and Chr. Bland, of Ripon, for searching out of images and other ornamentes and montes, of idolatrie, supposed to be reserved and kept in store within the town and paryshe of Rippon, and exhibited a schedule wherein ar conteyned the images, etc., that they have founde owte, with the names of the persons as had the custody, and the houses, etc., where they were found. To deface and burn the images, etc., in the house of Ralph Bell, at Ripon, and to certify. Dec. 8, 1568, Thos. Buck, of Rippon, upon Allhallowes nighte last paste dyd go with one Thomas Shepperd, under sextune of Rippon, and begged money and candels for suche personnes as did that night ringe the bells of Rippon. Suche money, candels, and other thinges as they gott, they brought to the said ringers, and ther drunke ayle in the said church with parte of the money they gott, and the reaste they and the said ringers dyd bestow of good chere abrode in the towne the same night.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 348.

1569. ROBERT KETTLEWELL.

The famous "Rising in the North" occurred in this year, when Richard Norton and Thomas Markenfield, the lords of domains hard by Ripon, which had bestowed on their race these ancient and chivalrous

names, allowed the long suppressed bitterness of their religious discontent to plot and urge on that ill-starred expedition, in which the Earls of Northumberland and Westmerland were put forward as the ostensible leaders. The former of these noblemen had a seat at Topcliffe, seven miles from Ripon, where the rebels held their early meetings. They came here, on their road from Durham, on Friday, the 18th of November, 1569, and were here on the 19th, when many joined them. They had a muster at the Market-cross; and the earls made a proclamation. Here Norton displayed his memorable banner, and mass was celebrated in the collegiate church. After putting Sir William Ingilby, who had opposed them, to flight, they marched to Knaresborough; and at length to Clifford Moor, whence they, injudiciously, returned to the North; but the footmen risen in Ripon and the vicinity had seen enough of the campaign, and refused to pass their homes. On the night of the 16th of December, the Lords Warwick and Clinton arrived at Ripon, in pursuit of the rebels; and in the next month a dreadful demonstration of their victorious arms was exhibited in this place. As a significant and memorable warning, there were ordered to be executed here, all the rebel constables of the West Riding, except those of Wetherby, Boroughbridge, and Tadcaster; all the offending serving-men of the West Riding; and lastly—within sight of their neighbours, and homes—the misguided townsmen of Ripon.

In 1569 the fair and unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, passed through Ripon, when on her way from Bolton Castle to Tutbury. She halted awhile amid the sympathy of a people not a little devoted to her cause, and addressed one of her fruitless remonstrances to queen Elizabeth, a partial copy of which, dated Jan. 27th, is now extant in the British Museum. She had ridden from Bolton on a sorry hack, and in inclement weather, the day before.—*Walbran's Ripon*.

1570. THOMAS SWYERS (OR SAWYERS).

On May 22nd, 1570, Office *v.* John Jackson, Robert Foxe, and Hugh Tomson of Ripon. Foxe confessed that he did beare the crosse in Rippon church in the tyme of the late Rebellion, at a procession song in Latine, beinge therunto forced by the rebelles. To do penance. March 13, 1570-1, Thomas Blackburne, of Ripon, clerk, for hearinge masse in the Rebellion tyme, and other papistical service. Fined 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and to do penance. Chr. Baldersby, of Ripon, clerk, to do penance for the same thing.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 348.

1571. JOHN HODGSON.

The Hodgson family had long been settled in Ripon, and were of good social position. On the 21st day of July, 1459, Richard Hodgson made his will, gave his best animal for a mortuary; to his wife a silver girdle, a *colobium*, and one pair of beads of jet; to his brother William his gown of checkery; to his brother Henry his sword and sallet; to Thomas Best a horse, a great pewter charger, three smaller dublers, three dishes, and a candlestick of latton; gives the

residue of his estate to his wife Katherine and his daughter Agnes. (*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 82). In 1551, Thomas Hodgson paid 2*s.* 4*d.* for small tithes in Westgate to the chapter of Ripon. *Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 296). In 1531 John Hodgson paid to the same chapter 2*s.* 10*d.* yearly rent of a tenement in Ripon.—*Ibid.*, p. 188.

1572. THOMAS NEWELL.

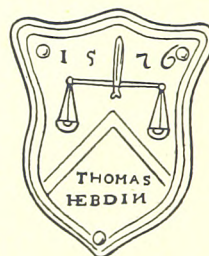
1573. CHRISTOPHER THORNTON.

1574. JEFFREY MEDCALF.

1575. GEORGE BATTIE.

July 6, 1575, a Commission to Sir William Mallarie and Mr. Rafe Tonstall to pull downe the gilden tabernacle at Rippon breaste lowe, and the same to be employed in the repairing of the chauncell.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 349.

1576. THOMAS HEBDIN.



This Wakeman's badge on the belt is a silver shield bearing the following device: within a bordure a chevron; in chief a pair of scales. Inscribed "1576, THOMAS HEBDIN."

1577. CHRISTOPHER GAINES.

1578. WILLIAM WATSON.

1579. JOHN MILLNER.

1580. THOMAS GRAINGE.

This family was of Sharow, in the immediate neighbourhood of Ripon, where they were settled for many generations. In 1556 a mortuary fee was paid to the chapter of Ripon on the death of Richard Grainge, of Sharow. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 316). In 1557, an Easter offering of 18*s.* 4*d.* was received by the same chapter from the hands of Ninian Grainge. (*Ibid.*, p. 326). In 1575, John Grainge purchased from Thomas Lawson and Anne his wife, a messuage with a cottage and lands in Sharow. In the same year John Grainge and Ninian Grainge purchased from Robert Lacy, gent., two messuages and two cottages with lands in Sharow. In 1609 William Grainge held a cottage and croft in Sharow belonging to the prebend of Nunwick, at an annual rent of 5*s.* 11*d.* (*Ibid.*, p. 342). William Grainge, of Sharow, yeoman, made his will, June 25, 1673. Richard Grainge, of Copt Hewick, yeoman, August 28, 1658. Administration granted to Leonard Ward, gent., tutor of George and Richard Grainge, his sons. Ninian Grainge, of Newby-upon-Ure, yeoman, made his will Sep. 24th, 1644; buried at Ripon. One of this family was mayor of Ripon in 1759.

1581. JOHN DOBBIE.

1582. HENRY LOCKIE.

1583. VINCENT METCALFE. THOMAS RIPLEY.

Metcalf having died during his year of office, Mr. Ripley was elected for the remainder of the year.

1584. WILLM. WRAY.

In 1609, William Wraie held a close called the Ashes, belonging to the prebend of Givendale, at a yearly rent of 6s.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 337.

In this year rye was sold for 12d. and 14d. the Winchester bushel.

1585. ANTHONY HOLMES.

1586. ANT. VICKERBIE. ["UCKERBIE," *Theakstone's Chron.*]

1587. ROGER HOLMES.

In this year rye was sold for 8s. the bushel.

1588. CHRISTOPHER FFRANKE.

In this year there died in the space of three months of a strange ague, in one street called Stammergate, 59 persons.

1589. RICHARD COOKE.

1590. RALPH HUTCHINSON, Tanner.

1591. RICHARD REYNER.

1592. THOMAS DOWGILL.

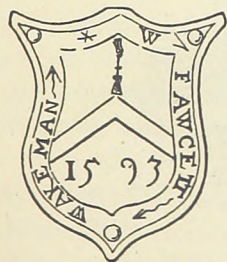
Alderman in 1604, died before 1608.

Nov. 18, 1577, in a pleading in the duchy of Lancaster court. Office *v.* Thomas Dowgill. Witness says he saw "the forme of a paire of gallows pyanned upon the backe of Edward Burton, a curate of Ripon. All say that Dowgill tooke it of." In January following, Thomas Dowgill "confesses wearing a woman's white cappe to the church."—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 349.

1593. THOMAS BARBER.

"In this year, upon the 5th day of December, the great spire that stood upon St. Wilfrid's steeple, whose height was 240 feet, was set on fire by lightning about three o'clock in the morning, but by God's aid and help of the townsmen it was quenched by seven in the morning."—1724 *Chronicle*.

1594. WILLIAM FAWCETT.



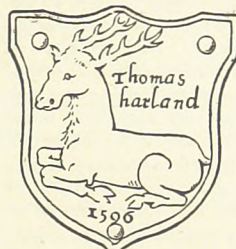
Among the few ancient shields preserved on the horn-belt is one belonging to this Wakeman. It bears a chevron; in chief a small ornament something like an inverted tassel. The border surrounding the shield is inscribed "W. FAWCETT, Wakeman, 1593." He

was chosen Mayor in 1607; the entry of his burial in the Minster Register is on Jan. 22, 1622-3.

1595. SIMON BROWNE.

Probably the same person who was Mayor in 1617.

1596. THOMAS HARLAND.

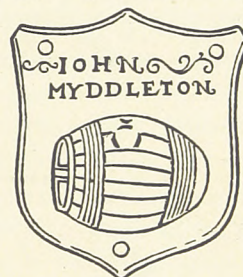


Harland's shield on the belt is quaint. It bears a stag couchant, and the inscription "Thomas Harland, 1596."

In the awful state of spiritual destitution which prevailed, not only here, but generally in the North, the establishment of "An

Ecclesiastical College" at Ripon was proposed in 1596,—as well to supply the parochial cure of souls, as to maintain the Protestant faith by the creation of a learned and intelligent ministry. The list of patrons contained the names of many persons of rank and learning, including Dean Nowell and Hooker, and improveable funds were provided; yet neither then, nor in 1604, when the burgesses influenced Anne of Denmark in its favour, could the project be carried into effect, although there is evidence that the building was in a state of preparation, and other arrangements made for the reception of students.

1597. JOHN MIDDLETON, *Gent.*



Probably a brewer, as his device on the horn belt is a stiffly engraved barrel, with the name on the "chief" part of the shield, JOHN MYDDLETON.

1598. HENRY SINGLETON, Mercer.

He became an Alderman under the new order of things, and died before 1607.

Sir William Mallorie, Knt., occurs as the Archbishop of York's High Steward for the Liberty of Ripon in 1598. He died in 1602. "Dominus Will'mus Mallorie de Hutton-hall, miles, sepultus fuit 22^o die March ij, 1602."—*Ripon Par. Reg.*

The family of Mallory became possessed of Hutton Conyers by the marriage of Sir Christopher Mallory with Joan, the daughter and heiress of Robert Conyers, of that place. Sir Christopher had issue Sir William Mallory, of Hutton, who, by Katherine, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Nunwick, of Nunwick, had William Mallory, who, by Joan, daughter of Sir William Plumpton, of Plumpton, near Knaresborough, had William Mallory, who married Dionisia Tempest, of Studley. After the family had acquired Studley, it does not appear that they abandoned the manor house of Hutton as a place of residence, but

frequented it occasionally until the end of the sixteenth century; about which time the present building, now used as a farm house, seems to have been erected. A picturesque gable on the north side, and a richly ornamented ceiling, bearing the lion of the Mallory's arms, in a neglected apartment, in the south-east wing, remain of this date. Large portions of the rest of the building have been altered in subsequent repairs, and seem to confirm the tradition that the house was set upon in the civil wars, by a troop of parliamentarians, in the absence of the owner, Sir John Mallory, who, from his zeal in the royal cause, must indeed have been particularly obnoxious to them. Several cannon balls and some weapons of war have also been found in the fields around. There are also some remains of a rampart of earth, running at right angles, on the north and west sides of the garden, which may have formed part of the agger of the moat of the original structure. The mansion is shaded by a goodly row of sycamores, which give it a pleasing air of solemnity, and seem still to assert its claims to a rank above that of an ordinary farm hold.—*Walbran's Lords of Studley*.

In regard to the present sickness in the north country.—It is ordered that every constable within this division (Claro) shall sett two or three to wathe and ward within their constabulary, and shall see the same dulle kept, as well in townes as hamletts. And that from and henceforth householders themselves shall keepe the wathe and ward according to their course, and not hirelyngs as heretofore hath been accustomed. Knaresbrough Quarter Sessions, Oct. 6, 1598. (*West Riding Records*). The plague at this time raged in Cleveland and at Richmond.

1599. FRANCIS HEALEY, and SIMON ASKEWE.

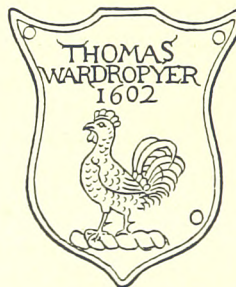
The "twelve" elected Healey, and the "commons" Askewe; but in the end the "commons" prevailed, and Healey was displaced.

1600. SIMON ASKEWE [or AYS COUGH].

1601. JOHN GREENE.

See 1614, in which year he was Mayor.

1602. THOMAS WARDROPYER.



This Wakeman's badge on the belt is a silver shield, bearing a cock on a wreath, and the words THOMAS WARDROPYER, 1602. See 1612. when he was Mayor.

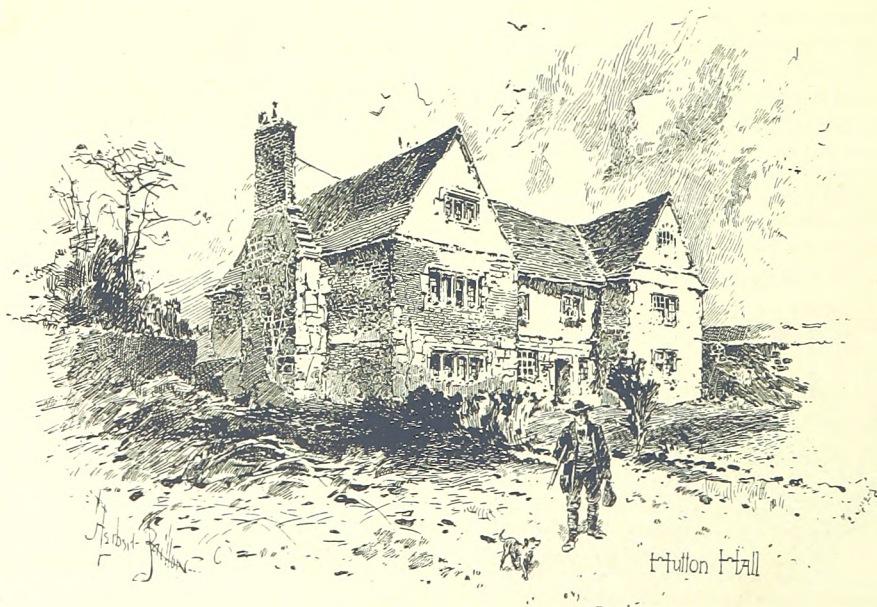
"In this yeare was a well founde on Ripon Com'on, w'ch hath cured manie diseases."—*1724 Chronicle*.

1603. THOMAS CUNDALL, Tanner.

Mayor in 1611, 1632, and 1641.

1604. HUGH RIPLEY.

Hugh Ripley was Wakeman to June 26th, the date of the Charter of Incorporation, see 1604, &c., when he was Mayor.



THE DUTIES OF THE WAKEMAN.—As the old descriptive name of Wakeman has now been superseded by the more modern one of Mayor, we will define, so far as we are able, the duties of that officer and his assistants. Ripon, as we have previously stated, under the year 1549, had three governments, without counting the royal or imperial one; that of the archbishop of York, which was feudal, almost regal: he had a prison and justices in the town, with full power to try, condemn, and execute criminals. He had a gallows, pillory, cucking-stool, and his own coroners within the Liberty. Next came that of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church, whose powers we have previously described, and whose weapons of coercion or reformation were fines, imprisonment, and fustigation. And lastly, that of the Wakeman and his assistant Aldermen, which last was purely parochial, or limited to the townships of Ripon and Bondgate. It is not known at what time this last system of government was first formed, although undoubtedly it is of great antiquity. In the preamble to their Bye-Laws, the most ancient document relating to them now in existence, it is asserted: that it appeareth upon record extant and to be seen, that a laudable and ancient office hath been continued since the Conquest within the town of Ripon, entituled and called by the name of Wakeman; and by probable supposition the said office has been continued before the said Conquest. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, there seems to have prevailed much discord in the town, on the subject of the constitution of this governing body. Some of its members were incapacitated by age or decayed circumstances; some refused either to fill the office of Wakeman or pay the fine consequent on such refusal; while a Wakeman was not unfrequently elected by different parties. In this state of things they applied to Matthew Hutton, then archbishop of York, to give them a more definite and exact body of laws for their governance, which he accordingly did, April 8th, 1598; and it is from this new constitution that we learn with certainty how this governing body was composed. Previous to this period the number of aldermen was not limited, being at that time twenty-nine in number; these were reduced to twelve; though twelve more were added soon afterwards, making the total number of aldermen twenty-four. The following are some of the duties of this body.

It is ordered that the Wakeman for the time being, according to ancient custom, shall cause a horn to be blown every night during the time he is in office, at nine o'clock in the evening, at four corners of the cross in the market-stead; and immediately after to begin his watch; and to keep and continue the same till three or four o'clock in the morning; and if it happen any house or houses be broken on the gate side within the town of Ripon, and any goods taken away, then the Wakeman shall make good unto the party so wronged, such value as the said twelve his brethren shall adjudge; if it can be shown that the Wakeman and his servants did not their duty at the time.

It is ordered that the Wakeman shall immediately after his entrance on his office, walk throughout the whole town under his charge; and the same night make a supper, to which all the aldermen shall repair, by two and two in a rank, every two having a torch before them—upon pain of every default, 6s. 8d. And, instead of other two suppers, and goings about, which hath been usual at midsummer, and at his out-going, he shall make a solemn dinner for all his said brethren and their wives; upon pain for every default of £20.

The Wakeman shall not flitt out of the town to dwell or sojourn elsewhere during his term of office, unless God do visit the said town with pestilence ; upon pain of £20.

The Wakeman and two or three of his brethren shall make privy search in the night or daytime, within the houses of all persons suspected as hedge-breakers and poultry stealers, and bring the offenders to the stocks, there to be openly punished ; upon pain of 6s. 8d. for every default.

The Wakeman and his brethren shall at all times be ready to accompany the Lord Archbishop's high steward, or other officer in riding the fairs of Ripon.

It is ordered that the Wakeman's servants shall duly, truly, and diligently go throughout the watch, and bring all such evil suspected and unruly persons as they shall find unto the Wakeman their master, that he may bring them if need be to some justice of peace within the said liberties of Ripon to be examined and punished, or do the same himself, if the quality of their offence be not the greater ; upon pain of 6s. 8d.

In case of fire the Wakeman's servants shall give warning by ringing the town bell.

It is ordered that the Wakeman for the maintenance of his charge shall have of every householder, man or woman, dwelling in the town of Ripon, that hath a gate door and a back door, 4d. in the year of duty ; and of every householder having but one door, 2d. And also he shall have a certain due of corn, called the market sweepings, in the Market-place of Ripon, with dues of stallage at two head fairs in the year.

It is ordered that whosoever dwelling within the said town of Ripon, shall at any time misuse, or bycall the Wakeman or his brethren with any scornful or opprobrious or slanderous words, shall be punished in the stocks by the space of one day and one night, and if he offend again, to be further punished, at the discretion of the said Wakeman and his brethren.

It is ordered that when it shall please God to call unto his mercy any alderman of Ripon, or his wife, then the Wakeman and his brethren, and their wives, shall go to the house where such corpse shall be, and from thence solemnly, in their gowns, accompany the same to the church, and there remain until such time as the said corpse be committed to earth from whence it hath begun ; upon pain of 10s. for every default.

It is ordered that a search shall be made yearly, about Michaelmas, by the Wakeman and his brethren, throughout the town of Ripon, to view who have made sufficient provision of fuel for winter ; and every inhabitant lacking the same shall be amerced or punished, at the discretion of the Wakeman and his brethren.

It is ordered and agreed that from henceforth the Wakeman shall not sell, kill, or put away the Town Bull, without the consent of the house, upon pain of £10.

It is ordered, that if any person at any time shall disclose or utter abroad any matter argued or debated in the assembly of the Wakeman and his brethren, he shall forfeit for every default 20s.

It is ordered that all servants of the Wakeman, who shall be appointed to keep the door of the Town House, at such time as the said Wakeman and his brethren shall be there assembled for town causes, shall keep the door shut, and not stand within hearing of the Wakeman and his brethren, to listen to what is there spoken or talked of ; neither shall any other person come into the said house during the time the said Wakeman and his

brethren are there assembled, unless it shall be an alderman, or some other person whom the Wakeman shall appoint and call for, upon pain of 6d. forfeit to the common purse for every such offence.

Next follow the laws for regulating the conduct of the Pinder, who had to take the following oath on entering upon his office :—That he shall duly and truly observe, keep, and fulfill to the utmost of his power, such directions as he shall receive from the bye-law men for the time being, according to the orders contained, or hereafter to be contained in this book, and according as heretofore hath been usual, as God shall help him, and by the contents of His Holy Bible. It is ordered that the pinder shall take no feed at his own pleasure of corn nor hay, but such as shall be delivered him by the owners of the same—that is, the said pinder shall have of every acre of corn one sheaf, and of every acre of meadow one grass cock,—which, if any deny the same, the said pinder shall complain to the bye-law men, and they shall see him have his dues.

Then follow orders and regulations concerning the Neatherd and the Swineherd, both persons of great importance in that age, when all the lands belonging to the township were in large open fields, and were held in common. The process of enclosure has rendered the two latter officers unnecessary, and consequently they have ceased to exist ; the pinder yet continues, but with greatly diminished powers.

At the foot of this rural *Magna Charta* is the following :—“Memorand. That I Matthew, Arch Bishop of Yorke, doe so much as lawfully I may, ratife and allow all and everie the orders before mentioned and expressed in this booke. In witness I have hereunto put my hand and seal.”

MATTHEW EBOR.

W. MALORYE.

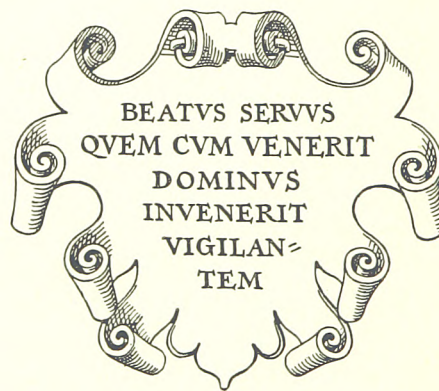
There are other rules and regulations for the election, or selection, of the Wakeman and his brethren, but we forbear further extracts, as the whole document will be printed in the appendix to this volume.

The Wakeman and his brethren had no legislative or judicial powers, their province was purely executive ; they could not even amend their own bye-laws without the sanction of the archbishop of York and his high steward. They were simply the constables and watchmen of the town, and guardians of the rights of the people in the common fields ; and as such were probably of as ancient origin as they claimed to be. In the “Memorials of Ripon,” their names occur but sparingly. In 1540 we find :—Paid to the minstrels of the toun of Ripon, called Wakemen, 2s. In 1567 (vol. iii., p. 345), we find them acting as constables and watchmen ; in that year John Birkbie “is vehementlie suspected to be a notable fornicator, and he hath divers times in the night time bene taken abroade in the towne of Rippon by the Wakemen and other officers with lewde women.” In 1478, 2s. was paid to the minstrels of the town of Ripon, called Wakemen, for attending at the shrines in the church on the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, and the three preceding days, and on the feast of St. Wilfrid in the month of August.

The Wakeman of Ripon and his brethren bring strongly to mind the watchmen whom Shakespere has immortalized in “Much Ado about Nothing.” They would indeed be contemporary with each other ; and it is not difficult to imagine two sets of guardians of the peace, equally original, one at Ripon, the other at Stratford-on-Avon. It is much to

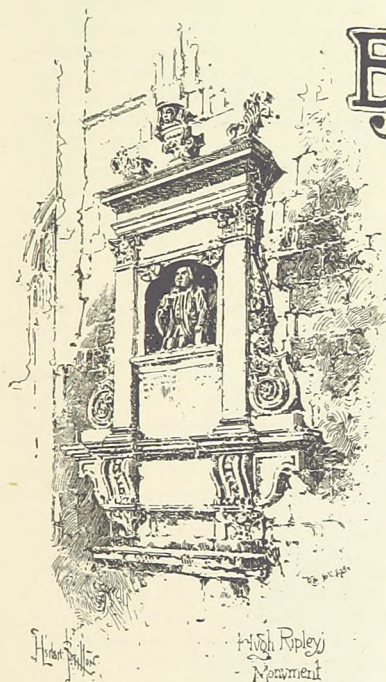
be regretted that "Four Town Books," in which their doings were recorded, have perished, otherwise they would have given us a true and interesting picture of the social life of Ripon at that period.

However humble the origin, and limited the powers of the government of the Wakeman and his brethren, it had within it the true elements of life ; it was of the people, and for the people ; though for a long time oppressed by the weight of the archbishop of York's feudalism, and the domination of the chapter of the church of Ripon, it continued to exist ; and when the Reformation gave an impulse to freedom of thought, and abrogated or weakened feudal and ecclesiastical authority, the commons began to feel their strength, and proceed to the election of their own officers. Feebly at first ; but as the oak of the forest grows slowly but surely, so self-government grew and expanded, until it became the dominant power, filling the place of the two others become obsolete or effete, and evolving a system of municipal rule the most free and equitable which the world has yet seen.



THE CORPORATION OF RIPON, UNDER THE CHARTER OF KING JAMES THE FIRST.

FROM 1604 TO 1835.



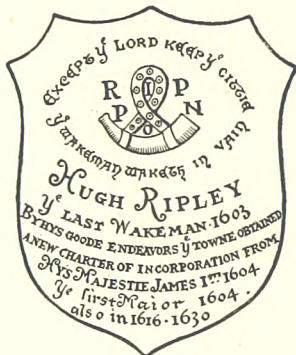
By LETTERS PATENT, dated June 26th, 1604, king James I. incorporated the burgesses and inhabitants of Ripon under the title of "The Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonality of the Borough of Ripon, in the County of York, one Body Corporate, and Politic in Substance, Deed, and Name." At the same time appointing HUGH RIPLEY to be the first and modern Mayor of the Borough aforesaid; HENRY SNOW, THOMAS HEBDEN THE ELDER, THOMAS WATSON, ROGER HOLMES, THOMAS DOWGILL, WILLIAM FAWCETT, HENRY SINGLETON, JOHN GREEN, THOMAS WARDROPER, THOMAS CUNDALE, ANTHONY TAYLOR, WILLIAM BATTYE, to be the first and modern Aldermen of the aforesaid Borough; CHRISTOPHER FRANK, RICHARD REYNER, SIMON ASCOUGH, SIMON BROWN, WILLIAM NEWELL, RALPH WEBSTER, THOMAS BATTIE, MARMADUKE JENKINSON, RICHARD KETTLEWELL, JAMES THOMPSON, THOMAS RIPLEY, WILLIAM COOKE, JOHN HARDY, GEORGE PULLEYN, JOHN WATSON, RICHARD ATKINSON, WILLIAM COULTON, THOMAS

MILLER, ROGER SMEATHWAITE, RALPH WARWICK, JOHN DOBBYE, RALPH HORNER, EDWARD KIRBY, and CHRISTOPHER PORTER, to be the first and modern twenty-four Assistants of the Borough aforesaid. JOHN PRIESTLEY, of the Middle Temple, Esq., was appointed first Recorder, with power to appoint a deputy. RICHARD HEBDEN, gentleman, learned in the law, was appointed first Common Clerk of the aforesaid Borough during his natural life. A Court of Record was granted, to be held every Tuesday fortnight throughout the year, before the Mayor and Recorder for the time being. Two Sergeants-at-Mace were also to be appointed, to attend in the Court aforesaid, to make proclamations and arrests, etc., to be elected by the mayor and corporation. The Mayor, during his year of office, and his last two predecessors for the time being, along with the Recorder of the borough, were appointed Justices of the Peace in the same borough, the liberties, suburbs, and precincts thereof, and to keep the statute of artificers, and labourers, weights and measures within the said borough. A complete copy of this Charter will be found in the Appendix.

THE MAYORS OF RIPON.

1604-5. HUGH RIPLEY, "Merchant and Mercer."

The last Wakeman, nominated by the Crown as first Mayor. He was also Mayor in 1616 and 1630. The worthy Wakeman was very energetic in his efforts to secure for his native town the Charter of



Incorporation and expended a considerable sum of money in that behalf, of which £64 remained unpaid to him by the Corporation until 1609 as appears from the following :

"27th June, 1609. It is ordered and agreed by the assent and consent of Mr. Maior and the most part of the aldermen and

assistants now assembled in the towne house, by virtue of His Majesty's charter or grant, That there shall be allowed to Mr. Alderman Ripley, in full satisfaction of his disbursements and charges for obtaining the grant of this Corporation, and for Marmaduke Warwick his charge, the sum of £64." By his Will, dated 30th April, 1637, he shows his concern for the welfare and prosperity of Ripon. Extract :

"I give and bequeath unto the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Ripon, and to their successors for ever, two closes with the appurtenancies lying within the fields of Ripon and Bishopton near unto a place called Holgate-head and nine roods of land lying at or near a place called Red-bank within the fields of Ripon and Bondgate with all the yearly rents reserved unto the mayor for the time being to his own use with power to them so often as there shall be occasion to demise the same for one and twenty years and not above for the best benefit of the mayor as aforesaid," and by the same will, he gave to the mayor and aldermen for the time being and their successors in trust, a parcel of land called *Bull-close*, lying in the town fields of Ripon, to pay and apply the rent thereof to and amongst forty poor men of the said town yearly for ever.

He also gave the sum of 50*l.* to be paid to the mayor for the time being, and the two last precedent mayors, that they should lend the same to five poor tradesmen of the said town of Ripon, each of them 10*l.*, who could find security at the liking of the mayor, to pay the same again upon the 2nd day of February yearly, together with 12*d.* yearly for every pound upon the same day, or upon sufficient security, every such tradesman to continue the said 10*l.* in his

hands for the space of three years from the first loan, and no longer; paying for every year's forbearing 12*d.* for every pound. And he appointed that at every three years' end the said 50*l.* should be called in from those that had the same; and should be letten forth to other five tradesmen within the said town of Ripon upon security, paying 12*d.* for every pound, for a year as afore limited, and so from time to time. And he further appointed that the 50*s.* which should be yearly paid for the forbearance of the said 50*l.*, should, at every year's end, be employed for the binding a poor child of the said town apprentice, who shall be nominated by the mayor, etc. The close of land above mentioned, was, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, on the 31st day of July, 1860, sold to Miss Eliza Margaret Darnbrough, of High Berrys, for the sum of 375*l.*; and the purchase money was invested in 402*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* 3*d.* per cent. consols, in the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

1600. Hugh Ripley, of Ripon, and Ann Race, of St. John's, Micklegate, York, to be married at St. John's, York. Paver's Marriage Licenses.—*Yorks. A. Journal*, vol. x., p. 186.

On the north-west pillar of the nave of the Cathedral is the bust of Mr. Hugh Ripley, with the following inscription: "Here lieth intombed the bodie of Hugh Ripley, late of this towne, Mercheant, who was the last wakeman, & thrice maior, by whose good endeavours this Towne first became a Maioralitie; & lived to the age of 84 yeeres, & died in the yeere of our Lord 1637."

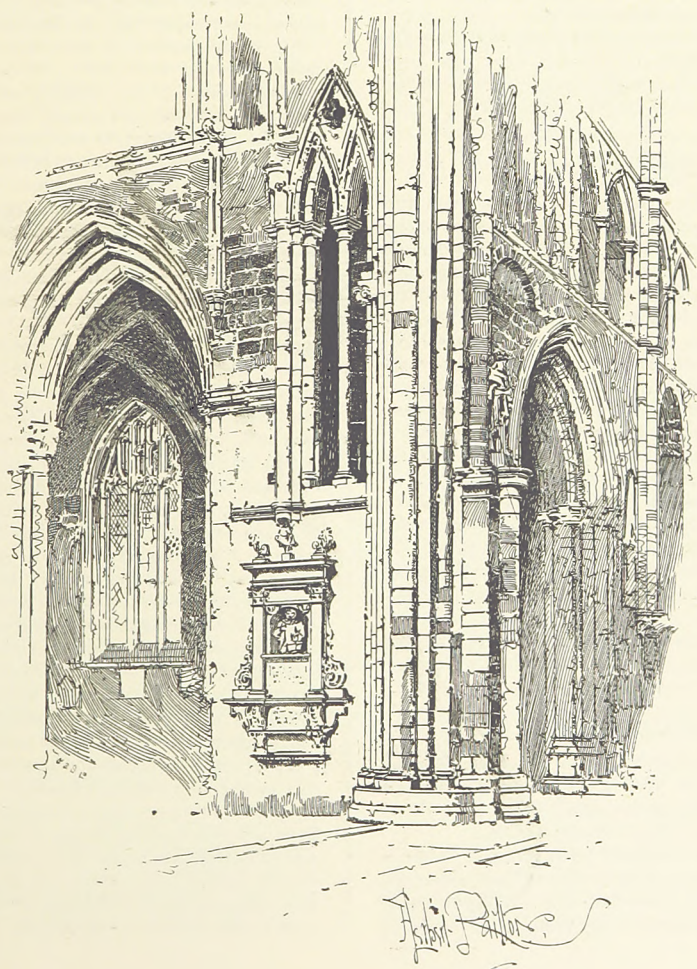
Others seeke titles to their tombes,
Thy deeds to thy name prove new wombes,
And 'scytcheons to deck their herse,
Which thov need'st not, take teares and veres,
If I should praise thy thriving witt,
Or thy weighd ivdgment seasoning it,
Thy eaven and thy like straight ends,
Thy pietie to God & friendis,
Thy last would still the greatest be
And yet all ioyntly lesse than the,
Thov stvdiest conscience more than fame,
Still to thy gathred selfe the same.
Thy gold was not thy saint, nor wealth
Pvrchas'd by rapine worse than stealth,
Nor did'st thov brooding ore it sit,
Not doing good till death with it.
This men may blvsh at when they see,
What thy deeds were, what theirs should be.
Thovrt gone before, and I waite now,
T' expect my when, and make my how,
Which if my Iesvs grant like thine,
Who wets my grave s'noe friend of mine.

"The former monument having been defaced in the Time of the Civil Wars, this was erected by the CORPORATION Anno. Dom. MDCCXXX."

This year was the plague very vehement in the city of London, York, Boro'bridge, and many other places in England. This year in the city of York was there a spring near to a bar called Monk Bar, that run water of the colour of blood or clarified wine, for the space of four days together, in the month of June. Also this year was Lammas Sysies holden at Ripon, and the prisoners were brought from York to Ripon, whereof there was convict and executed twenty and more. Likewise the sitting before Christenmas and the sitting in Lent were both holden at Ripon.

On August 2nd, 1604, king James I., by Letters Patent, constituted the late dissolved Collegiate Church of Ripon to be a Collegiate Church for ever; to consist of a deanery, sub-deanery, and six prebends, endowed with the old prebends, the "common," the tithes of the archbishop's demesne lands, those of Ripon, Nidd, Pateley Bridge, and Grantley, and the fees for probate and administration, together with the chantries, and the fabric rents; also the timber and

soil of Rishaw wood, and lands and tenements, etc., which had belonged to the church, with grant of fairs, markets, courts, offices of clerks of the market, and all other royalties. The new stalls were endowed out of the property of the old foundation, and were called "First," "Second," etc. The parish continued to be a peculiar, exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction. The cure of souls was discharged by the two vicars choral, whose emoluments came from the general estates of the collegiate foundation. The other officers belonging to the church were the organist, the parish clerk, six lay clerks, choristers, and a vergier. The deanery was in the patronage of the Crown, the sub-dean was elected by the dean and chapter, and on the vacancy of a prebend, the dean and chapter nominated three persons to the archbishop, who collated one of them. The value of the deanery is stated in Bacon's *Liber Regis* (1786) at 350*l.*, and that of the prebends at 20*l.* each.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 18.



1605-6. ANTHONY TAYLOR.

In 1619, Hugh Ripley conveyed a Burgage to Anthony and Edward Taylor, on south side of the Market-place. Anthony Taylor also had a house on the north side of Kirkgate.

Though dating Ripley 1604, Theakstone, in his MS. Chron., also dates Anthony Taylor 1604; Snow 1605; Fawcett 1606; &c., &c., until the mayoralty of Wilfrid Sanderson, whose year is given, as in the MS. we copy from, 1637. This order, however, is again changed in Thomas Cundale's year, who is dated 1640-1; Thompson 1641; Miles Moody 1642. The explanation of this appears to be that the election of mayor being on the 2nd February in each year, the mayor's year of office would extend from 2nd February in one year to the 2nd February in the next, and the months of January and February at the end of his year were taken as of the same year of our Lord as the December previous, so that the proper dates would appear to be, 1604-5 Hugh Ripley; 1605-6 Anthony Taylor; 1606-7 Henry Snowe; 1607-8 William Fawcett; 1608-9 George Pulleyn.

Taylor was again Mayor in 1619.

"This year continued still the plague at York, so that the sitting remayned at Ripon."

William Browne, late of Hornbie, was executed for treason, the 5 of Septe'ber, 1605.—*Ripon Parish Register*.

1606-7. HENRY SNOWE.

H. Snowe, Feb. 21, 1608.—"Ordered that Mr. Alderman Snaw shall eate the Averish of one close at Westgate end, near St. Wilfrey Well, wherein his barne standeth, and that the same be kept upp untill the Annunciation of our Lady, 1610, upon condition that the said H. Snawe shall keepe the comon Bull from henceforthe till Mai-day nexte, and from All-hallowtide next till Candlemas after, for the use of the commonaltie of this towne, which the said H. Snawe covenanteth to perform on his behalfe, and this order to continue untill the said feaste of Th' Annunciation of our Lady, 1610."—*Corp. Reg.* ("Averish," i.e. the stubble and grass left in cornfields after harvest).

Snowe was removed from his office of Alderman on account of debility of body, on 2nd March, 1609. His house was situated in Westgate.

"This year was a dean and prebends, with singing-men and organist and quirristers restored in Ripon church."

"Given to soldiers and others, to be allowed by the corporation, vijs. vjd. To the queen's plaiers, xs. For paving the Markett Stead, xvis.—*Mayor's Acts*.

1607-8. WILLIAM FAWCETT.

Wm. Fawcett was Wakeman in 1594. He died in 1623. In 1578, Wm. Fawcett owned a burgage house in the Old Market-place, which in 1675 belonged to his son, Whaire Fawcett, Gent.

Will of Willm. Fawcett, 13 Feb., 1622. "William Fawcett, of Rippon, in the county of York, alderman, to be buried at the west end of St. Wilfyrd's closet, in the collegiate church of St. Wilfrid's, in Rypon, in

the same grave where Elizabeth my wife was buried. I give and bequeath towards a stocke to sett the poore people of the towne of Rippon on worke the some of ten pounds. To Wm. Fawcet, the son of Ralph Fawcett, my grandchild, my house in Rippon, wherein I now dwell, with all houses, garths, etc. Houses to the children of Bettris Longe, my daughter, wife of Thomas Longe. To all the children of Miles Moody, begotten of Elizabeth his laite wife, mother of my daughters, and their heires for ever. If William ffawcett my said grandchild do not deliver to William Grainge (?) of Sharowe, and Roger Darnbrook, of the Hill Top, executors of the last will and testament of Alice Dowgill deceased, one general acquittance or release of all demands touching the said will, etc.

In this year the great Mace was bought out of the public stock.

About 1607, or a little earlier, Camden wrote his *Britannia*, in which is the following description of Ripon (we quote bishop Gibson's translation, 1695). Rippon is situated between the Ure and the little river Skell, and owes its greatness to religion, especially to a monastery built by Wilfrid, archbishop of York, in the infancy of the English church; and *wonderful*, says Malmsbury, *for its arched vaults, its fine pavements, and winding entries*. But this pompous monastery was entirely destroyed (together with the whole town), by the Danes, whose outrage and cruelty knew no distinction between things sacred and profane. After that, it was rebuilt by Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, who being a most religious observer of holy rites, transferred the Reliques of St. Wilfrid from hence to Canterbury. However, this town was never so considerable as since the Norman Conquest (when, as one tells us, great plenty of monasteries began to be built). Then this monastery began to encrease and flourish under the patronage of the Archbishops of York; and the town, too, partly by the advantage of a governour, call'd in Saxon, *Wakeman*, that is to say, *Watchman*; and also by their diligence in the woollen manufacture, which is now slackened. The town is adorned with a very neat church, built by the contributions of the gentry hereabouts, and of the treasurer of the town, having three spire-steeple, which welcome strangers to the town at a distance, and seem to vie with the rich abbey of *Fountain*, built within the sight of it, by *Thurstin*, archbishop of York. On one side of the church stands a little college for singing men, founded by *Henry Both*, archbishop of York; on the other side a great earthen mount, called *Hilsharw*, cast up, as they say, by the *Danes*. Within the church, *Wilfrid's Needle* was mighty famous in the last age. The business was this: there was a strait passage into a room close and vaulted underground, whereby trial was made of any woman's chastity—if she was chaste, she pass'd with ease, but if otherwise, she was, by I know not what miracle, stopt and held there (f. 715). Again, in additions to the West Riding of Yorkshire, we find another river, called Ure, must be our next direction, carrying us to Rippon, where in the minster yard is this modest inscription for a two thousand

pound benefactor: *Hic jacet Zacharias Jepsen cujus ætas fuit 49, per paucos tantum annos vixit* (f. 733).

Mr. Richd. Hutton, serjiant-at-lawe, recorder of this corporation, haith this day (9th of March, 1607), given freeleie 10*l.* towards a stock for mantainance of said corporation. Said 10*l.* was money bestowed on Mr. Hutton, by Mr. Maior, etc., for the great paines he haith taken about the establishinge the orders of this corporation, and the severall companies belonginge the same.—*Corp. Reg.*

The following extracts from "The North Riding Records," recently published, will show that some doubt existed at this time as to the exact line of boundary between the North and West Ridings of the County of York; the river Ure at that time being deemed the legal boundary—as it certainly is the natural one—and the North Bridge, Ripon, was then jointly repaired by the two Ridings. At Quarter Sessions held April 14th, 1607—"Ordered that 10*l.* be allowed forth of the North Riding towards the repaying of Rippon North Bridge." Afterwards, "5*l.* added to the former somme." Again, April 5th, 1608, "Forasmuch as it rests on sufficient information that Rippon North Bridge is in great decay, and so ruinous that triple charges in a short time will not repaire the same. And forasmuch as the said bridge lyeth indifferently betwixt the North and West Ridings, and in equal use to both, for repaire whereof 30*l.* will hardly serve (as hath been certified), 15*l.* shal be estreated and levied, and paid forthwith by the North Riding; and the other 15*l.* is left to be assessed by the West Riding." Further light as to the ownership of the bridge appears to have dawned upon the authorities, as on July 30th, 1621, we find the following entry:—"For the speedie repaire of Rippon North Bridge, it is ordered by my Lords the Justices of Assize, that the Justices of Peace of the West and North Ridings shall forthwith cause assessments to be made and levied of so much monie as will suffice for the repaire thereof, and cause the same to be paid over to the overseers of the workes of the same bridge. And whereas the Justices of the North Riding did pretend that the inhabitants of the North Riding ought not to be charged with the repaire of the same bridge, but that the West Riding ought to repaire the same. Therefore it is ordered, that for this time the North Riding shall repaire the moietie of the same bridge. And, if hereafter it shall appear that they ought not to be charged therewith, then the West Riding to repay them so much as for this time they shall disburse towards the present repaire of the same bridge, and 500*l.* to be imposed on that Riding that makes defalte herein." After some controversy, it was finally decided that the North Bridge belonged entirely to the West Riding.

1608-9. GEORGE PULLEYN.

G. Pulleyn, mercer. In his will, dated 24 Sept., 1619, after desiring his body to be buried in the Collegiate church of Ripon, he gives to Alice his wife for her life "my house in Bondgate wherein Sir John Mallory dwelleth," and other property, also his "little

grey mare and saddle with furniture, and my ring to wear as long as she lives;" to the poor of Ripon £3 6*s.* 8*d.*; to John Benson xs. to buy a cloak with of London cloth." He married Alice, daughter of William Battie, of Ripon, by whom he had a son George and several daughters. Buried at the Minster, Oct. 9, 1619.

His burgage, which was situated on the east side of the Market-place, he bequeathed to Alice, his eldest daughter, wife of George Underwood, Esq. In 1675 it was in the possession of Robt. Atkinson.

Thomas Walker de Eveston, sepultus fuit 29 die Aprilis, 1608, beinge drowned. Maria uxor Johannis Walker, de eade', sepulta fuit eode' die; Moriens eode' modo.—*Ripon Par. Reg.* What hapless or tragic tale is hid in the above brief record?

The corporation bestow freedom (Nov. 8th, 1608), on Jeffray Adamson, for the paines he tooke in copyenge over the charter of this corporation, at the request of Mr. Mayor, and his brethren. Said Jeffray Adamson elected deputy town clarke, to remain in office during good pleasure of mayor and corporation.—*Corp. Reg.*

January 24. It is ordered this day by Mr. Maior, the aldermen, and assistants nowe assembled, that John Clegge, his wife, and children, shall avoide and departe forth of this corporation before Scrovetuesday next, unles in the meanetyme he bringe suerties to Mr. Maior for the tyme beinge, for not being chargeable to this corporation.—*Corp. Reg.*

The Lady Mallory guifte to the Common Stock, iii*li.* (*Corp. Reg.*) Andrew Ditchburn, neateherd, apptd. 14 Mch., 1608. Richard Dowgill and John Burnitt, swineheards.

In this mayoralty the corporation resolve to move my Lord Archbishop that he will be pleased that the Corporation may have a courte according to the Kinges Graunt; and that the Corporation may have the perquisites of that courte there arysing, and the royalties happening within the Burgh, either at a yearlie rate, or else his grace to have the benefit of the sweets thereof, as the same shall fall.—*Corp. Reg.*

March 15th, 1608, was buried Moses Fowler, B.D., first dean of Ripon. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1572, and that of B.D. in 1583, being then a Fellow of his College, and one of the Scrutators of the University. In the following year he was vicar of Aylsham, in Norfolk. He was married October 6th, 1586, to Catherine Raye, of Sandbeach, in Cambridgeshire, in which year he had a licence to preach from his University. He occurs as Master of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene in Ripon in 1586; and in 1601 was one of the vicars of the minster, but the dates of these appointments do not appear. He was instituted June 26th, 1591, to the rectory of Brandsburton, co. York, which he soon resigned; and to the rectory of Sigglethorne, co. York, August 30th in the same year, both on the presentation of queen Elizabeth. He resigned the latter benefice in 1593, and in 1604 was appointed the first dean of Ripon upon the reconstitution of that collegiate church. He was buried in the minster, where yet remains,

though much mutilated, a large altar tomb, in the Jacobean style, set against the wall of the south aisle of the choir. A figure of the dean rests at full length on the left side, the head being raised on the hand. Above is an entablature, on the frieze of which, and on a tablet beneath, were formerly these inscriptions.

M.S.

MOYSIS FOWLER, *Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaurei hujus Ecclesiæ Collegiæ Sancti Wilfridi de Ripon, ac Serenissimo Principe Jacobo Restauratæ, Decani Primi, Necnon Danielis Fowler, in Artibus Magistri, Moysis filii, ac suæ uxoris, Danielis Janæ Fowler officium sacrum esse hoc monumentum Testamento suo voluit refici.*

Cœlum, Terra, Homines, de re rixantur eâdem ;

FOWLERUM quisquis vindicat esse suum,

Nuncius è Cœlo, tandem componere Lites,

Fati, descendens, ultima Jussa refert.

Tum moriens Animam Cœlo, corpusque Sepulcro,

Nobis Ingenii clara Trophæa dedit.

These have been carved anew and set up over the tomb.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 259.

Thomas Gent, in his "History of Rippon," writes under this year (1608):—"The tradesmen of Ripon form'd themselves into Guilds and Fraternities, with power to choose Wardens and searchers of every company, pursuant to his Majesty's charter." This was more probably a renovation than a first beginning of guilds in Ripon. Merchant Guilds are of great antiquity, extending at least into the Saxon age, and they may even be a relic of the Roman occupation. Beverley, a town like Ripon, completely under the control of the archbishops of York, had a Merchant Guild as early as the conquest. (See *Oliver's Beverley*, p. 80). Every trade had its separate guild or fraternity, in which the individuals were associated equally for order and mutual advantage, and placed under the direction of an alderman or warden. Each guild was governed by its own laws, subject nevertheless to the control of a general meeting of the aldermen or wardens, whose ordinances were binding on each respective guild. During the existence of these associations no person was allowed to trade, except he were free of a brotherhood; and the monopoly continued in full force until the dissolution of the guilds. Every one of them had its banner, symbolical of its business or craft; and all the guilds took part in public processions on remarkable occasions, with all their banners and symbolical decorations. When kings or queens entered a town they were frequently received by persons in classic or mythological costumes, who welcomed them in set speeches, often composed by our best poets, as king James first was welcomed to Ripon, in a poetical speech by John Ashmore, habited like Mercury, in 1617. Many of them had patron saints even long after the Reformation, and their saint Crispin is not yet forgotten by the shoemakers. None of the craftsmen were allowed to hawk their own wares, and no stranger could be hired above a month. Apprentices were bound for seven years, and none were allowed to work for a stranger. Every apprentice was to be free of the town and company

before he commenced business on his own account. The laws and regulations of the trade guilds of Ripon appear to have perished, and it is only from incidental notices of them in the Corporation registers that we can trace their existence; from the fifth page of the first book of which we learn that on March 15th, 1607, the following officers of the different guilds were admitted and sworn.

Woollen Weavers or Clothiers:—Robert Pighells, Warden; Thomas Umpleby, John Thornton, Thomas Brodley, Searchers.

Blacksmiths, Locksmiths, Spurriers, Lorimers, and Armourers:—John Johnson, Warden; Roger Simpson, Martin Rye, Searchers.

Saddlers:—Jas. Lawson, Warden; Henry Spurratt, John Yeates, Searchers.

Tailors:—Barnard Lee, Warden; Rich. Maison, Joh. Oliver, Searchers.

The Company of Tailors:—Robert Bickerdike, Warden; Miles Smith, Nicholas Horner, Searchers.

The Company of Marchants and Marcars:—Hugh Ripley elected to be Warden for his yeare; Thomas Ripley, William Ledome, Searchers.

The Company of Haberdashers, Felt Makers, and Saddlers:—Edward Tinner, Warden; Abraham Smith, James Lawson, Searchers.

The Company of Tanners:—Richard Tailor, Warden; Raphe Webster, Xpofer Bell, Searchers.

The Company of Cordiners:—Roger Smorthwait, Warden; Xpofer Porter, Thomas Harrison, Searchers.

The other Companies were the Glovers, Curriers, Innholders, Butchers, Dyers, Apothecaries, and Barber Chirurgeons. "These companies appear to have been highly conservative of their own interests, and had their Wardens and Searchers to look after foreigners, as all strangers were designated, even if they came from a neighbouring town or village; and if they attempted to compete with the freemen in their several trades, they gave them due notice to take up their freedom, and when the notice expired, if they refused to take the usual oaths, and pay the fees demanded, they had them heavily fined.

There does not seem to have been any fixed sum charged as a fee, excepting in the son of a freeman, who always paid sixpence for his freedom; but it was levied in an arbitrary manner on the others, after full enquiry into the person's circumstances by the mayor; therefore the fees vary in amount from 3s. 4d. to 20l., which last sum a merchant or mercer had to pay. Unfortunately the manuscript volume containing the rules and regulations of the various companies is lost."—*Mr. T. C. Heslington's Paper on Ripon Spurs*.

On the 18th of January, 1612, Roger Simpson, of Ripon, was sworn Warden of the Company of Lorimers.

January 24. The Company of Butchers:—Raphe Warwick, Warden; Henry Carter, Edward Sweeting, Searchers.

In 1614, Christopher Terry was elected Warden of the Company of Blacksmiths, Locksmiths, Lorymers, and Armourers; and Thomas Thornton and George Milner, Searchers.

On the 1st of December, 1614, "it was resolved

that Cordyners and Curryers should be from thenceforth of one Company and Brotherhood."

Feb. 27th, 1630, Richard Shaw gave to the Corporation and Company of Blacksmiths, Locksmiths, Lorymers, and Armourers, 10s. for his freedom.

Feb. 20th, 1662, Henry Stott, spurrier, admitted a freeman, paid 3s. 4d. Same day, Christopher Atkinson, spurrier, admitted, paid 3s. 4d.

Nov. 26th, 1662. Forasmuch as Henry Greene, tanner, William Biggen, locksmith, and Richard Webster, lorymer, have severally set up, and exercised their respective trades within this town by the space of three months last past and upwards, not being admitted and sworn freemen of this corporation, although they have been duly summoned to appear for the purpose; by which they have severally forfeited, according to the orders of the corporation, the several sums hereafter mentioned, viz., Henry Greene, 10*l.*, William Biggen, 20*s.*, and Richard Webster, 20*s.*—*Corp. Reg.*

In 1668, ordinances were granted, at the request of Charles Catton, Warden to the Company of Drapers, Dyers, Apothecaries, and Barber Chirurgeons, by William Gibson, maior, and all the aldermen, brethren, and assistants, for the commonalty of the said town and borough of Ripon, according to the ancient customs, franchises, and liberties of the said borough, to the intent that the said Company of Drapers, Dyers, Apothecaries, and Barber Chirurgeons, as they have heretofore of ancient time been, shall be from henceforth altogether one company and brotherhood; and shall for ever hereafter, upon the 7th, 8th or 9th of January, still elect and choose among themselves one discreet person to be their Warden, to rule and govern all the Drapers, Apothecaries, Diers, and Barber Chirurgeons, freemen of this town, according to the said ordinances.—*Corp. Reg.*

Alderman John Terry, who died in 1798, was the last of the Ripon spurriers, when this branch of industry, in which Ripon was especially famous, became completely extinct. Like most monopolies, the precautions taken by the craftsmen to secure their trade by prohibitions, fines, and restrictions, were the causes of its destruction, by driving it away to other towns, where there was more freedom of action; hence nearly every trade and handicraft for which Ripon was once distinguished, departed to some other place, where it was not cramped by restrictive rules and selfish regulations.

24 October, 1608. It is agreed by Mr. Maior and the most p'te of the Aldermen and Assistants now assembled that an assessment shal be made w'hin the towne of Rippon for the sum of viii*l.*, to be collected out of hande for making of crestes, coates, and liveries for the waites.—*Corp. Reg.*

On 22 November, 1608. Mr. Maior paid to Thomas Walker being one of the Bye-lawmen for his yeare, for his costs which he disbursed in a suite wherein Thomas Cundall, Alderman, did replevin his goodes impounded by the said Thomas Walker the sum of vis. iiiii*l.* accordinge to an order agreed upon the first day of October nowe last past by Mr. Maior and the most parte of the Aldermen his breth-

ren, then assembled with the good likinge and consent of Mr. Richard Hutton, Serjeant att Lawe, Recorder of this Corporation.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. i., p. 8.

In 1607-8 the Corporation resolved to move my Lord Archbishop that his Grace will be pleased to grant a lease of the Tollbooth to the Mayor and Corporation for xxi years or iij lives, at the yearly rent as already is paid for the same. The Corporation will undertake to build up the same upon six pair of posts ix yards, four square, the charge whereof is estimated to be near about . . . besides timber. The request of the Mayor and Corporation is that his Grace will be pleased to bestow . . . trees, whereof . . . out of the Park, . . . out of Mackershay, (left blank in original).—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. i., p. 4.

30 January, 1609. It is ordered and agreed that the sum of xxx*s.* w'ch is due to Mr. Ripley for wyne, w'ch was bestowed upon the Lo. Archb. of York his grace, at his last being at Ripon (Mr. Pulleine being Maior), shall be paid in mann'r and forme following, viz., Mr. Pulleine who was then Maior iis. iiiii*d.*, ev'y Alderman xiiii*d.*, and ev'y Assistant viii*d.*, without delay.

1609-10. WM. COOKE (*alias* APPLEBIE), a Tanner.

Elected 3rd January, 1608(9); sworn into office 2nd February following. He resided in Low Skellgate, and died in 1647.

The Inquisition of Burgages in 1675 places Cooke's house on the east side of High Skellgate, between the houses of John Ostler and Thos. Simpson, and states that it was in the possession of Isabella Theakston, widow, but he owned another house in Low Skellgate, which in 1675 was in the possession of John Forster, Junr.

2 April, 1610. W. Cooke, Roger Holmes, and Thos. Cundall were each fined xs. "for that he did not cause his Serjeant to carry the Mace to the sessions within his year."

9th May, 1609.—It is likewise ordered and agreeed as aforesaid that it shall be lawfull for Mr. Alderman Ripley to make triall of the making of teill on Rippon Comon for this time, and so to p'ceede upon the good likinge of Mr. Mayor, the Aldermen, and Assistants or the greater p'te of them, if it be found for the good of this whole corporacon. What is Teele or teill?

1610-11. ROGER HOLMES.

Wakeman in 1587.

Elected 2nd Jan., sworn into office 2nd Feb., 1609(10); buried at the Minster, 4th July, 1630. "Ordered Ap. 11, 1610, that the inhabitants shall keep their street doors shut upon every Sabbath day and festival day during all the time of Divine service and sermon, as well in the forenoon as in the afternoon (fair days and market days excepted), and that at these times they should not suffer any person to drink or play at unlawful games in their houses . . . nor shall any sit at the doors or walk idly in the streets (having no just occasion) upon any of the days aforesaid during the times afore limited."

"The 30th and 31st of December and the 1st of January did fall a very deep snow, which was three quarters of a yard deep in the shallowest place, and in most places about a yard or five quarters, which snow lay upon the ground till the 20th day of January, at which time it began to thaw, so that it was until the 1st day of February before it was clean gone."

1611-12. THOMAS CUNDALL.

Wakeman in 1603; Mayor in 1632, and in 1641.

Elected 1 Jan., sworn into office 2 Feb., 1610-11. On 2nd Feb., 1610, "Ordered that Mr. Roger Holmes, late Mayor, must deliver the copy of the Charter noted by Mr. Recorder at or before the time of the warning to be given to him for making his account, upon pain to forfeit for lack of the same v li., to be levied by the Serjeant-at-Mace.

"Received, at the hands of Mr. Roger Holmes, late Mayor, the Charter with the petition, four town books, the common seal, the book of registering, the horn with band, two maces, and the blowing horn, and the town chest."—*Corp. Reg.*

These four Books contained the Records of the early corporation which existed previous to 1604. The above entry is clear proof that they were in existence at that time, and also for a considerable time afterwards, as is shown by the receipts given for the same in the first volume of the existing records. At page 73 is another receipt, with the additions of "the copy of the charter, one black lether bagge, the towne chiste, and four crests of silver." On p. 155 is another. Copy of charter missing. On 164 again, *comon bull* added. Receipts cease in 1647, until 1654; in the last year no copy of charter mentioned. What has become of these Records is a question of considerable importance, more especially to the student of the early social history of the town of Ripon. No trace of them exists at present in the place where they properly ought to be; yet it is possible they yet exist in the lumber-room of the descendant of some 17th century mayor or recorder.

"The late town house is taken down, and the new one not thacked (thatched) nor walled." The meetings of the Corporation were therefore held in the house of Edmond Turner, in the market place.

By the last will and testament of Richard Cundall, dated 1646, Thomas C. inherited a Burgage in Burwage (Borrage) alias Barford or Barefoot-street; also a house on south side of Westgate, which descended to his son John, and afterwards to his grandson, Thomas. This house was built on enclosed land formerly called Stone Croft, and afterward Squire Garth; and also another house in Westgate, which came to Peter and John Cundall, and was in possession of Peter Walker in 1675.

"The 14th of September, the cross of stone standing in the toole booth garth, in the Market-place of Ripon by the . . . of one Ed. Barber, a carpenter, was removed from the place where it stood above 16 feet. Also on Michaelmas day in the morning did fall a great snow, which was above a foot deep in most places."

2nd April, 1611.—This day is Hewgh Ripley, Alderman of all somes due to him for and about the p'curing the grant of a corporation for this towne fully paid and discharged.

Oct. 5. Great difficulty has been experienced in leying a rate for the maintenance of the waites. When therefore Robert Snowe and Henry his son were now chosen for the ensuing year, it was conditionally they be content to take such pay for their paynes as the townsmen will bestow upon them voluntarily.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. i., p. 53.

1612-13. THOMAS WARDROPER.

Wakeman in 1602. He was buried at the Minster, 29 July, 1622. Hugh Ripley was a witness to his will. He lived in Kirkgate, and bequeathed to his daughters, Elizabeth Cookson and Frances Wardroper, both that house and a house or barn in Skellgate called the workhouse, near to the Bye Milne, and to his wife for her life "those three chambers together over the stable, lime house or large house which I use to lie malt and oats in."

He also had a house on the east side of the Horse-fair.

He gave for a sermon at his burial xs.; and "for the making up a glass window in Rippon in the forme of those that be alreadie made by the Aldermen xxxis. iiijd."

"In this year was proclamation for the rate of gold as the angel sovereign and white royal at 11s. a piece, &c. The new toll booth in Ripon was almost finished."

1613-14. WILLIAM BATTIE.

Buried at the Minster, 8 Sept., 1622. In his will he desired "to be buried in the church-yard, but not in the church." To his wife Alice he gave "one half the profits arising from the West Mill in Ripon." He had two sons, George and William, the latter of whom was Mayor in 1622.

He had at one time two burgage houses on the west side of the Market-place; and also a house on the south side of Westgate. His two surviving daughters were Anne, wife of Barthol. Kettlewell, and Katherine unmarried.

1614-15. JOHN GREENE.

On April 11, 1620, he was discharged from his office of Alderman, at his own request, on account of his poverty, and "it is ordered and agreed that the said Mr. Green (in respect of his povetrie and charge he susteined in his mayraltie and other tymes) shall have paid xxvis. viiijd., of the firste mony that shal be paid by the nexte man that shall be elected to be an assistante." Wakeman in 1601; and one of the Aldermen nominated in the charter of incorporation, 1604.

"This year, the 20th day of January, begun the great snow generally throughout all England, and continued upon the ground till the 11th of March next following, whereby there happened great loss both to towns and men's goods."

1615-16. FRANCIS THEKESTON, Solicitor.

Elected Assistant, April 11, and Alderman Nov. 16, 1610. He took great pains in gathering the ancient Chronicles and writings, to bring them down to his time. *See note under Battie.*

It is ordered that Thomas Sweetinge shall depart this Towne before Saturday next. Whereas (amongst other things) it was ordered by the Maior, Aldermen and assistants assembled in the Towne House, by virtue of His Ma'ie's Charter or Graunte, the firste day of March in the fifth yeare of His Ma'ie's Reign, that no forreyner do kill, open, or sell any fleshe w'thin this Towne, exceptinge upon the Markitt day or other dayes to be allowed and sette downe upon paine to forfeite for ev'ý defalte xiid., and whereas also it was then ordayned that it shal be lawfull for all foreyne butchers to bring, open, and sell any manner of wholesome and lawfull fleshe w'thin this Corpration, upon three dayes yearly, viz., upon Xemas even, Easter even, and Penticoste even, nowe for as muche as upon consideration hadd by Mr. Frances Theckston, Maior, the Aldermen, and Assistants, assembled this day in the Towne House, it is found that the said order form'ly made is very inconvenient and unprofitable to the whole inhabitants of this Corporation. Therefor it is nowe ordered by the said Maior, Aldermen, and Assistants nowe assembled by virtue of his Ma'ie's Charter or Graunte that it shall and may be lawfull for all forreyners to bring to this Towne to be solde, any manner of flesh wholesome for man's bodye upon all hallow even, Martimas even, Holli Thursday even, every faires even, and upon every Saturday, any thinge in the said former orders conteyned to the contra in any wise not with standinge, and that the said Ordinances of the Company of Butchers shal be called in to the end this order may be inserted into them.—*Corp. Reg.*

1616-17. HUGH RIPLEY.

19th March, 1616. Their is nothinge agreed upon at this tyme.—*Corp. Reg.*

27th April, 1616. Nothing was agreed upon at this tyme.—*Corp. Reg.*

No further meeting was held until December.

1617-18. SIMON BROWN, Dyer.

Sworn in 2 February, 1616-17.

S. Brown was Wakeman in 1595. He died, and was buried in the Minster, in 1619. In his will, he gave to Ralph and Roger, his sons, my "little work-house, lead, and other vessels, and all belonging to my trade, wood only excepted." To Ann his wife, "the house in which he lived and the house behind; a close of meadow lying in Coltstock (Coltsgate) Hill, and the other work-house next the low parlor, and the parlor itself."

A REMEMBRANCE OF KING JAMES COMYNGE TO RIPPON.—The most vertuous and excellent prince, James, by the Grace of God, kinge of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc., in the Journey or Progress which his Majesty made

into Scotlande, came from the City of York to this town of Rippon, the xvth day of April, in the fiftenth yeare of his highness' reigne of Englande, Fraunce, and Ireland, and of Scotland the fiftieth, 1617, and lodged there one night at the house of Mr. George Dawson; and at his highness comynge to the said town, Mr. Thomas Procter, Recorder of this Corporation, made a speech unto his Majestie; which done, there was presented unto his highness by Mr. Simon Browne, Maior, the Aldermen and Burgesses of the said Corporation, a gilte bowle and a paire of Rippon spurres, which spurres cost vli., and were suche a contentemente to his Majesty, as his highness did weare the same the day followinge, at his departure forth of the said town; and at the same tyme Geffrey Adamson was town clarke. (*Corp. Reg.*) On the day of his departure, the king knighted Michael Wharton, of Beverley Park, who had been High Sheriff of the County in the preceding year, and was addressed by Dean Higgin in a learned speech.

May 6th, 1617. This day hath Mr. Ripley made his acompte of such money as he hath received and disbursed for the Cuppe and Spurres given to the King's Majesty, and other fees to his officers; and there remaynes in his handes xlijs. vjd. Money promised but not paid:—Mr. Ald. Thekeston, 20s.; Richd. Atkinson, 6s. 8d.; and Henry Spurrit, 3s. 4d. On the 16th Feb., 1618, the xlijs. vjd. is taken into Mr. Anthony Taylor's hands, he to pay interest at the rate of 2s. in the pound for the same. Agreed, 21st December, 1619, that this money be given to begin a Stock for the Poor.—*Corp. Reg.*

It would be unjust to omit all mention of John Ashmore, a Ripon poet, who flourished at this time. As we know neither the year of his birth nor that of his death, we will introduce him in the year in which he made his great speech in verse to England's royal Solomon, James I. On the 15th of April, 1617, when on a progress northward, the following speech, composed by Ashmore, was delivered to his majesty "in the person of Mercurie." Another copy of verses was likewise presented to the royal visitor, which he most graciously accepted.

High Jove with all the gods together met,
To see (great King) thy coming to this town,
The casements large of Heaven have open set,
And from their star-paved floors have sent me down,
Thee in their name to welcome to this place,
Which both thy bountie and thy presence grace.

Young Phœbus from his bright and radiant haire,
Such joyful light abroad here never shed
Since good king Adlestone of yore did rear
These stately piles with gold embellished;
Which after-times (miss-led) did rend asunder,
And at the last (alas!) were fired with thunder.

What Iliad of grief! what doleful teen!
What outcries then were heard of young and old
What lamentations in the streets were seen,
As in this fearful case they did behold,
These holy things doom'd to the fire a prey,
But at a trice the Heaven his rage did stay.

For in the Dest'nies rowles that open were,
 (Thrice sacred King of men) they found that thou,
 These woful ruines should again upreare
 And royal gifts for aye on it bestowe;
 Nor can we think how better they deserve
 That build, than they from downfalls that preserve.

No marvale then, if every field and tree,
 The windows, and the tops of houses too,
 With people of all sorts replenisht be,
 And where thou go'st if nymphs sweet flowers do
 strowe;

From every place (good king) see how they run
 To feast their eyes, and cry—"Hee's Com!
 Hee's Com!"

Very little is known about the author of the above verses, except that he was Master of the Ripon Grammar School at that time; he is also believed to have been the John Ashmore, gent., who, along with Sir Stephen Prockter, knight, and Thomas Johnson, esquier, were commissioned, Sep. 19, 1609, by the Duchy of Lancaster, to make Inquisition "touching the antient and present state of the seaven prebends in the late collegiate church of Ripon." And we should probably have not known of his existence, had it not been for a small volume of poems published by him in 1621, entitled, "Certain Selected Oddes of Horace, Englished, with their Arguments annexed; with Poems ancient and modern, of divers Subjects, Translated; Whereunto are added, both in Latin and in English, sundry new Epigrams, Anagrams, and Epitaphs." The place and year of his death are alike unknown.

1618-19. JOSEPH BURTON, Haberdasher or Felt Maker.

He was unable to bear "the burden and charge of office," and on Feb. 12, 1633, was therefore discharged from his place as an Alderman. On Feb. 26, 1632, the sum of xxviii. 8d. had been bestowed upon him by the Corporation on account of his poverty.

On the 2nd February, 1619, in the receipt given by the incoming Mayor to the outgoing Mayor the following note appears:—"Their is wantinge the Copy of the Charter and the Old Towne Book, which was deliv'rd to Mr. Recorder." These appear to have been afterwards returned.

1619-20. ANTHONY TAYLOR.

Died before May 29, 1621. It was ordered in 1619, "that on the refusal of any person to pay the hand-law or corn toll, the Mayor shall take his due either by opening the sack or otherwise, so it be not riotously done." It was also ordered "that all and every Alderman and Assistant shall, after lawful warning given, meet the Mayor for the time being at the Town house or some place of common meeting, the Aldermen in their gowns and the Assistants in their cloaks, upon the pain of every man in default to pay or forfeit, every Alderman ijs., and every Assistant xijd. to the Corporation, to be levied by the Serjeants-at-Mace,

or the one of them, except he can allege a good cause of his absence;" and "that if any of the Aldermen or Assistants being assembled do depart, without licence of the Mayor being first obtained, he shall forfeit for every offence, to the use of the Corporation, xijd., to be levied as aforesaid. Also it was ordered, "that the Mayor for the time being and every Alderman shall go to the church in their gowns so often as they go thither upon any Sabbath day and every holy day to service . . . upon pain of every default to forfeit vs., to be levied as aforesaid. Now forasmuch that as well divers and sundry of the Aldermen and Assistants (nothing regarding the said ordinances but wholly intending their private profit and affairs) have of late absented themselves . . . and at sundry times have departed from the meetings without licence of the Mayor, or have gone to church without their gowns, in contempt of the said ordinances and prejudice of order and government . . . for reformation of which disorders it is therefore ordered by Mr. Anthony Taylor, Mayor, the Aldermen and Assistants now assembled, that every alderman so offending shall forfeit for every offence viijd., and every assistant iiijd.—*Corpor. Reg.*

1620-21. JAMES THOMPSON.

Feb. 22, 1619-20. "It is agreed this day that Mr. Maior shall buy a common Bull for the use of this Corporation, forthe of the money he hath received for the use of the same."—*Corp. Reg.*

2nd February, 1621. It is ordered and agreed by Mr. Maior, and the greater p'te of the Aldermen and Assistants now assembled by vertue of his Ma'ie's Charter or Graunt that p'sent meanes be used both to the Lord Archbishop of York his grace, and others whom it may concern for the confirmacon of his Ma'ie's Charter for better establishing of good order.

1621-2. EDWARD KIRKBY.

1622, 18 Jan. Suit by Wm. Aldbrough, Esq., Market Sweepings.

1622-3. WM. BATTIE, JUN., Merchant.

Son of William Battie, who was Mayor in 1613. Removed from his office of Alderman on account of infirmity, 10 December, 1635.

Whereas at the Courte of the Maior, burgesses and comynalties of the Towne of Ripon, in the County of Yorke, holden at Rippon aforesaid, uppon Tuesday, the first day of March, in the fifth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lorde James, by the grace of God Kinge of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, and of Scotland, the one and fortieth, before Mr. George Pullayne, then Maior of the said Town, Mr. Richard Hutton, Sergainte att Lawe, recorder (amongst other things) as a thinge fittinge for that tyme, it was ordered, concluded and agreed by vertue of His Ma'tie's Charter or Grant, and by the assent and consente of the Maior, Aldermen and Assistants then assembled in the said Towne House, that no person

inhabitinge within the Towne of Rippon or elsewhere havinge any dwellinge house or houses, cottage or cottages w^{thin} the Towne and Corporation aforesaid, shall sett, nor to farme lett the same, or any parte thereof, to any p^{'son} or p^{'sons} cominge to the said Town to inhabit except he or they and ev'y of them soe cominge to inhabite doe bring to the Maior, the tyme been, and the Aldermen a testimonall under the hands and seales of two Justices of Peace, to witnes and declare their honest and good behaviour in places in wherebefore dwelled, and likewise doe bringe to the said Maior and Aldermen two sufficient suerties to enter bond in a good sune of money, that they, their wife, or children, or any other p^{'son} w^{ch} he or they shall at any time after receive or harbour in his or their house or houses shall not at any time be chardgeable to the said Towne of Rippon, uppon paine to forfeite for every weeke soe letting or settinge any such house or houses, cottage or cottages thre shillings, to be levied by the Sergiants at Mace, or the one of them. Nowe for as much as divers and sundrie p^{'sons} as well inhabitinge in the said Towne as else where who are owners of divers dwellinge houses and cottages w^{thin} the said Towne and Corporation of Rippon (nothing regarding the said ordinance), but wholly intendinge their private p^{'fite} in contempte with the said ordinance, and to the great disturbance of good order and government, their have sythence and doe daile sett, and to farme lett div's dwellinge houses and cottages w^{thin} the said Towne to div's strangers who are likely to grow chardgeable to the inhabitants of the said Towne and p^{'ish} of Rippon, wth oute bringinge testimonall to the Maior for the tyme been from two Justices of Peace of their behaviour as aforesaid, and wth out entringe bond to the maior, burgesses and comynaltye for the discharge of the Towne and Corporation of Rippon aforesaid, and the inhabitants thereof of them soe cominge to inhabit, and of their wife and children, and of such p^{'son} or p^{'sons} as they or any of them shall receive or harbour w^{thin} their house or houses, and without p^{'forminge} and doinge any other things mentioned in the said ordinance, to the great detremente of the fremen and inhabitants of the said Towne, and contrary to d^{'rs} Laws and Statutes ordeyned for this purpose. For reforma^{'con} of w^h disorders, and for avoydinge such prejudice as theirby groweth, and to p^{'vide} for the comon p^{'fite} and good of the fremen and inhabitants of the said Towne. It is therefor by Willi^{'m} Battie nowe Maior of the said Towne of Rippon, the Aldermen and Assistants assembled this daye in the Towne House, ordeyned and established that all and every such p^{'son} or p^{'sons} inhabitinge w^{thin} the said Towne or elsewhere, who are owners of any dwellinge house or houses, or cottage or cottages w^{thin} the said Towne and Corporation, who have lett or sett their said house, or houses, cottage, or cottages, or any of them, w^{thin} three years last past, to any p^{'son} or p^{'sons} (not borne w^{thin} the said Towne, nor beinge fremen, nor apprentice in the same), who as yett have not brought certificate from two Justices of Peace for their former honest behaviour, and have not entered

bond with to sufficient suerties that they, their wives and children, or any other which they shall receive into their house shall not be chardgeable to the said Towne and inhabitants theirow, accordinge to the said former ordinance, shal on this side and before the xxixth day of September nowe next coming, displace and remove forth of their said house or houses, cottage or cottages, and ev'y of them, all and every such p^{'son} or p^{'sons} (not borne, nor made freman, nor apprentice w^{thin} the said Towne) w^{ch} have not brought a testimonall of their honest behaviour and entred bond with two sufficient suerties as aforesaid, and w^{ch} shall not in meane tyme bringe testimonall and enter bond to Mr. Maior as aforesaid, uppon paine to forfeite for ev'y weeke that he or they shall p^{'mitte} and suffer any such p^{'son} or p^{'sons} as aforesaid to dwell and inhabite in any of their house or houses, cottage or cottages, or any part of them after the tyme aforesaid, 3 shillings, &c., &c.—*Corporation Register*, vol. i., p. 167.

Rye was sold for 1s. 7d. the bushel.

At the meeting of the Ripon Corporation on the 1st of February, 1622, this resolution was passed:—Whereas Mr. Francis Thekeston, one of the xij. aldermen of this Corporation, hath wilfully absented himself forth of this Corporation for the most parte of five years last past, and lived forth of the Corporation, and during that time hath seldom appeared at the severall meetyngs of Mr. Maior, the Aldermen, and Assistants for the time beinge; and in regard he and his whole famylie are now removed to Eslington, in the county of Middlesex; and that the said Mr. Thekeston hath not at all, during the time aforesaid, paid scott or lott within this Corporation; and that he hath not paid in such money as was found to be arere upon his accounte (w^{ch} he delive'd to the succeeding Maior) and had received during the time of his Maioralty, w^{ch} money did belonge to the com'on stocke of this Corporation. Therefore the said Francis Thekeston is, for the causes aforesaid, removed and displaced from his office of an Alderman, etc., etc. The same day Thomas Redshawe, (who was mayor in 1625 and 1638), was elected in his stead.—*Corp. Reg.*

1623-4. RALPH WARWICK.

Warden of the Butchers' Company.

Oct. 28. It is ordered that the Mayor shall not on Candlemas Day, when he is sworn, invite any person to his banquet that day, save only the clergymen resident in, or present in the towne, and the members and officers of the Corporation, on paine of a fine of 6l. 13s. 4d.—*Corp. Reg.*

1624-5. JOHN HARTLEY.

Warden of the Company of Drapers and Barber Surgeons. In this year R. Slater was chosen Assistant in the place of Ralph Horner, made one of the ministers within the Collegiate Church of Ripon.

Nov. 16. Mr. Moodie shewed the Corporation a Tallie from the Exchequer, 28th July, 20th Jac.,

whereby it appeared that he had paid 14*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* for the use of the Palsgrave, collected in the tyme that Wm. Battie, Jr., Alderman, was Mayor of Ripon.—*Corp. Reg.*

Anthony Higgin, B.D., dean of Ripon, died Nov. 17th, 1624. He was second son of Thomas Higgin, of Manchester, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of George Birch, co. Lancaster, gent., and niece of the Rev. William Birch, rector of Stanhope, co. Durham, and the first warden of Manchester collegiate church after the Reformation. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became a fellow of the same college in 1574. Whilst at Cambridge he was tutor to the learned Thomas Morton, afterwards bishop of Durham. He was appointed dean of Ripon by patent dated April 2nd, 1608. He was rector of Kirk Deighton from 1583 to 1624, and was also Master of St. Michael's Hospital, at Well, in the North Riding, from 1605 until his death. He died at Well, November 17th, 1624, and was buried at Ripon on the 18th of the same month. There is a mutilated monument to dean Higgin in the library of Ripon minster. (*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 260). We give a few extracts from his will, dated November 12th, 1624:—"I give unto Thomas Higgin, my brother's elder sonne, two hundreth poundes; secondly I give to George, his yonger sonne, my farme in Netherdale, called Sikes, and my house in Rippon, bought of one Pickersgill. Farther, I heartely pray my brother that for my house in Manchester, which descended upon me, and so upon my brother from my father, that he immediately after my death would settle it upon Anthony Higgin my nephew, Thomas his sonne, for I doe greatly mislike that fathers should build and sonnes should sell. Farther, I give one hundreth and thirtie poundes to St. John's Colledge in Cambridge, if it shall please the maister and eight seniors to augment eight schollershippes that they may be equal with the foundraces (*sic*) and with all a sermon at morning prayer everie 30th of Januaire, and tenne shillings to the preacher, five schollershippes whereof foure were founded by doctor Askeu for Lancashire, Bushopbricke, and Yorksire. And by Mr. Gregson one for Lancashire. I give sixteene cremets (misprint for eremets, hermits, or brethren of an order) here, in Well, fower markes, ten groates a peece, and five other markes to the poore of Kirkedighton parishe. I give to the common gaoles of Lancaster, Durham, and Yorke, fortie shillings a peece. I give unto my cosen Thomas Burtch, one bason and ure of silver, and the best gelding that I have, that he shall chuse or like. I give to my cosen Cleaburn my greate guilded bowle with a cover. I give to Mr. Henry Fairfax, sonne of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, knight, one parcell guilded boule with a cover, which his father gave att the death of his grandfather. To my cosen Cleaburne, and my nephew Mr. Lumley, I give all my bookes, upon condicion that they, when they die, shall give them to the church of Rippon for a liberarie. To the poore of Rippon, soe it may be bestowed to good use, I give tenne poundes." A complete copy of this will is given in "Ripon Chapter Acts," pp. 362, 363, 364. Many of the books thus

bequeathed yet remain in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Ripon; they are theological—there are Bibles (some Hebrew), Greek and Latin Fathers, works of controversy (Roman, Anglican, Lutheran, and Puritan), commentaries, ecclesiastical and general history; also dictionaries, grammars, etc., some boys' school-books (much used and scribbled), works on logic, law, medicine, astronomy, astrology, etc., including the famous Caxtons, and other bibliographical rarities. Some of the books contain interesting inscriptions; one or two have belonged to Fountains Abbey.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 260.

The following entry occurs in the Mayor's account. Disbursed to Mr. Ripley and Mr. Moodie for their charges in going to York about the veiw of our armour, 8*s.*

1625-6. MILES MOODIE.

Again Mayor 1627-8 (on Thomas Topham's death).

Ordered, that "considering this town is at this time visited with the contagious disease of the Pestilence, and that no public assembly or meeting should be had, especially in case to have any public feasts, that Mr. Miles Moodie shall be freed and discharged from making any feast for his brethren the xxiiij. Assistants, any order or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."—*Corp. Reg.* The infection was said to have been introduced into the town by a common carrier from York. From the commencement of the calamity, June 2nd, 1625, to its termination on 4th May, 1626, there died in all 96 persons. The country people dreaded approaching the town, and some of their children were baptized on the common pasture.

Mr. Moodie was a man of great learning, honesty, and courage, and of an ancient good family within the town, but of a small estate, for the yearly value of his lands was only 45*l.* per ann.; yet he was elected M.P. by the burgesses of Ripon. He built anew the Deanery or the residence where the Dean lives, which was before a college of Priests.

1625-6, Jan. 17. Thomas Dicconson being "not only a man of evil and lewd behaviour, and of idle and deboist (*i.e.* debauched) carriage, but also a speaker of most opprobrious and contumelious words against the Mayor and Aldermen," was discharged from being an Alderman.

1626-7. THOMAS REDSHAW.

He was again elected Mayor in 1638.

He had a house on the east side of Market Place, which formerly belonged to Wm. Markinfield; also a house on the south side of Kirkgate; also a house on the south side of Low Skellgate, which in 1675 belonged to his grandson, George Redshaw; and he likewise owned the house adjacent to the last.

1627-8. THOMAS TOPHAM.

Died during his Mayoralty, and was buried at the Minster in October, 1627. Next day Miles Moodie was elected for the rest of his term of office.

When Topham made his will in 1626, he was "sick

in body." He gave to the poor of the town £3; to Anne his wife, his freehold lands in the town fields; remainder to Henry Green and his heirs.

May 29th. That whereas the common Pynefould att the Hors-faire end is now ruinated, shal be presently buylded of stone and lyme. Estimated cost about 111.—*Corp. Reg.*

22 June, 1627. Willm. Bayn, Cordyner admytted one of the Company of Cordyners and sworn freman.

3 July, 1627. This day did Mr. Alderman Cooke come to the towne house w'thout his gowne, and therefore is to pay the fyne of — (amount left blank in register). This did Mr. Alderman Ripley the lyke and therefore is pay a lyke fyne.

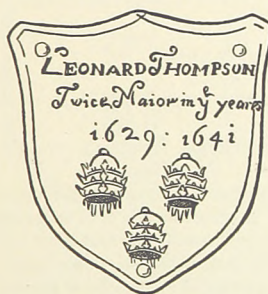
31 Oct., 1627. This day did Thomas Redshawe, Alderman, pay the some of tenne pounds to Mr. Maior, latly by hym receyved of Mr. Justice Hutton as a gnyft, given by Mr. Anthony Hyggyns, late Deane of Rippon, for the use of the poore of Rippon, w'ch some Mr. Maior did, by consent of the whole house, delyver over to Mr. Leonard Thompson, Alderman, to be presentye employed to the use aforesaid.

1628-9. MILES PERCIVALL.

Elected Alderman Ap. 24, 1624. Resigned his office 3 Jan., 1642, having passed his estate in Ripon to his children. His wife was Magdalen Tennant of Bedale.

His daughter Elizabeth was the wife of John Wrightson, to whom he gave his house in the Horse Fair by an indenture of feoffment, dated 1663. The land on which two houses were erected, on the west side of the Market Place, at one time belonged to Percival. When the inquisition of Burgages was taken in 1675, these houses were owned by Cuthbert Chambers. He also possessed a house in Finkle Street.

1629-30. LEONARD THOMPSON, Draper.



On this mayor's badge are three Tiaras (or triple crowned mitres of the Pope) two over one. Rays appear issuing from the upper two. Above is his name and dates of his mayoralty.

L. Thompson at one time had a house on west side of Kirk-

gate; also another on Duck Hill, which in 1675 was in the possession of Magdalen Hebden, widow.

November 3d, 1629. "Whereas it haith pleased the Most Reverend father in God, Samuell, by Godes devyn providence, lord Archbishop of Yorke, to offer bountifully for the raising of a Stock towards the relieff of the poore, as well within the towne as parishe of Ripon, and to bestowe his great house or some part thereof for that purpose, nowe Mr. Maior, Aldermen, and Assistants now assembled, have taken mature deliberation of the inconvenyences that may aryse

herein, doe make theis proposicions on the behalfe of the said towne of Ripon. First, that they are content to joyne with the rest of the parish in a weiklie assessment for the relief of ould and impotent, and of the children under the age of seaven yerres. Secondlie, they are content to pay a proporcionable Rate of any some of money which shal be thought fyt to be raised, to set the rest of the poore on worke, as the towne is assessed to the cuntrye in all other layes and sesments, which is a fyft part or there abouts, although the towne be much impoverished now of late, especially by Godes late visitacion, and the taken away of the two great cloth faires which were wourth at the least two hundred pounds per annum to the towne. Thirdly, they desier that they may be onely chardged with the dispossing of so much mony as is gyven and raised within the towne, and the rest of the parishinges may chosse those whom they will trust with the mony which is collected amongst them, and the towne are content to raise amongst themselves one hundred markes, so as the cuntrye may be assessed accordynglie. It is also thought fit and agreyd with the consent of William Mallorye, Esq. and John Bramhall, Sub-Deane [afterwards Archbishop of Armagh], that the lord Archbishop of Yorke his Grace, the lord president of his Majesties counsell in the North, and the rest of his highnes justices in the west ridding shal be employed to free the liberties of Ripon from the chardge of the master of the house of Correction at Wakefield, and that a house of correction shal be erected at Ripon, And a petition may be sent to his Grace to move his Majestie to procure from his Majestie a house at Ripon to make a house of correction for setting the poore a worke in; And that his Grace wil be pleased for the better perfecting of this worke to cause a fulling mylne to be erected at Ripon; theis trades to be sett up for making bone lace; working Manchester waire; for making course woullen clothe."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. 1, p. 262. The "great house" offered by the Archbishop was the Palace, on the site of the present court-house.

In this year John Wilson, a Ripon lad, was bound apprentice to a London mountebank. We give an extract from the indenture as illustrative of the manners of the times. This indenture made the fourer and tweyntie day of March, 1628-29, betweyn John Wilson, of Ripon, in the countie of Yorke, laborer, of the one ptie, and William Lacie, of Surwarke, in the countie of Surrey, gentleman, professor of the arte of actyvite of the bodye, dauncyinge, vaultynge, and dyvers other exercyses thereto belongynge, of the other ptie; witnesseth that the said John Wilson, of his own consent and also by the consent of Leonard Thompson, now maior of Rippon aforesayd, and the overseers of the poor there,—have put the said John Wilson apprentice to and with the said William Lacie, to abyde and dwell, from the day of the date hereof, unto the full ende and tearme of nyne years next after followynge fully to be compleit, fynished, and ended. Here the usual duties of an apprentice are enumerated. The duties of the master are as follow:—And the sayd William Lacie doth hereby

covenant and promyse to and with the sayd John Wilson, that he the sayd William Lacie shall at all tymes duryng the said tearme teach and instruct the said John Wilson, in the sayd severall artes, after the beste manner he may or canne, and in reasonable manner to chastise hym; fynding unto the said John Wilson his apprentice at all tymes duryng the said tearme, meate, drynke, lodginge, kepell llynge, woul-len hose, shoes, hatts, or cappes, and all other neces-saries to an apprentice of those artes belonging; gyving yearlie unto his said apprentice, as his sallerye, twelve pence, at the feastes of Pentecoste, Cristemas, and Easter, by even and equall porcons. The docu-ment is then sealed, signed, and delyvryd in the presence of us, Leonard Thompsonne, maior, and me, Thomas Battie, deputie recorder, William Ben-delowes, Myles Bell.

1630-1. HUGH RIPLEY.

20 Dec., 1631. Mr. Ripley's account presented. "Whereas he demaundeth for Shiphard gowne ixss., he is to have it of the overplus in the last overseer's hand, or otherwise he is to repaire to this house to have satisfaction by some other means."

1631-2. WILLIAM COOKE.

Resigned his office of Alderman on account of old age and infirmities, 29 October, 1642, and died in 1647.

1632-3. THOMAS CUNDALL.

King Charles I. came to Ripon on his way to Edin-brough, where he was crowned on 18th July, 1632.

1633-4. JAMES THOMPSON.

J. Thompson owned a Burgage on west side of the Horse-fair; also a Burgage in Allhallowgate.

In a Bible in the Minster Library is inscribed: "The gifte of Mr. James Thompson, Alderman, and twice Mayor of Rippon, to the Collegiate Church and the Librarie thereof." It is a Black Letter folio printed by Robert Parker, London, 1613.

On 18th June, 1633, it was "ordered that £38 3s. 4d. paid by Mr. Mayor to his Majesty's servants attend-ing his royal person in coming thro' this towne in his progresse into Scotland shall be raised by a generall assessment of the inhabitants," and collected by the petty constable. Afterwards it was "ordered that those who refused to contribute should be certified to the clarke of the greyn cloth," or some other course should be adopted "as by learned counsaile shal be advysed." Still the townsmen resisted; for on 18th June, 1639, the corporation again "ordered an assess-ment for the amount to be paid to Ann, widow of James Thompson, who paid money to his Majesty's servants six years ago."

1634-5. RALPH WARWICK.

Previously Mayor 1623-4.

John Wilson, D.D., dean of Ripon, died February

1634(5). He was a native of Westminster, and educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was head master of Westminster School from 1610 to 1622; was instituted August 8th, 1621, to the rectory of Bedale, co. York, which he held until his death, and to the adjoining vicarage of Burneston, July 1st, 1622, which he resigned in 1634. He held the rectories of Bulmer, near Malton, and of St. Mary, Castlegate, in York, but it does not appear at what period; he was also Master of the Savoy. In October, 1623, he was appointed to the third stall in Westminster Abbey, and in the same year to the first prebend, and probably to the sub-deanery in Ripon. Late in 1624 he was advanced to the deanery of Ripon, on the recommendation of the Lord Keeper Williams. His last preferment was the stall of Langford Manor, in Lincoln, to which he was collated February 21st, 1629-30. He died February 19th, 1634(5), and was buried at St. Peter's, Nottingham.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 261.

About this time an information was exhibited against John Bramhall, who had been resident sub-dean of Ripon, and was afterwards archbishop of Armagh, for being present at this time (1632), in company with one Mr. Palmes, and neglecting to reprove or inform of certain contumelious words he had spoken against the king. The poor man had, among other things, observed that "he feared a Scotch mist was come over their town:" alluding to the king having removed his lodgings from Ripon to Sir Richard Graham's at Norton Conyers, about four miles from thence. (*Walbran's Ripon*, p. 14). John Bramhall was sub-dean of Ripon from 1624 to 1634, in which year he was appointed to the see of Derry, and was translated to the archbishopric of Armagh and the primacy of all Ireland, January 18th, 1660-61. This eminent divine died in Dublin, June 25th, 1663, aged sixty-nine, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 281.

1635-6. EDWARD WRIGHT.

Father of Roger Wright, owned a Burgage on north side of Market Place.

Displaced from his office of Alderman, 16 July, 1650.

The making of bone lace has long been an indus-try in Ripon, nor is it yet extinct. The following copy of the will of Alice Teasdill, the first bone lace worker on record, is an interesting document, show-ing in what a careful manner she disposed of herself, and all her goods and chattels. June 2, 1635. In the name of God: Amen, the second day of June, anno Dom. 1635, I, Alice Teasdill, of Rippon, in the county of Yorke, boane laice worker, sicke in body, but in good and perfect Remembrance, laud and praise be given to God Almighty, do ordaine and make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following:—First I give and bequeath my soule unto God the father in the name of Jesus Christ, my onely savyour and Redemer, hopeinge in and through his death and passion to have free remission of all

my sinnes and offences; and my body to be buried within the collegiat church yeard of Saint Peter and Wilfrid in Ripon, when it shall please God to call me to his mercy. And for my worldly goods I give and bequeath as followeth:—First, I give unto my sister Margaret 20s. Item, I give unto my sister Mary vs., and also my Cubbert; also I give unto my brother John 10s. Item, I give unto my mother-in-lawe, namely Margaret Teasdill, vs. Item, I give unto my brother Joseph, and his wife, either of them xiid. Also I give to my cosen Anne Whitwell vs. Also I give to my hoste Simpson xxs. Also I give unto Ellen, Elizabeth, and Isabell Simpson, every one of them xs. Also I give unto Raphe Mawtus, and his wife, either of them 11s. And alsoe to William, George, and Mary Mawtus, children of the said Raphe Mawtus, twelve pence a piece. And for the sayd xxs. which I have given unto my sister Margaret above sayd, my will is that it shall remayne in the hands of my exec. until she come to the full age of xxitie. Also I give to my sister Margaret my greene petticoate and my arllowe collord whit cloake. Also to Ellen Simpson one pillow beare. To Elizabeth Simpson one towell. The rest of all my goods and chattels, moveable and unmoveable, not bequeathed, my funerall expences paid, my debts and legacies discharged and paid, I give unto Richard Simpson, whom I doe, make my whole and sole executor of this my last will and testament. Witness my hand and seal the day and year first above sayd, 1635, Alice Teasdell X her m'ke. Raphe Mawtus, 1635, Ellen Simpson, Elizabeth Simpson, Willm. X Moon.

1636-7. BARTHOLOMEW KETTLEWELL, Mercer.



Upon his badge is a rude representation of the shield of the Company of Mercers, incorporated 17 Richard II. Gules a demi Virgin, her hair dish-evelled, crowned, issuing from, and within, an orle of clouds, all proper.

He married Anne, daughter of William Batty, alderman. He

owned a Burgage on east side of Market Place; also a Burgage on south side of Kirkgate; also a house on west side of the Old Market Place.

The plague raged in London, Newcastle, Bedale, and many other places.

8 Nov., 12 Chas., 1636. It is ordered and agreed by Mr. Maior, the aldermen, and assistants assembled this day, that what charge is spent in going about his majesty's service concerning the shipp money; and also such money as was spent by the constable and others in going about the like service shall be borne by a general assessment through the whole towne.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. i., p. 336.

1637-8. WILFRID SANDERSON.

Died in 1647. In his will he gave his Burgage in Nether Skellgate in which he dwelt to Margaret his wife for her life, with remainder to his daughter Jane, wife of Christopher Horner, of Ripon, Tanner, for her life, remainder to Thomas, son of the said Christopher, who possessed it in 1675, (will proved at York, June, 1648).

1638-9. THOMAS REDSHAW.

Removed from his office of Alderman for non-attendance at the Corporation meetings, 18 April, 1648.

"Great Law Suit between Rippon and Bondgate about Common Average."—*T. Gent.*

N.B.—Gent is mistaken about this. The Suit was about the assessment for cost of collection of Ship Money, referred to under Bartholomew Kettlewell.

1639-40. WILLIAM HOLMES, Draper.

He had a house on south side of Market-place, on Hollin Hill, which he bequeathed to Thomas Holmes, Gent.

"Sir Paul Neile made Freeman of Rippon."—*T. Gent.* He was son of Dr. Richard Neile, Archbishop of York, and cousin of Dr. John Neile, afterwards Dean of Ripon. In 1635 it was reported that "he slew a carter in London with his sword, but he was infinitely provoked; the carter whipt him once or twice across the face with his whip. This happened six weeks since valiant Paul gave him the wounds of which he died, now the latter end of Christmas." Hearne says that the death of his eldest son was "hastened by a deep melancholy that was unfortunately contracted by his being in love with one of the Maids of Honour, whom he would fain have married but could not gain the consent of his father."

Ripon is thus described in a manuscript account of a journey made in 1639:—"The 25th June, Tuesday, I came to Rippon first, where there is a cathedral church, subordinate to Durham, and built very like it; our countryman, Dr. Dod, is deane thereof. This towne is famous for spurres; the best workman now is one Harman, and two brothers called Portars. One Warwick was accounted the best workman, but he is now removed to Burroughbrigg."

1640-1 RICHARD MAWTUS (MAULTASS).

He owned a Burgage on the east side of the Market-place, which in 1675 belonged to Thomas Craven, alderman; a'so a Burgage on the south side of Agnes-gate. It was used as a brewhouse (*Pandoxatorinus*) and stable by Francis Willoughby, of the town of Nottingham, Esq. At one time it was the property of Arthur and Richard Aldburgh, and in 1675 was in the possession of Dame Mary Tancered, *alias* Metham.

1st Aug., 1643. "Ordered that Richard Mawtus, Alderman, in respect that he did not make his feast to the Aldermen, Assistants, and their wives, according to the use and custom, as other Mayors have done in the time of their Mayoralty, shall pay for the

neglect of the same the sum of fifteen pounds to the use of the Corporation, to be levied by way of distress by the sergeant-at-mace, or otherways to be sued for it in any Court of Record," etc. On the same day Alderman Thomas Cundall was fined a similar sum for like neglect.

In 1640, after the Scots had entered England, and taken possession of Newcastle, in order to justify their proceedings, and make their conduct appear as moderate and conciliatory as possible, they addressed a petition to the king, couched in the most humble terms, desiring him to consider and relieve their grievances. The unfortunate and misguided Charles, harrassed on every side, while the affairs of the nation daily presented a more unfavourable aspect, summoned a council of his peers to meet at York, on the 24th of September; who, after much deliberation, resolved that certain of themselves should be deputed as commissioners to treat with the Scots, and endeavour to obtain a peace. It was then intended that York should be the place of conference; but White-lock says that so long as the earl of Strafford was commander-in-chief there, the Scots refused to treat, because he had proclaimed them traitors in Ireland, before the king had done so in England. It was therefore at length determined that the treaty should take place at Ripon. Sir Henry Slingsby, who was present at the time, gives an account of their proceedings in his diary. The room in which this extraordinary treaty was held, and the ancient table at which the commissioners sat, are still remembered by many persons now living. The building, although an object of public interest, was taken down many years ago, and its site forms part of the Residence gardens. The proceedings of the commissioners are recorded in a quarto tract of some rarity. They are also set out in a Volume published by the Camden Society in 1869.

In "The Life of Master John Shaw," published by the Surtees Society in 1877, we find the following outline of this treaty:—"Presently (the king with his nobles stil being at York) it was agreed betwixt his majesty and the Scots that there should be a treaty betwixt sixteen commissioners (viz., eight earls and eight lords for England, and eight commissioners for Scotland, the place of treaty to be at Rippon, and I was chosen by the lords to be their chaplain, to attend them at Rippon, both on the week day, and to preach to them on the Lord's day. . . . Soon after we were come to Rippon, the bishop sent one Mr. Thruscrosse to attend the lords, affirming (though without cause known to him) that I was no great friend to bishops; whereupon the earl of Bedford, in the name of himself and the other fifteen lords, went to the bishop at Bishopthorpe, and soon quieted him so that Mr. Thruscrosse was sent back, and I continued there. This treaty continued at Rippon one month, viz., at the month of October, 1640. . . . At the end of October a pacification was concluded with the Scots, and I returned with the English lords to York, on which day the archbishop dyed, and presently the lords made haste to London, to the parliament, and I to Rotherham."—*Yorkshire Diaries*, p. 132.

1640, Oct. 8. This day is John Mallory, gent., admitted to be a freeman of this Corporation.

1641-2. THOMAS CUNDALL.

He was the last surviving person who had filled the office of Wakeman, and the last surviving Alderman appointed by the King James I. Charter. Died in July, 1648, and will proved at York in Sept., 1648.

On 25 April, 1643, he was "pardoned for his fine for not wearing his gown" on Sundays and holy days at church and at public meetings "by reason of his great age and infirmities."

1642-3. LEONARD THOMPSON.

Died before 9 November, 1652.

Feb. 20. "Men appoynted to bee carefull that noe strangers come to inhabitt within this towne."

"In 1642 Sir Thomas Mauleverer entered the town with a detachment of the parliamentary forces. In the exercise of their usual blasphemy and licentiousness, they riotously and profanely intruded themselves into the Collegiate Church, and showed what kind of liberty they desired, and were worthy to enjoy, by breaking the painted windows, and defacing the memorials of the dead. 'But,' says Gent (writing about ninety years after, in his usual quaint style), 'they were soon after attacked by a detachment of Royallists from Skipton Castle, then governed by that glorious sufferer for his loyalty, Sir John Mallory, of Studley Royal, assisted by several Rippon champions, whose duty and allegiance was unalterable; who, coming upon the rebels by surprise in the Market-place, where they had kept their main guard, made them feel the sharpness of their swords by a better fate than they deserved.' Some were taken prisoners, and sent to Skipton and other places."—*Walbran's Ripon*.

January 16, 1643 "that every Alderman that shall be hereafter chosen to be Mayor, and take his oath to execute the office, shall make a feast . . . according to the custom . . . and if he should neglect to perform the same he shall pay the sum of xxli."—*Corpor. Regs.*

1643-4. MILES MOODIE.

Son of Christopher Moodie, of Magdalens, baptised at the Minster in 1582.

1644-5. RALPH WARWICK, Draper.

Displaced from his office as an Alderman for neglecting his duty, in 1651. Son of Ralph Warwick, who was Mayor in 1623 and 1634. On the 2nd Feb., 1641, Ralph Warwick elected Alderman in lieu of father (Ralph Warwick) deceased.

He owned a Burgage on the west side of the Horse-fair, near the bottom of Coltsgate Hill.

Of this family was Thomas Warwick, M.A., of Peterhouse, Camb., Rector of Copgrove, and Prebendary of Ripon, who died in 1755.

1645-6. NICHOLAS KITCHIN, Grocer.



Upon his badge is the shield of the Grocers' Company, incorporated 20 Edward III. :—Argent, a chevron, gules, between nine cloves, sable.

At one time Kitchin owned a Burgage on the east side of the Market-place, next to the house of George Underwood, Esq. It formerly belonged to Wm. Markinfield, and in 1675 was in the possession of Elizabeth, the grand daughter of Nicholas Kitchin. In this year Borrage Bridge and Bondgate Bridge were repaired.

1646-7. SAMPSON COWPER, Merchant and Mercer.

Removed from his office of Alderman for non-attendance at the Corporation meetings, and inability to pay Scot and Lot, 17 March, 1658.

In this year was the frame fixed in the Church to place ye great Mace in, By ye seat of ye Mayor. In this year also was Saint Willfrid's well Repaired by Mr. Mayor.—1724 *Chronicle*.

King Charles, on his way from Newcastle to Holmby, came from Richmond to Ripon on February 6th, 1646, and remained there until the 8th, when he was conveyed to Wakefield. He was attended by a strong guard of horse and foot, and Ripon was the only place in the ten stages of the journey where he was allowed to remain two nights. As he came along Leeming-lane, one of John R. Walbran's ancestors, accompanied by another lady, waited his presence at the end of the road leading to Bedale, and paid their homage to the captive monarch. He was mounted on a Scotch pony, *with his feet tied together*, as they particularly remarked; and having heard their exclamation, "God Bless King Charles," removed his high crowned hat, and bowing low replied, "God bless you, fair ladies."

1647-8. JOHN JEFFERSON, Draper.



The arms on this badge are similar to those of Leonard Thompson, 1629. These triple crowns have reference to the arms of the Company of Drapers, incorporated 17 Henry VI. Azure, 3 clouds radiated, proper, each adorned with a triple crown, or.

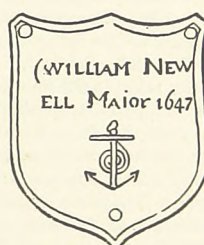
Died in 1651. Owned a house in Kirkgate, which in 1675 was in the possession of Rev. W. Bardon. 4th January. Whereas Mr. Maior, Mr. Recorder, some of the Aldermen and Assistants is to goe unto the Lord Fairfax, to move his honor about the royalties belonging unto this Corporation, it is therefore agreed

that what moneys shall be disbursed about that occasion by Mr. Maior, shall be allowed in his accompt.—*Corp. Reg.*

Pursuant to an ordinance issued 1646 for the sale of all the Bishop's lands and estates for the service of the commonwealth, the manors of Ripon, Marton, Sutton, and Kilburn, which had belonged to the See of York, were sold to Lord Fairfax for 1388*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.*

Thomas Dod, D.D., dean of Ripon, died February, 1647-8. He was descended from the Dods of Edge and Shocklack, in Cheshire, and was baptized at the latter place, December 4th, 1576. He was nephew of John Dod, the Puritan divine, who wrote "A Plain and Familiar Exposition of the Ten Commandments," and is, in consequence, better known as "John Dod the decalogist." Thomas Dod was of Jesus College, Cambridge, and became D.D. in 1626. He was chaplain in ordinary to James I. On November 10th, 1619, he was collated to the prebend of Gaia Minor, in Lichfield, which he resigned on being appointed to the deanery of Ripon, April 23rd, 1635. He died at Malpas, in Cheshire, and was buried there February 10th, 1647-8, having been dispossessed of his deanery some years previously. On the Restoration, his cousin, John Wilkins, succeeded him as dean of Ripon.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 262.

1648-9 WILLIAM NEWELL.



Upon his badge is an anchor, with the cable coiled behind the shank.

He had been fined in the preceding year for neglecting to wear his gown on the Sabbath day, and on his refusal to pay, a distress was ordered to be levied. His refractory conduct was afterwards forgiven. He was expelled the Corporation, 25 Oct., 1659, for "several espertions and slanders in contempt cast vpon the said Corporation." There is in the Minute-book of that Body a list of his misdeeds, duly labelled 1, 2, 3, 4; from which it appears that he had declared to a gentleman in the country that the most part of the town of Ripon had borrowed money of one Thomas Heviside; and, therefore he (Newell), could have neither law nor justice done in the town. By his proceedings at a recent Assizes against Heviside, he had likewise laid a great reproach and scandal upon the Corporation, he being an alderman of the same. But the most serious charge was that, on the 18th of October, 1659, "Upon an occasion of sitting a Commission he did produce a bill in Chancery, with a Lawyer's hand set to it: which by good and sufficient witnesses was proved to be none of that Lawyer's hand, but done by himself or some other by his appointment—the Lawyer not knowing anything of the same. At the next meeting of the Corporation, Newell's name of course disappears from the list of Aldermen, and Mr. William Busfield, who became Mayor in 1671, was elected in his place.

Newell had a Burgage in Westgate, which in 1675 was in the possession of Peter Craven. He also had another house in the same street, a tenement belonging to the Archbishop's manor.

Oliver Cromwell was at Ripon on August 13th, 1648. This fact is mentioned by captain John Hodgson, in his "Memoirs," p. 31, who says:—"The Scots marched towards Kendal, we towards Rippon; where Oliver met us with horse and foot. We were then betwixt eight or nine thousand, a fine smart army, and fit for action. We marched up to Skipton; and the forlorn of the enemy's horse was come to Gargrave, and took some men away, and made others pay what money they pleased; having made havock of the county, it seems, intending never to come there again." Cromwell's own account in a letter dated August 20th, 1648, does not mention Ripon, he says:—"After the conjunction of that party which I brought with me out of Wales with the Northern Forces about Knaresborough and Wetherby, hearing that the enemy was advanced with their army into Lancashire, we marched the next day, being the 13th of this instant August, to Otley (having cast of our train, and sent it to Knaresborough because of the difficulty of marching therewith through Craven, and to the end we might with more expedition attend the enemy's motion); and on the 14th to Skipton; the 15th to Gisburne; the 16th to Hodder Bridge over Ribble." This was the army which beat the Scots under Duke Hamilton, and the Royalists under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, at Preston, on the 19th of the same month.—See Carlyle's *Cromwell's Letters, &c.*

By an Inquisition of Charities taken in the time of Oliver Cromwell, the occupier of a parcel of ground, called "Naked Arse," situate in the fields of Ripon and Bondgate, was directed to pay unto the overseers and churchwardens of Ripon for ever 20s. a year, given by the will of Alderman Thomas Cundale (see ante, 1641), to be distributed to the poor of Ripon. This sum was regularly paid until 1848, when the piece of land containing five roods was purchased by the Leeds Northern Railway Company, for the sum of 120*l.*; which was lent, along with 270*l.* belonging to Dr. William Richardson's Trust (hereafter mentioned), and 10*l.* added from the poor's money, to make the sum of 400*l.*, on the debentures of the said railway, at 5*l.* per cent. per ann.; afterwards reduced to 3*l.* 15s. per cent.

1649-50. THOMAS ROWNTHWAITE, Grocer.



Upon his badge is a shield of the Arms of the Company of Grocers, namely, Arg., a chevron, gu., between nine cloves, sable.

Removed from the office of Alderman by the Royal Commissioners, in 1662.

8 June, 1649, Ripon Park, late the estate of the Archbishop of York, was sold "for the service of the commonwealth" to Thomas Andrews, Lord Mayor of

London, for 1478*l.* 4s. 2*d.* The acts of sequestration were repealed on the accession of Charles II., when the lands were restored to their rightful owners, and compensation was made to the purchasers. Many of them had been "sold at an appraisement barely equivalent to the materials of the mansion houses and timber on the grounds."

1650-1. HENRY KIRKBYE.



There is no minute of the election of this mayor; a page and a half is left blank in the register.

His house was situated, in the Market Place, and his son Edward possessed it in 1675.

1651-2. CHRISTOPHER HORNER, Tanner.



Horner's wife was Jane, only child of Wilfrid Sanderson, Mayor in 1637. John Horner, Mayor in 1661, and George Horner, Mayor in 1676, were his nephews. By his will he left to Thomas, his eldest son, "that messuage or burgage in Skellgate where I now dwell," and to his eldest daughter, Esther, wife of John Buck, "one burgage in Barefoot-street, near Burwash Green, and 3 roods of land near Whitegate foot." Christopher Horner's mother was named Edbura. She occupied a tenement (not a Burgage) which belonged to the Archbishop's Manor, on the north side of Low Skellgate.

On the 18th of August, 1651, Oliver Cromwell passed through Ripon in his rapid march from Scotland to intercept the Scots at Worcester. Ripon and Doncaster were stages on this march. Provisions must be had "in readiness against our coming," hence the following urgent letter.

"To the Mayor and Corporation of Doncaster: These. Ripon, 18th August, 1651.

Gentlemen,—I intend, God willing, to be at Doncaster with the Army on Wednesday night or Thursday morning: and forasmuch as the soldiers will need a supply of victual, I desire you to give notice to the country, and use your best endeavours to cause bread, butter, cheese, and flesh, to be brought in, and to be in readiness there against our coming; for which the country shall receive ready money. Not doubting of your care herein, I rest your very loving friend. OLIVER CROMWELL."—*Carlyle*, vol. iii.

March 4th, 1650(1). Whereas the late king's armes on the Mace belonging this Corporation are to be altered, and the armes of the Commonwealth of England thereon to be engraven. It is therefore ordered by a full consent of the Maior, Aldermen, and Assistants now assembled, that what money shall be disbursed for and concerning the altering the armes on the said Mace, shall be allowed unto Mr. Maior upon his account. It is also ordered and agreed that a new Belt shall be made for the horn, which, at some tymes, is worne before Mr. Maior, and what money shall be disbursed concerning the sameshall be allowed unto Mr. Maior upon his account. Consequently there was paid:—To Mr. Williamson, for gilding the Mace, 1*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* More to him for silver added to the horne, and for mending, burnishing, and setting on the old things on the girdle, 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* For velvet for the horne and belt, 10*s.* For leather for the girdle, 2*s.* For fringe for the girdle, 7*s.* For silke and making the girdle, 3*s.* 6*d.*—*Corp. Reg.*

1652-3. WILLIAM BRAMLEY.

When the Corporation met on the 6th January, 1651(2), to elect a Mayor the Assistants refused to act. On the following day, therefore, the Mayor and Aldermen assembled and elected Alderman Bramley.

At one time he had a house on the south side of the Market-place; also a house in Kirkgate, which he held for life by courtesy tenure in right of his wife, Magdalen, deceased, who inherited the same from her father, Leonard Thompson; also another house in the same street; and a house and land in Ploxam, or Blossomgate.

1653-4. ANTHONY BRAITHWAITE, Sadler.

Ejected by the Corporation Commissioners from his office as Alderman in 1662. Died in 1674.

In this year the Commonwealth ordained, by an act, that, after the 29th of September in that year, marriages should be solemnized before the civil magistrate. From the registers of the surrounding parishes, we find that, for three years after the passing of the act, the mayor of Ripon was frequently applied to for that purpose. The banns were sometimes published here in the public market; a practice which gave rise to the ludicrous verses, "On the justices of peace making marriages, and crying them in the market."

1654-5. ARTHUR BURTON, Grocer.

A great benefactor to the Minster, as appears by his Arms in the window over a large stone monument in the north transept aisle. He was a loyal subject to his prince, and spent his estate in his service. The monument alluded to is that of Sir Thomas Markenfield and Dionisia his wife, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam, of Elmley.

On the 21st of April, 1663, there is an order by the Ripon Corporation "to disfranchise Mr. Arthur

Burton of his office of Alderman, "by reason of the severall High Affronts and Misdemeanours he hath committed against" the said "Corporation and the Ordinances thereof." These high affronts, &c., were:—1.—"By his wilfully oppugning and absolutely declaring his dissent against an Act or order made the two and twentieth day of December, 1662." [The "Order" that had provoked Mr. Burton was to this effect:—Mr. John Horner, Justice of the Peace, to take his place next to the Mayor, and Sir Edmund Jenings, Walter Strickland, Walter Lister, Jonathan Jenings and Henry Redshawe next after him; and then shall the rest of the old Aldermen, not displaced, take their places]. "2ndly.—By publicly affronting the Mace, Maior and Corporation by his wilfully entring (in time of divine service) the Church immediately before the Mace, Mayor, and the rest of his Brethren. 3rdly.—By discovering the secretts of the Towne contrary to their former acts. 4thly.—By taking place on the contrary side of the Church (*in his gown*) vpon Easter Sunday last, and receiving the Communion there apart from all the rest of his brethren; to the greate scandall of them and the congregation."

Two cognizances or crests were delivered to the Waits of the Corporation, one of these an oval silver plate, adorned with the arms of the town, is still in the custody of the mayor. The other is in private hands. The waits, or musical watchmen, were only discontinued within memory. In the year 1613, four were employed here.—J. R. W.

July 5th. Thomas Johnson, of Ripon, John Hudsley, of Ripon, gent., Christopher Terry, barber, and William Kettlewell, saddler, broke the park of Sir Charles Egerton, kt., called Markenfield Park, and chased and killed and wounded the bucks and does. They were prosecuted at York assizes, and a true bill was found against them, but their punishment is not recorded. On the 20th July, 1665, Thomas Dods-worth, of Morcar, and three other persons, were convicted of breaking Markenfield Park, and killing deer with greyhounds.—*Depositions from York Castle*, Surtees Soc., p. 71, etc.

RIPON POOR'S LAND.—By an Indenture made Feb. 14th, 1654, between William Holmes, executor of the will of alderman Hugh Ripley of the one part, and Henry Spence (then mayor), Edward Richardson, D.D., and minister of the gospel at Ripon, Arthur Burton, and Anthony Braithwaite, aldermen, Michael Spawton, John Spence, and John Horner of the other part, it was witnessed that the said William Holmes was discharged of the sum of 50*l.*, being a legacy given by the said Hugh Ripley to the poor of Ripon, and also in consideration of 250*l.* then paid to him, the said William Holmes sold unto the said Henry Spence, etc., a close of arable and meadow ground, called Low Field, containing 25 acres, situate in the fields of Sharow, "to the only proper use and behoof of the poor people of the said town of Ripon for ever." 200*l.* of the money employed in the purchase of the above was given to "the poor of Ripon" by the will of John, Lord Craven, in 1646. The above land was on the 16th of June, 1859, with the

consent of the Charity Commissioners, sold to the Rev. Samuel Hopper Powell of Sharow Lodge, Ripon, for the sum of 2584*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, and the purchase money invested in 2782*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* 3*l.* per cent. consols, in the name of the official Trustee of Charitable Funds.

1655-6. HENRY SPENCE, Tanner.

Ejected by the Corporation Commissioners from his office of Alderman, 23rd Sept., 1662.

Mr. George Lawton, in his *Collectio rerum Ecclesiasticarum*, p. 539, etc., has the following note on Ripon church at this period (the history of which is otherwise a blank). A collegiate church: one Mr. Edward Robinson preaching minister there, a very able and painful man, who was settled there by order from the committee of plundered ministers, yet hath neither tithes nor other parochial dues belonging to him; yet he had 200*l.* allotted to him by order of parliament, but whether it be duly paid to him we are not informed. There are seven chapels in the parish. (*Parliamentary Survey*, vol. xvii., pp. 135, 117, 200). We find that the whole tithes of the whole parish were anciently appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, and together with the lands of the prebendaries, sold away in lots, except the tithe of Ripon town fields, of the yearly value of 80*l.*, let on lease, of which six years are unexpired. We think that the said seven chapels should be all of them made parishes and parish churches, and that an eighth be also erected at North Stainley and Sleningsford. All which we recommend to the state for some fit maintenance to be allowed for ministers there, the said parish being very populous and of large extent. —*Ibid.*

Mary Ellis by will gave to Trustees a close of arable land within the fields of Ripon, containing six acres, abutting on the high street and Ripon common on the east; the yearly rents and profits thereof for ever to be distributed amongst the poor people of Ripon upon Thursday next before Christmas, at the discretion of the mayor and overseers of the said town. The above close, afterwards divided into three, known by the names of West Town End Closes, and High Dogstile, of which the last, containing 2*a.* 1*r.* 17*p.* was, on the 1st of March, 1861, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners of England, sold to the Trustees of the Ripon Diocesan Female Training College, for the sum of 420*l.*, and the purchase money invested in 456*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* 3*l.* per cent. consols. On the 4th of April, 1870, the Trustees, with the like consent, sold to Messrs. Crossley and others (Trustees of the Congregational Chapel), the West Town End Closes, containing 3*a.* 3*r.* 34*p.*, for the sum of 1918*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the purchase money was likewise invested in 2046*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* 3*l.* per cent. consols.

1656-7. HENRY GREEN.

Ejected by the Corporation Commissioners from his office of Alderman in 1662.

A most singular and lamentable instance of the

credulity prevalent at this period, on the subject of witchcraft, even among persons of education and high social position, is disclosed by the depositions of several women who testified to the bewitchment of one of the daughters of Sir John Mallory, at Studley Hall. The evidence, as taken before Mr. Braithwaite, a magistrate, on July 12, 1656, is too circumstantial to be abridged, and runs as follows: "Ann Duffield and Mary Wilson, spinsters, say that Elizabeth Mallory, daughter of the Lady Mallory, of Studley Hall, beinge of the age of 14 years or thereabouts, hath layd there twelve weeks languishing, haveing the use of her limbs taken from her; beinge not able to rise from her bed but as she was helpt; and in that tyme had strange fitts, sometimes in her armes and leggs and moste parts of her body. Now, of late, within three dayes, in one of her fitts she cryed out and saied, 'She comes, she comes,' and beinge asked who it was, she replied 'Mary, Mary;' and the said Ann Duffield nameing diverse Maryes with their surnames which she had formerly knowen, unto her, she did not in any way alter her carriage, till she named one Mary Waide. And upon that she shreaked and cryed oute, 'She comes! she comes!' And once she said, 'She is a tall woman, att the bed's foote.' And since the tyme of the naminge of the said Mary, she hath vomited severall strange things, as blottinge paper full of pins and thred tied about, and likewise a lumpe of towe with pins and thred tied aboute it, and a piece of wool and pins in it, and likewise two feathers and a sticke. And when she was tolde by the said Ann that she had vomited the feathers and sticke, she said she sawe them this morninge in her hands. And beinge asked by the said Anne in whose hands, she said in Mary Waid's; and tolde what feathers they were, though when she was oute of her fitts she could not tell that she was in any such fitt. And in her fitts she sayd and cryed oute that if she would confesse but in thre words that she had done her wronge, she would be well. Whereupon the said Mary was sente for, and after much entreatie, beinge perswaded to say she had done her wronge, and to aske her forgiveness, which she did, the said Elizabeth stood upp on her feete, though immediately before her limbs were drawn upp that she could not stir, and sayed she was well, and walked upon the bed. But presently after, the said Mary Waid denied that she had done her wronge. Whereupon the said Elizabeth sayd, 'If she denyes it, I shall be ill againe,' and presently begun her ill fitts as formerly. And in moste of her fitts since, she sayed she should never be well till she had confessed she had done her wronge, or was carryed before a justice and punished."

"Anne Duffield, re-examined on July 16th, says, that this day Mrs. Elizabeth Mallory was in an extreme fitt of sickness, for the space of two howers. And this informer, with others, beeing with her demanded of her what she see aboute her in that fitt. And the said Mrs. Elizabeth Mallory answered that shee see two cattis, one blacke and one yellow catte. And they demanded of hir what they weare, and she replied, 'The women that sente them weare at

Rippon, which you well know.' And further, shee said 'William' once or twice. And this informant demanded of her 'what William?' and she replied she knew not, but onely trusted in God; and desired them to pray with her; which the company did. And then she named William and Mary, but when they named William Wayde, she was paste holdinge, her extreamaty was such, and cryed out 'William Wade, thou terrifyer.'

"Mary Mealbancke, of Studley Magna, informeth that aboute the 1st of January laste, she beinge in the dearey or milk-house of Studley, Mary Wayde came into the said house; and Mrs. Elizabeth Mallory beinge present, and haveinge a peice of breade in her haunde, the said Mary Wayde desired her to bestow the said peice of bread upon her. This informer replied the breade was noe novelty at Christmas; whereupon the said Mary answered that, 'your breade is novelty at any tyme;' and pressinge still upon her to bestowe upon her, after she had demaunded it three tymes, the said Mrs. Elizabeth Malory gave it to hir. And she thankfully received it, and tould her that they were very curteous gentlewomen. And beinge demaunded of this informant whether shee conceived the said Mary Weyde was soe importunate for the peice of breade for wante or noe, she saith that for divers yeares by paste she haide bene there neighbour, but she coule not perceive but that there house was furnished with breade, and good breade. She further saith that the said Mrs. Elizabeth Malory, if she had bene readinge upon her booke, or upon discourse at any tyme betweene her fitts, she woulde have leaft of, and would have given notice to the company with her, that she was to have a fitt, and would have expressed directly whether it would have bene a great fitt or an easie one, and it would have happenned accordingly. She further saith that Mrs. Elizabeth Malory affirmed that after they weare committed to prisson, that is to say, the said William Wayde and Mary his wife, shee should have noe more fitts; *which accordingly after shee was assured certaynely that they weare both in holde, she was freede from her fitts, and hath soe contyneved for about a fortnett.* And before that tyme she had them contynewelly, very many every day for the moste parte. And this informer further saith that in the extreamaty of her fitts she cryed out, 'Now she comes, Mary Wayde, Mary Wayde, Mary Wayde!'

"William Wayde, of Studley, saith that this day (July 16) he was at worke, and was sent for to goe to the Ladye Mallorye aboute 12 or one of the clocke in the afternoone. And he went to the said Lady Mallorye, whoe desired him to aske her daughter, whoe then lay sicke, forgiveness, and to reapeate some words after hir or some other gentlemen which was then present, but he denied to do soe. He had noe pins in his hand. He saith that at that time that he was theire the Ladye Mallorye gave order to shut two katts with a peice, and he heard a peice go of. And then the Ladye and others theire desired him to goe oute of the roome, which he did. He saith that Mrs. Elizabeth Mallory, as he is fully perswaded is possessed with an evil spirit, which is the cause of her

present mallady and sicknesse. And he is cleare of all and every accusation that is now laid against him by the said Ladye Mallorye or any other person whatsoever."

The result of these proceedings has not been ascertained, but if the magistrate stultified himself by sending the case to the Assizes as he apparently did, it is improbable that a jury of Yorkshiremen would convict on such contemptible evidence. The hysterical young lady was afterwards married to Sir Cuthbert Heron, of Chipchase, in Northumberland, Bart., by whom she had several children. There is a full length picture of Lady Mallory and her husband in the billiard room at Studley Royal.

1657-8. WILLIAM BRAMLEY.

Wm. Bramley, Sen., owner of burgage house in Kirkgate.

Ejected from his office of Alderman by the Corporation Commissioners, 23rd Sept., 1662. Ordered, "March 10, 1656, that Mr. Mayor shall proceed in getting a grant of a fortnight Fair to the Corporation." Letters Patent for this purpose were granted by the Lord Protector in 1657.

2nd Feb., 1657(8). This day was George Garbutt chosen Sargent att Mace and Towne Clarke, and hath taken his Oath well and truly to p'form the said place. Also chosen for next year.—*Corp. Reg.*

William Underwood, of London, alderman, by his will, dated Dec. 5th, 1657, gave to trustees, all his estate situate at or near the Horse Fair end, in the town of Ripon, upon trust that they and their heirs should assign and establish the same to and upon the mayor, commonality, and corporation of Ripon, to pay the rents and profits thereof for ever, to ten poor widows of good conversation inhabiting within the said corporation, of 5*l.* yearly, that is to say ten shillings apiece. And as often as any of the said widows shall die, other widows of like conversation to be chosen in their room. The residue to be employed to put poor children to school to be taught to read and write, at the rate of 10*s.* apiece. Of the property thus left, three closes of land called East Town End Closes, now the site of Princess Terrace, and part of Princess Road, containing 5*a.* 11*r.* 5*p.*, were, on the 11th of May, 1863 (with the consent of the Charity Commissioners), sold to Mr. Charles Husband, of Ripon, for the sum of 1453*l.*, and the purchase money invested in the purchase of 1459*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* 3*d.* per cent. consols. The corporation had inadvertently appropriated and improved a portion of this property, and held it for a considerable period, but which has since been restored to the trustees, the same producing a rental of 70*l.* per annum.

1658-9. NICHOLAS KITCHIN, Grocer.

Ejected from his office of Alderman by the Corporation Commissioners, 23rd Sept., 1662.

About this time that singularly facetious character, Drunken Barnaby, *alias* Barnaby Harrington, *alias* Richard Braithwaite, attended the horse fairs at

Ripon, of which he has left the following account in the fourth part of his "Journeys."

Ad forensem Ripon tendo,
Equi si sint cari, vendo.
Si minore pretio dempti,
Equi a me erunt empti;
Ut alacrior fiat ille,
Ilia mordicant anguillæ.

Then to Rippon, I appear there
To sell horses, if they're dear there;
If they're cheap, I use to buy them,
And i' th' country profit by them;
When to quicken 'em I tell ye,
I put quick eels into their belly.

Richard Braithwaite, author of the above, was born at Appleby, in Westmorland, in 1588; entered at Oriel College, Oxford, 1604, where he continued about three years. He then removed to Cambridge; and retiring into his native county, afterwards became a trained-band captain, a deputy lieutenant, a justice of the peace, and a noted wit and poet. He died in 1673, at Appleton, in Yorkshire, where he went to reside after his second marriage, and was buried at Catterick, where a Latin inscription yet remains to his memory. His publications were numerous.

CHARGES AT YORKE IN AND ABOUT THE INQUISITION.—Nov. 24, 1658, about the fortnight faire, 12*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Charges in the Size week before yt., 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Disburst for severell publycations in severall markt townes, in all, 1*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* Allowed *my man* (the Town Clerk) George Garbutt, in going to Massam to proclaime the forth night faire, with Edward Render, which was spent in charges in Mr. Holmes's yeare, 2*s.*—*Corp. Reg.*

1659-60. WILLIAM HOLMES.

Died in his Mayoralty, Sept. 6, and was buried next day at the Minster. On Sept. 13 Henry Kirkby was elected Mayor. In his will, dated 3 Sept., 1659, he gave to his only son, Thomas, "an acre of land at Speltriggs and a moiety of a close called Hermon Lees." Alderman Holmes was son of Roger Holmes, Mayor in 1610, and brother of the Rev. Roger Holmes, M.A., master of the Grammar School from 1650 to 1661. His son Thomas, who resided at York, inherited the burgage house on the west side of the Town Hall, then called the Black Hall, on Hollin Hill, from his grandfather, Hugh Ripley, and after his death it came to his sister Faith, wife of Alderman William Chambers, by whose son it was partly rebuilt. It is now the Post Office.

1660-1. JOHN SPENCE, Grocer.

He had a Burgage house in the Market-place, situated between the house of Edbura Horner and the "office or chamber" of Anthony Braithwaite. His daughter, Ann Spence, inherited the property.

Spence was removed from his office of Alderman by the Corporation Commissioners, 23rd Sept., 1662.

"Whereas John Spence, Grocer, late Maior of this Corporation, did in the time of his Maioralty privately in his owne house—to witt vpon the two and twentieth day of January and the first day of february, 1660—make severall persons free of this Corporac'on, Contrary to Rule and Practise. It is therefore declared and ordered that such proceedings were erroneous; and that all such persons p'tending to be soe made free shall addresse themselves to the Maior and Corporac'on, at their publique meeting, to be legally admitted freemen; and that for the future noe Maior shall take vpon himselfe the Liberty to make freemen, without the consent of the Corporation at a publiq' meeting."—*Corp. Minute Book*, p. 562.

In this year Matthew Bogge, being a constable in Ripon, was set in the stocks. Bogge occurs as one of the searchers of the Company of Saddlers and Haberdashers, June 3rd, 1659.

2nd April, 1660. Henry Arthington and Edmund Jennings, Esq'rs, elected Burgesses to serve in parliament.

On the 11th June in this year, as Richard Batty, keeper of Newby Park, near Topcliffe, was walking from his lodge to the Castle (as the noble old mansion house was then called), he was met, between the hours of ten and eleven at night, by three notorious poachers from Ripon—William Inman, Christopher Fish, and Marmaduke Horseman. They had a leash of greyhounds with them, and came to the Park to steal deer. The keeper having observed the slipping of the dogs, shot one of them, when he was assaulted by the men, and received such wounds from Inman as caused his death within twenty-four hours. When he was knocked down, he heard one of the men say, "Hang him, and throw him into the pond;" and in it the keeper's gun and the dog that he had killed were found.

The murderers immediately fled the country; but though Sir Metcalfe Robinson, who was then in London, offered a reward of 10*l.* for the capture of each of them, and the hue and cry was raised, and proclamation made in the market towns around, they escaped immediate detection.

Upwards of eight years after, George Batty, the keeper's son, then a tailor in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in London, challenged Fish and Horseman, who were arrested, and brought into Yorkshire for examination. Fish, who acknowledged that he had been accused by Sir William Ingilby of stealing a deer, and was a native of Aldfield, pretended that he knew nothing of the reported murder since he left Ripon. He had been at sea more than six years, was in the ship *Fountain*, commanded by Captain Leggatt, and came home twelve months since in the *Rupert*. Recently he had lodged in the "Angel," in Well Alley, Wapping, and had a wife and children at Ripon, of whom he had not heard since he left that town. Horseman confessed that he was present when Inman struck the blow, but they did not think it would be fatal. He fled into Ireland, and had only just returned to England.

Suspicion, however, had so far rested on the three at the time of the murder that they had been indicted

at York Assizes, in September, 1660, and outlawed on 30th March, 1664. The keeper's son deposed the facts relative to his father's death on 17th Oct., 1668, and at the next Assizes, Fish and Horseman were executed.—*Dep. from York Castle*, Edit. Raine, p. 164.

It being moved in the house yt Alderman Burton shall be fined for comeing to this meeting without his gowne (he alleadging yt it was about translating into the same forme the rest of the aldermen's gowns are and was not finished), whereupon his fine was by generall consent remitted.—*Corp. Reg.*

August 31st. John Wilkins, D.D., F.R.S., was installed dean of Ripon. He was the son of Walter Wilkins, of Oxford, goldsmith, and was born in 1614, at Fawsley, near Daventry, at the house of his mother's father, John Dod, the decalogist. He was educated in grammar at a noted school in All Saints, Oxford, under Edward Silvester, and matriculated at New Inn Hall in 1627, aged thirteen years; afterwards removed to Magdalen Hall, and took his degree of D.D. December 18th, 1649. After taking holy orders, he became chaplain to William Fiennes, first Viscount Say and Sele; and afterwards chaplain in England to Charles, Count Palatine of the Rhine and Prince Elector of the Empire. In 1637 he became vicar, of his native village, Fawsley. During the civil war he adhered to the popular party, and took the covenant. He was made warden of Wadham College, April 13, 1648. In 1656 he married Robina, widow of Dr. Peter French, and youngest sister of Oliver Cromwell. Three years after, the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, was bestowed upon him through the interest of Richard Cromwell, but he was ejected from it in the following year. He was, nevertheless, made prebendary of South Newbald, in York, August 11, 1660; appointed preacher at Gray's Inn, and instituted Dec. 10th, 1660, to the rectory of Cranford, in Middlesex, on the presentation of George, 14th Lord Berkeley. In the same year, through the influence of Archbishop Sheldon, he became dean of Ripon, and Master of St. John's Hospital there. He held many other preferments, until November 15th, 1668, he was consecrated bishop of Chester. He died in Chancery-lane, London, November 19th, 1672, at the house of his daughter-in-law, Elizabeth, only child of Dr. Peter French (who had married Dr. John, afterwards Archbishop Tillotson), and was buried in the chancel of St. Lawrence, Old Jewry. In personal appearance "he was a lustie, strong growne, well sett, broad shouldered person; cheerful and hospitable; he was extremely well beloved in his diocese." Granger thus summarizes his character (*Biog. Hist.*, vol. iii., p. 247-8):—"Dr. Wilkins, a man of penetrating genius and enlarged understanding, seems to have been born for the improvement of every kind of knowledge to which he applied himself. He was a very able naturalist and mathematician, and an excellent divine. He disdained to tread in the beaten track of philosophy, as his forefathers had done; but struck into the new road pointed out by the great lord Bacon. Considerable discoveries were made by him, and the

ingenious persons who assembled at his lodgings at Oxford, before the incorporation of the Royal Society, which was principally contrived by Theodore Hook, Mr. Hartlib, and himself. His books on prayer and preaching, and especially his "Principles and Duties of Natural Religion," shew how able a divine he was. His "Essay towards a Real Character and Philosophical Language" is a masterpiece of invention, yet has been laughed at together with his chimeras: but even these show themselves to be the chimeras of a man of genius. He projected the impracticable "Art of Flying," when the nature of the air was but imperfectly known. This excellent person, whose character was truly exemplary, as well as extraordinary, died much lamented, the 19th of November, 1672.

December 8th. "By reason of a violent storm of winde the great steeple (by which the brief I quote designates the spire) was blown down, and the fall of it did likewise beat down the Chancell, which was the only part where the people could assemble for the duties of public worship." "The body, likewise, of the said Church, which was before very ruinous, being, by the fall of the said steeple sorely shaken and much weakened, insomuch as the charge for the more necessary repair of the said Church, *without* rebuilding the steeple," was supposed to amount to 6000*l.*, the Corporation, Clergy, and Inhabitants petitioned King Charles to aid them in their distress; who granted his letters patent, enabling the Mayor of Ripon, with the Dean and other Commissioners, to receive the contributions of those who, on sight or hearing of the brief, should wish to contribute to the good work—pertinently reminding them that "the Lord loveth the gates of Sion, more than all the dwellings of Jacob."

1661-2. JOHN HORNER.

Nephew of Christopher Horner, Mayor in 1651, and brother of George Horner, Mayor in 1676. He died in 1667.

Adhuc 22 die Februarii adni 1662 (3). It is this day ordered by the Maior, Aldermen and Assistants now p'sent. That it be referred to the Care of Alderman Horner and Alderman Gibson to sumon their Company of Grocers and Mercers, and consider together how to reduce themselves, and to propose what new Rules or Orders may be necessary for the Better Regulation of the same Company.

The like to be done by Alderman Denton, Alderman Catton, and John Wright for the Company of Drapers, Dyers, Apothecaries and Barber Chirurgions.

The like to be done by Alderman Busfield and William Burton for ye Company of Habberdashers, Feltmakers, Sadlers, and Joyners.

The like to be done by Thomas Hutton and Christopher Allanson for the Company of Taylors.

The like to be done by George Pickersgill and Roger Appleby for the Company of Glovers and Leather Dressers.

The like to be done by William Jaques and William Crosby for ye Company of Curriers and Cordwiners.

The like to be done by James Coates and Richard Porter for ye Company of Blacksmiths, Locksmiths, Lorymors, and Armourours.

The like to be done by Francis Browne and Thomas Horner for the Company of Tanners.

The like to be done by Rowland Braithwaite, James Dobby, and Thomas Leake for the Company of Butchers and Chandlers.

The like to be done by Mr. William Hebden, William Porter, Henry Topham and George Sweeton for ye Company of Innholders and Bakers.

1662-3. GEORGE REDSHAWE.

In this year all the corporations in England were purged of their evil members. The Royal Commissioners were Sir Robert Strickland, Sir Thomas Strickland, Welbury Norton, Sir John Yorke, and Roger Talbot of Wood End, who displaced eight of the Aldermen, viz., Anthony Braithwaite, Henry Spence, John Spence, Robert Atkinson, Nicholas Kitchin, Thomas Rownthwaite, Henry Green, and Wm. Bramley. In their room, Sir Edmond Jenings, Knt., Jonathan Jenings, Walter Strickland, Walter Lister, Esq., Willm. Gibson, Henry Redshaw, Geo. Catton, Peirse Denton, were elected.

1662, Nov. 11. Be it remembred yt the same day and yeare Henry Kirkby, alderman (being ejected by vertue of a former order, but by the same order restored again to his office of alderman), hath broken his corporate oath well and truly to execute the same before Sir Robert Strickland, Sir Thomas Strickland, and Welbery Norton, Esqs., commissioners by virtue of his majesty's commission.—*Corp. Reg.*

"Paid to the ringers when the victory was had at sea against the French, 3s. For ale at the cross, 5s."

In 1662, several members of the Society of Friends held a meeting for worship at Ripon: we subjoin the following extract from Besse's "Account of the Sufferings of Friends in Yorkshire," as highly illustrative of the character and despotism of the times.—"On the 6th of the 4th month, 1662, the Mayor of Ripon, [George Redshawe], with other Justices, came to the meeting, and taking an account of the names of such as were there, told them they must pay 5*l.* a piece, or go to prison; upon refusal to pay those fines they committed them. Being in prison, they sat down to wait upon the Lord, and one of them, Catharine Crook, praying, the gaoler took her away, and lockt her up, together with another woman that was sick, in a room by themselves, where they were kept two days and two nights, and the sick woman's husband was not suffered to see her. The rest were kept all in one room, and their friends were not permitted to visit them. When John Burnyeat, a friend, who lived seventy miles off, would have gone to see them, the gaoler carried him before the mayor and chancellor, who tendered him the oaths, and, upon his refusal to swear, committed him to prison with the others, who were twenty-four in number. Some time after, the justices came to play at bowls in a place near the prison, at a time the prisoners had set apart for worship, where they heard John Burnyeat and Catha-

rine Crook concerned either in prayer or exhortation; whereupon they commanded the gaoler to put those two into the lower dungeon, where was scarce any light or air; and ordered, that if any others of them should either preach or pray, they should be put in the same place. They were frequently kept close locked up, men and women together, in the inner prison, and not suffered to go forth to ease themselves, nor were their friends admitted to bring them necessities. The three months for which they were committed being expired, the gaoler detained them some time longer for fees; till at length their patience and constancy so mollified him, that he discharged them, leaving them at liberty to give him what they pleased."—*Walbran's Ripon.*

Edward Richardson, D.D., left his living at Rippon upon the Restoration, and soon after the Act of Uniformity, passed into Holland, where he succeeded Mr. Newcomen as pastor of the English church at Leyden, and became very expert in the language of the country. He died at Amsterdam, about 1677. He was a popular preacher, and author of "Anglo-Belgica; or, the English and Dutch Academy."—*Nonconformists' Memorial.*

1663-4. SIR EDMOND JENINGS, KNT.

Eldest son of Jonathan Jenings, Esq., of Ripon, and previously of Silsden-in-Craven. On his accession to office he adopted vigorous measures for the better government of the town, and issued "Instructions and an address to the constables, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor," ordering them to repress indecorous conduct on the Sunday, walking in the nave of the church after service had begun, playing at games in the churchyard, which is now so common, butchers trading on Sunday; to enquire of badgers (*i.e.* pedlars), carriers, or drovers that travel on Sunday; to present all innkeepers and alehouse-keepers who should suffer disorders; all persons who were common drunkards and swearers, to attend to the regulation of the poor and beggars; and to give notice to all householders "that they sweep before their own houses, . . . and not to suffer any rubbish, dunghills, or the like to lie in the streets, which is a thing too commonly practised, to the great disgrace and prejudice of the town and corporation."

He resided in a mansion which he built at the north-east angle of the minster yard, the newer portion of which was occupied by his fine garden and orchard. He resigned the office of Alderman in 1685. His death occurred at Westminster, in 1691, and he was buried in the church of St. Clement Danes, near Temple Bar. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Parkham, of Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex, Knt. and Bart. His eldest son, Jonathan, was Alderman of Ripon, and succeeded his father as M.P. for the town.

Sir Edmund Jenings gave to the Minster a large gilt cup of silver.

Jonathan Jenings, Esq., was owner of a burgrave house in Agnesgate in 1675.

Peirse Denton declared at the Meeting of the Cor-

poration, held on the 13th of February, 1663, that he had given over his "Mystery of an Apothecary," and desired to be discharged of his office of an Alderman. Discharged according to his request.

The fourth and fifth bells (of the old chime of six) cast by James Smith, of York.

E. Jennings, weights and measures, 7*l.* 5*s.* To Biggins, for marking irons, 5*s.* 2*d.* Bellman's coat, 12*s.* 7*d.* (1670, 16*s.* 8*d.*) Rent of Sharow Close, 12*l.* To Mr. Catton, 6*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* The money paid to Mr. Strickland for renewing the Charter, 100*l.*

1663, 27th May. It is this day ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistants now assembled "That the Horn shall be yearly for ever hereafter, upon May 29th, worn by the Serjeant-at-Mace before the Mayor to the church." Richard Waite was then Serjeant-at-Mace.

17th June, 1664. It is this day ordered by the Maior, Aldermen, and Assistants now assembled that the ensuing letter be p'sented to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, by Mr. Maior, Alderman Henry Redshawe, and Alderman Henry Craven.
May it please yo'r Grace,

In confidence of yo'r Graces Candor and Justice to this Corporation, Wee p'sume to p'sent to you by our Maior and two of our Aldermen, those grievances which at p'sent by the Maleadministracon (as we conceive) of some of your officers in your court here, wee groane under, to mencon particulars were too greate a trouble for your grace to receive by letter: therefore we have entrusted our Mayor and two Aldermen to represent them faithfully to you, of whom we hope for your Graces favourable acceptance and by whom wee likewise hope to receive according to Justice, a speedy Redresse of what we complaine of, wherein the Rights of us, our families, and your Graces Tennants are involved, and inevitable Ruined without your Graces speedy Justice, which we noe way doubt of, and by which you will alwayes oblige us to your Service, and to pray for your Graces health and happinesse.

Yo'r Graces most humble and
Obedient Servants.

Sept. 19th. A letter was written to Sir Solomon Swale, Sir Rob. Strickland, Sir Thomas Strickland, Thomas Danby, Roger Talbot, and Welbury Norton, Commissioners appointed for putting into execution the Act for regulating Corporations, to inform them that the Corporation had received two writs of mandamus to restore Willm. Bramley and John Spence to the office of Aldermen.

1664-5. JONATHAN JENINGS, ESQ.

JONATHAN JENINGS, ESQ., younger brother of Sir Edward Jennings, Kt., (Ann his wife being sister of Lady Jennings), was born at Ripon in 1633. He was several times elected M.P. for Ripon, and was knighted in 1678. On April 29th, 1687, he resigned his office of Alderman, under the influence of resentment, but in 1699 brought a writ of Mandamus to restore him to his office. The following is a copy of the Minute referring to this Mandamus:—"Whereas Mr. Maior hath been served with a Rule

of the Court of King's Bench, wherein time is given to him till the first day of the next Tearme, to show cause why (upon payment of such Costs as Sr. Samuel Astry, Kt., shall saye) a Writt of Mandamus to restore Sr. Jonathan Jennings, Kt., to the Office of an Alderman of this Borough should not be granted, which Rule was now Publickly read. It is therefore now ordered that Mr. Recorder, together with such Solicitors and Councill as have already beene employed in the defence of the Returne of a former Mandamus brought by the said Sr. Jonathan Jennings shall be advised with all, and entrusted to defend the Moc'on made upon the Rule of Court aforesaid. And in case the Court shall order that a New Mandamus be granted, then, if procured, full Costs if they can, touching the former Mandamus and the defence made to the Moc'on upon the said Rule, and to make such Return, for and in the name of this Corporation, to such New Mandamus as shall be most secure for the said Mr. Mayor and this Corporation, which Return this Corporation will allow of, Ratify, Maintaine, and Confirme. And doth Order that the Costs and Charges expended in and about the matters aforesaid and the indemnifying of such shall be employed or concerned as aforesaid, shall be defrayed and reimbursed out of the publicke storre of this Corporation.

His duel with Mr. Aislaby, of York, caused a great sensation at the time in Yorkshire, and even was a topic of conversation with old people with whom I have conversed. The account given of it by Oliver Heywood is interesting and circumstantial. "Mr. George Aislaby, the registrar of the spiritual court at York, did challenge Mr. Jonathan Jennings to a single duel, by whom he was slain on January 10th, 1675, being Lord's day. The occasion was this: the Duke of Buckingham, living at his own house in York, hath several masks, plays, interludes, dancings, at which, a day or two before, was, among the rest, Sir John Mallory's daughter, living with Mr. Aislaby, whose wife was her own sister. They stayed at the masking very late at night. Mr. Aislaby and his family went to bed, left a man up to wait for his sister's coming home and open the gates. The man went to the Duke's house to meet them, but missed them, for Mr. Jon. Jennings (Sir Edward Jennings' brother, of Ripon) had taken her into his coach. They, coming to the gates in the man's absence, knocked, but got not admitted, whereupon Mr. Jennings takes her to his brother-in-law's Dr. Watkinson's house where he lodged. The day after Mr. Aislaby and Mr. Jennings met together; had some words about it; were sharp. Mr. Jennings told him it was hard Sir John Mallory's daughter must wait at George Aislaby's gates and not be admitted. It ran so high, that Mr. Jennings told him he was the scum of the country. This stuck upon Mr. Aislaby's big spirit. Thereupon, after he had been to the church in the forenoon, on Sabbath day noon, Jan. 10, 1675, he sent a challenge to Mr. Jennings, charged the servant to deliver it to his own hands, but he, being at dinner, could not but give it to one of the servants. He enquired what answer he brought,

who telling him 'none,' sent him again to him, commanding him to bring a positive answer. Having delivered the note, Mr. Jenings said 'go, tell your master I will wait upon him presently.' The place was called Pen-roes (Penley Crofts), without Boulton (Bootham) bar. The sign was, the tolling of the bell to church. Mr. Jenings took a boy with him, as though he would walk, who directed him to that place, or near it, and sent him back, none suspecting the business. Mr. Aislaby kissed his wife when he went out. She said 'Love, will you not go to church?' 'Yes,' said he, 'but not to the church you go to;' so went out. They met; Mr. Aislaby was come first; they fell to it with their swords; Mr. Jenings run him up the right arm; his body was untouched; so many veins being cut he bled excessively. Mr. Jennings led him by the arm, then left him; went and told his servants to go and fetch their master; who made ready his coach; got him into it. The last words he was heard to speak were, 'I had him once in my power,' so died. By that time he was got home, his wife being Sir John Mallory's daughter, came to the coach, being big with the twelfth child, fell down in a swoond. He was searched by the surgeons, who had no hurt upon his body, but arms. Mr. Jenings was at Dr. Watkinson's; when he heard it, was ready to tear the flesh off himself; when recovering he got the Duke's coach, and went out of town; is gone straight to London, post, to beg pardon. Mr. Jenings took two men; went to the high sheriff; they were bound with him in 500*l.* a piece for his appearance at the assizes, and got his pardon from the king, and walked up and down York streets with confidence." At the assizes, the grand jury found a verdict of manslaughter, when the court directed them to change for one of murder, but as Sir Jonathan had obtained the king's pardon, in February, 1675, he was protected from the result. Twenty-five years after, public attention having been recalled to the subject through an action which he brought against Alderman Cuthbert Chambers for having called him "rascal, murdering rascal," in which he succeeded in obtaining five nobles damages, he drew up and circulated a statement relating the latest cause which he supposed to have led to the duel. It is entitled "Naked Truth," and a copy of it, made by Wilson, the Leeds antiquary, is now in my possession. He died at Ripon, and was buried in the minster, 27 January, 1706-7, where no memorial was erected to his memory.—J. R. W.

Jonathan Jenings gave to the Minster of Ripon a large silver-gilt cup.

At this time also was ye two spires that stood at ye west end of St. Wilfrid's church taken down, and ye lead and timber sold; also money was geathered thro all England towards ye repair of St. Wilfrid's church; but John Drake, sub-dean of the church at that time, did not apply the money to ye intent of many charitable benefactors; but, as 'tis said, great part theirof to his owne use. Mathew Townley being takeing down ye spires, and was by men at ye bottom held with ropes, seeing two persons ride a race upon Bondgate green, cried out to ye hindmost man,

"Let go! Let go!" Whereupon ye men below let go, and Mathew fell from ye top of ye spire to ye top of ye steeple; but was not killed, tho' sore bruised.—1724 *Chronicle*.

The spires on the western towers of the cathedral were taken down; this was done to prevent them from falling, or being blown down and injuring the church, as the fall of that on the great central tower had done. None of the historians of Ripon have told us when these spires were erected. In the "Memorials of Ripon," vol. iii., pp. 162-3, there is a short "Fabric Roll," extending over the years 1453-7, which may possibly indicate the time of the erection of these spires. It is the account of William Forster and Christopher Kendale, receivers and supervisors of "*fabricæ magni campanilis ecclesiæ collegiatiæ*" of Ripon, from March 18th, 1453, to the feast of the nativity of St. John Baptist, 1457, including four complete years and 14 weeks. They received from John Frankish, sub-treasurer of the church, 26*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; from Mr. William Lescrop, sole residentiary, 12*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; from Stephen Wilton, 4*l.*; collections on Rogation days, 33*s.* 9*d.*; contributions from the parish, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a balance of last account, 39*s.* 7*d.*; from the sale of timber, 38*s.* 3½*d.*; and from legacies given in divers wills, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*;—sum total, 32*l.* 13*s.* 3½*d.* The greatest payment is to divers carpenters, sawyers, plumbers, and other workmen employed "*ad fabricam dicti campanilis*," and for nails and other necessities purchased for the said work, 29*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.* This evidently refers to a very great work, the component parts of which were timber and lead. In the other fabric rolls we meet with frequent payments for stone, lime, and sand; in this we have nothing of the kind, as none was required. No payments are made for timber or lead; the former might perhaps be obtained from their own woods, and the lead the gift of some wealthy mine owner—it might be the Scropes, from their Wensleydale mines. 29*l.* appears only a very small sum to pay for workmanship, though labour was very cheap in that age. We offer this merely as the most probable suggestion of the time when at any rate the central spire may have been erected.

1665-6. WALTER STRICKLAND, ESQ.

In this year and in 1666 a Heraldic visitation was made by Sir William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms. The court was held at Ripon, but the families of Jenings and Drake, of Ripon, Norton of Sawley, and Graham of Norton Conyers, entered their Pedigrees at Knaresborough, Aug. 15, 1665. Twelve persons resident within the Liberty and Borough of Ripon declined to attend, and were therefore forbid to assume the style of Esquire or Gentleman, in 1668.

1666-7. WALTER LISTER, ESQ.

Sixth son of Sir John Lister, of Hull, Knt., twice Mayor and M.P. for that town, and founder of Lister's Hospital there. Walter Lister was buried in Ripon Minster, Dec. 14, 1682, aged 54.

Walter Lister possessed a Burgage House on south side of Low Skellgate, 1675.

At the end of the oldest existing vol. of the Corporation Registers (the last entry in which is the 2nd February, 1666), there is written within the cover:—"Doe not quite leave us nor forsake us, Oh! Lord." May not this refer to the great plague which raged in London and other places in 1665 and 1666.

At the beginning of vol. ii. of the Corporation Registers is written:—"Edwardus Hodgson, clericus burgi de Ripon, in com. Ebor, Anno D'ni 1661."

1667-8. HENRY REDSHAW.

In 1647 he was fined £115 by the Committee of Goldsmith's Hall. "His offence was that he adhered unto and assisted the forces raised against the Parliament." Buried in Ripon Minster, 13th Dec., 1673. For four years past the Corporation met in the parlor of Anthony Fawber.

25*l.* paid to Sir Edmond Jennings, att London, who is desired to take care about the renewing of ye Charter of this Corporation, and to employ the said moneys accordingly.

April, 1667. Leonard Fell elected Sergeant-at-Mace.

Mending the great mace, 2*s.* For mending the little mace, 1*s.* Mr. Ald. Catton a draper, supplied Waites' and bellman's coats, at a cost of 1*l.* 12*s.*

1668-9. WILLM. GIBSON, Mercer.

Buried at the Minster in 1680, aged 47. On a monumental brass now removed from the north transept there was this Latin inscription: "Deo et Regi fidelis, antiquis moribus religioni et allegiantie addictissimus fuit, patrie amans et zelo erga bonum publicum sincero affectus, nemini probitate secundus, et amicus (si quisquam) fidus."

Alderman Gibson gave by will £50 to the Corporation towards building a Cross in the Market-place.

June, 1668. Matthew Green elected Sergeant-at-Mace.

John Wood having refused to pay 100*l.* to the Company of Drapers, Dyers, Apothecaries, and Barber Chirurgeons, for leave to practice as an apothecary, is ordered to pay 50*l.* by Corporation, which he refused to do, and is to be proceeded against. The amount was afterwards reduced to 25*l.*, of which he appears to have paid 10*l.*, and given security for the balance.

For making the little mace, 1*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* For fastening 2 pieces of silver on ye belt, 2*d.* For wine when he and the Ald. waited on ye Archbishop 1*l.* 11*s.* For the repaire of Wilfrid Well, 4*s.* 6*d.*

Which account being read to the house, and due consideration had, itt's thought fit and ordered that the one and thirty shillings disbursed for wine, and charged in the said account, shall not be allowed to Mr. Gibson.

5 March, 1668(9). Ordered that Mr. Maior shall, out of the publicke stocke, buy coates for the waites as formerly they have had.

1669-70. GEORGE CATTON, Draper.

Alderman Catton was elected 5th January, and sworn in on 2nd February following.

1670-1. WILLIAM HEBDEN.

Buried at Minster, 27 Nov., 1675.

To the overseers of briges, 30*l.* Moer to the ouerseeres of buridges bridge, 27*l.* 17*s.* Paid for the brase bushell and half pecke, 11*l.* : 09*s.* : 02*d.*

11th July, 1670. It is This day ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistants now assembled, That the following letter be writt, and be delivered by Mr. Alderman Catton, Mr. Alderman Craven, and the Towne Clerke unto his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York:

May it please yo'r Grace,

The Concernes of this Towne with the Libertyes thereof are soe united with your Graces interest, that it is thought fitt att a meeting of the Corporac'on, to represent to you the Greate preiudice which is likely to accrue in two Respects, if not timely prevented. First we take leave to acquaint your Grace, that a Bridge adioyning upon this Towne and of Generall use to the whole Country being falne-downe, the sume of 240*l.* was granted for the repaire thereof, at Pontefract Sessions last, to be estreated upon the weapentake of Claro, and accordingly an Estreate was issued to the High Constables for levying the money, and not att all doubting of the ready collection of it. The Surveyors appointed by the sessions contracted with some able workemen, who forthwith undertooke the worke, and have already made a good p'gresse in it. But now soe it is that some Justices have issued out an order to the High Constables not to levy the money, contrary to all presidents that an Order of a Generall Sessions should be soe contradicted, they p'tend that the Bridge ought to be maintained by the Liberty onely, and endeavour to throw the whole charge upon it, which if soe your Grace cannot but be sensible how burthensome it must necessarily be to all your Tennants. In the next place, we are to acquaint your Grace that the Towne of Boroughbridge is endeavouring to p'cure a Grant for five New Faires, and have soe farr proceeded in it that the Patent is now att the Privy Seale, and had already beene wholly past, but by the greate favour and kindnesse of Sir Thomas Strickland, who hath by a letter given us notice of it and putt a stopp to it untill Munday next, soe y't if a very speedy remedy be not applyed, it will prove not onely a greate preiudice to the Towne, but more particularly to your Grace, in respect of your Tolls, the benefitt whereof will be very much abated if not wholly lost. Wee have appointed some of our Body to attend yo'r Grace upon these accounts, to whom wee shall referre to informe you more fully, not desirous to be too tedious in a Letter. Wee doubt not of your Graces inclination to assist us in the best manner you can, and we shall pray for your health and prosperity.

Died at Newby, near Ripon, Sir Jordan Crossland. He was a distinguished officer on the side of the king,

in the great civil war of the 17th century. He was governor of Helmsley Castle, which he bravely defended against Sir Thomas Fairfax, until his capitulation in November, 1644, when he drew up the terms of surrender, which will be found in the *Fairfax Correspondence*, vol. iii., p. 120. He was afterwards appointed, by king Charles II., governor of Scarborough Castle, in which capacity he signed an order, discharging George Fox, the celebrated quaker, from imprisonment in the castle, in 1666. He was also member of parliament for the borough of Scarborough from 1661 until his death, August 20th, 1670. He was buried in the south transept of Ripon minster, where "a brass plate affix'd to a stone" yet bears the following inscription:—D. O. M. Jordanus Crossland de Nubie, miles, Constabularius de Scarborough, & custos ejusdem Castri, Chiliarchus a Carolo primo & secundo, magna cum laude vixit, & pari cum gloria obiit XX Augusti, An. a partu Virginis MDCLXX ætatis suæ LIII.

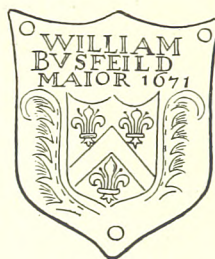
Deo pius, regi fidelis, patriæ fidus.
Firmior ad patriæ (sic) nullus, vel fortior armis,
Ad sacra regalis jura tuenda domus.
Sæpe rebellantis media inter prælia gentis,
Intrepidum exposuit Regis amore latus,
Nemo magè in bello tonuit, mage pace quievit
Terribilis galeâ, mitis et ille togâ.
Integer is vitæ (sic) fama, clarumq' perenni
Illustris decorat Mortis honore rogam.

Translation.—To the best and greatest God. Jordan Crossland of Nubie, Constable of Scarborough and Governor of the said Castle, was Colonel in the reigns of Charles the first and second; lived with great praise and died with equal glory, on the 20th day of August, in the year of our Redemption 1670, and the 53rd year of his age. To his God pious, to his King faithful, and to his country trusty; none more ready to preserve its laws, or more valiant in arms in defending the rights of the Royal Family: he often exposed his person in the midst of rebels for the sake of his king; none was more fierce in war, more calm in peace, terrible in arms, and as meek in council; his life was unstained by fame, and his honourable name adorns this monument with eternal glory.

His will is dated 19th August, 1670; he mentions his sons John, Charles, George, and Henry—his son John to pay to Sir William Langdale 500*l.*, according to covenant between Philip, his son, and my daughter Dorothy Crossland. Ellen, sister of Sir Jordan Crossland, married for her second husband, —Stukeley, the antiquary's grandfather. "Mrs. Ellen Crossland was a very great beauty, and had the honour of a salute from king Charles I., when at York, who caused her picture to be drawn by Vandyke, and hung up in his gallery of ladys."—*Stukeley's Diaries, Etc.*, vol. i., p. 3, Surtees Soc.

It is very remarkable that no biography of this distinguished man has yet been given to the world, yet, materials for such a work must be abundant among the state papers of that period.

1671-2. WILLIAM BUSFEILD.



The arms upon his badge are—A chevron betw. 3 fleurs-de-lis, for Busfeild.

Died in the year of his Mayoralty, and was buried in the Minster, October 6th, 1671, in the south aisle of the choir.

On the day after his burial Henry Redshaw was elected Mayor for the rest of his term of office. He bequeathed his residence, and his lands called Hermon Lees, within the fields and territories of Ripon, to Anne his wife and her heirs. He probably came from Leeds, as he used on his shield on the horn, the arms of the Busfeilds, then of Leeds, but afterwards of Ryshworth Hall, Bingley, and whose descendant Lieut. Colonel Busfeild is now resident at Upwood. His widow resided in the Market-place in 1675.

6th June, 1664. For as much as Mr. William Busfeild one of the Aldermen of this Corporation hath acted contrary to his oath in not performing a former order, for his depositing forty shillings towards the renewing of this Charter, and in betraying the trust reposed in him by the Corporation, by withdrawing of the warrant and renouncing the acc'on comenced in his name, and with his owne consent (by an order made at the last meeting) against Benjamin Norcliffe, Esq., for overcharging the Comons and Towne fields belonging to this Towne, It is therefore ordered by the Maior, Alderman and Assistants now assembled that the said Mr. Busfeild be from henceforth disfranchised of his office of Alderman in this Corporation, and that some other be chosen in his place.

Adhuc 12th die November, 1664. Whereas Mr. Mayor hath Received a writt of Mandamus for Restoreing William Busfeild, late Alderman, to his office of Alderman in this Corporation, or to show cause to the Contrary, this tearme. It is therefore ordered that noe Returne be made thereof till Mr. Mayor, the Aldermen, and Assistants shall be further advised touching the premises.

Whereas the said Mr. Busfeild hath comenced severall actions against severall of the Constables within this Towne, at Comon Lawe and in the Chancery Court at Yorke, for hindring the said Mr. Busfeild from taking a place amongst the Aldermen in the Church, he being displaced of the office of Alderman. It is therefore ordered by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistants that the said Constables shall be defended and saved harmelesse against the said Mr. Busfeild.

8th June, 1666. In obedience to a writt of mandamus delivered unto Mr. Maior at this meeting for the restoring Mr. Wm. Busfeild unto the place of one of the Aldermen of this Corporation with all the liberties, previliges, and comodities to the same belong-

ing and appurtening. It is ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistants of this Corporation that he be restored, and is restored, and hath this day taken his place in the house accordingly.

1672-3. JOHN MILNER.



Beneath his name and date of mayoralty is the shield of the Company of Blacksmiths:—Sable, a chevron or, between 3 hammers argent, handled of the second, ducally crowned of the last. The motto of the Blacksmith's Company is:—

“By hammer and hand,
All arts do stand.”

Warden of the Company of Blacksmiths in 1666. Buried at the Minster in 1684.

John Milner owned a burgage house on east side of Market-place.

Jepson's Hospital Low Skelgate, was founded in 1672, and liberally endowed by Zacharias Jepson, of York, a native of this place, who left by will 3,000*l.* to feoffees, to purchase lands for the maintenance and education of twenty, (now reduced to ten), orphan boys or poor tradesmen's sons in the town of Ripon, who were to be admitted at the age of seven years. In the Minster yard is this modest inscription to the memory of the benefactor: *Hic jacet Zacharius Jepson, cujus ætas fuit 49. Per paucos tantum annos vixit; and over the door of the Hospital: Stirps Pauperum Thesaurus Divitum.* Over the door of the Master's House: *Merita mea Miseratio Domini Zacharius Jepson 1672.* The late Mr. Alderman John Terry, by will dated in 1796, gave 400*l.* Navy 5 per cent. Stock, to the Feoffees of this Hospital, in trust, one quarter of which for the benefit of the boys of the said Hospital, one quarter for the eight poor women in St. Anne's Hospital, the other moiety to be given to eight poor men and eight poor women. He also gave 100*l.* for the use of the Master of the Hospital. The late Mrs. Kitchingman, by her will, also left 300*l.* to this Hospital.

On the Hearth Tax Roll for 1672, Ripon is divided into four districts—Allhallowgate, Crossgate, Westgate, and Skelgate. Allhallowgate contained 97 households, and appears to have been quite the aristocratic quarter, all the great houses being within it: as, Sir Edward Jennings with 14 hearths or fire-places; Sir William Metham 11; Mrs. Strickland 12; Jonathan Jennings, Esq. 11; Francis Wyvil, Esq. 6; Mr. Henry Redshaw 8; Mr. Oxley 4; Mr. Drake, sub-dean, 12; Mr. William Stevenson 5; Benjamin Norcliffe, Esq. 5; Mr. Anthony Leedham 6; all the others are smaller. Crossgate contained 151 householders, of which alderman Hebden's house had 9 hearths; alderman Gibson 6; John Wetherall 6; Mr. Thomas Burton 6; Mrs. Holmes 7; Anthony Fawber 6; Mrs. Horner 8; Thomas Hebden 6; Richard Porter 8; alderman Kirby 7; Mrs. Anne

Busfeilde 8; alderman Chambers 4; alderman Catton 4; alderman Craven 7; alderman Milner 6; Mrs. Naylor 6. Westgate contained 46 households, none of them large ones. Skelgate contained 45 households, amongst which were those of widdow Redshaw with 6 hearths; Mrs. Hogg 7; alderman Lister 7; and William Fawdington 5. Total number 340. And allowing 4½ individuals to a family the population of the town of Ripon at that time would only be about 1530. Aismunderby-with-Bondgate contained only 30 households; amongst which were Mr. John Atkinson with 7 hearths; Mr. Abraham Smith 6; Markenfield Manor 16; Sir Edmond Jennings 3; and Mr. Henry Thompson 7. The population would be about 135; which, added to 1530, would make the population of Ripon and Bondgate about 1665.

RIPON TOKENS.—Previous to the death of king Charles I., the English copper coinage was not only scanty, but in a most deplorable state, and so serious was the inconvenience to the public that tradesmen throughout the country assumed the privilege of coining, and issuing “Tokens” in brass and copper, bearing the name, and often the trade of the issuer, in addition to the denomination. They were of very inferior design and workmanship, and of various forms, the circular one being the most common; but varieties exist of the square, octagonal, heart, and lozenge shapes. This species of coinage continued in circulation from the year 1648 to 1672; on the 16th of August in the year last mentioned, a proclamation was made for making current his majesty's farthings and halfpence, and prohibiting those made by private persons to be paid or received in trade. Some of the specimens are very curious; and after supplying the requirements of trade in their day, are not without their use even now, from the light they throw upon family history. The following are all that are known to have been issued at Ripon—partly from Mr. Boyne's book on “Yorkshire Tokens,” partly from Mr. T. W. Skevington.

Obverse. BARTHO. KETTLEWELL. The Mercer's Arms, ¼.

Reverse. IN RIPON. MERCER. B. A. K.

Bartholomew Kettlewell was mayor of Ripon in 1636. Other members of this family were Wakemen in the years 1527, 1534, and 1569.

O. WILLIAM KITCHIN. HIS HALFE PENNY, ½.

R. OF RIPON. W. K. 1667.

O. STEPHEN PARKING. HIS HALFE PENNY, ½.

R. OF RIPON. S. E. P. 1667.

O. LANCELOT WILLIAMSON. The Grocers' Arms, ¼.

R. IN RIPON. GROCER. 1666. (Brass).

O. WILLIAM HOLMES. 1653.

R. IN RIPON. W. F. H. (Brass).

This last coin was found in Kirkgate, when the pipes for the new waterworks were being put down in the streets of Ripon.

Other tokens, not intended to circulate as money:

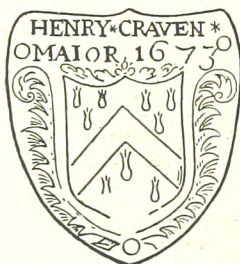
RIPON. WILLIAMSON, VARNISH AND JAPAN MANUFACTURER. (Brass).

O. FOUNTAINS ABBEY, NEAR RIPON, YORK-

SHIRE, IN ITS PRESENT STATE, THE FINEST RUIN IN BRITAIN. A view of the Abbey; below it, P. KEMPSON, FECIT.

R. PROMISSORY. PENNY TOKEN. On a ribbon with wreaths of roses. I. K. (Fine work),

1673-4. HENRY CRAVEN, Grocer.



He was a grocer, and upon his badge displays the arms of the Grocers' Company: A chevron between nine cloves.

Died in 1674, and buried at the Minster.

On the 26th of March 1672(3), Thomas Burwell, Dr. of Laws, one of the M.P.'s for Ripon, died at Westminster, the Parliament then sitting. On receipt of the Sheriff's precept, "Mr. Mayor immediately caused Proclamation to be made in the Market-place, and also did order the bellman to tinkle the bell throughout ye towne, the serjeant-at-mace going along with him, and publishing the notice in paper dated March 26, 1673." The notice required the free borough men of Ripon to repair to the public Corporation meeting house, in the Market-place, by 8 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 27th of March, then and there to elect, &c. Sir Edmund Jennings, Knt., one of the aldermen of the borough, was (*nemine contradicente*) elected in the place of Dr. Burwell.—*Corporation Minute Book*.

3rd October, 1673. Christopher Driffeld elected Recorder.

1674-5. EDWARD KIRKBY, Grocer.



A grocer, as appears from the bearing upon his badge—the arms of the Grocers' Company.

Buried at the Minster in 1680.

Ed. Kirkby owned a burgage house in the Market-place in 1675.

Mr. Henry Redshaw, Alderman, having by his will given £10 for the enlarging of the Mace carried before the Mayor, it was ordered that a large Mace be made. To Mr. Plummer, for making the new mace, over and above the old mace, and Mr.

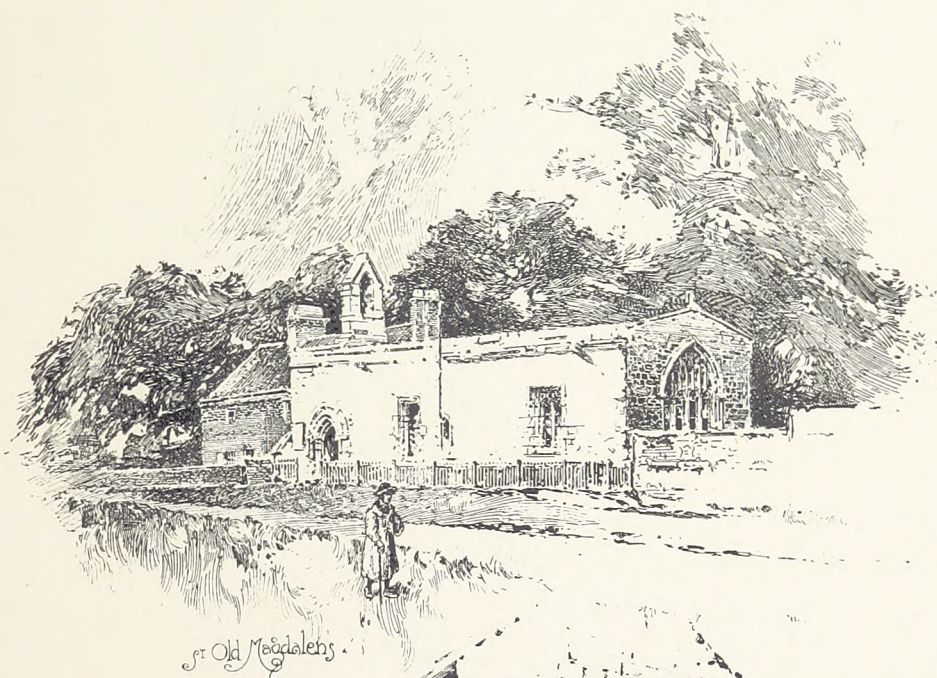
Redshaw's £10, paid the sum of £26 2s. 6d. Mr. Plummer gave to the Corporation a silver tobacco box. On the mace now in use is inscribed I. P., 1674.

This year John Neile, D.D., was installed dean of Ripon. He was nephew to Richard Neile, archbishop of York, and was a scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge. In 1632 his uncle appointed him one of his chaplains, and gave him the prebend of North Newbald, in York, January 28th, 1633-4. Afterwards he held many different preferments, until the rebellion broke out and he was ejected from them, and fled for security to Scarborough castle, then in the hands of the king's forces, and being there when it was besieged, narrowly escaped with his life. He retired to Farnsfield in Nottinghamshire, and obtained a bare subsistence by teaching a few pupils. After the Restoration he was appointed, Sep. 12th, 1660, commissary and vicar-general, and admitted to the prebend of Strensall, in York, Sep. 20th, 1660, on the presentation of the king. In 1669 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king; and on August 22nd he was instituted to the vicarage of Northallerton, which he held to his death. He died April 14th, 1675, and in his will, dated on the 10th preceding, desires "to be privately buried in the church of Ripon, neare the closet doore where we put on our surplices." He gives to the poor of Ripon 5*l*. The church contains no monument or inscription to his memory; and the Register of burials briefly states:—"1675, April 16. John Neile, Dean of Ripon, in the quire."—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 267.

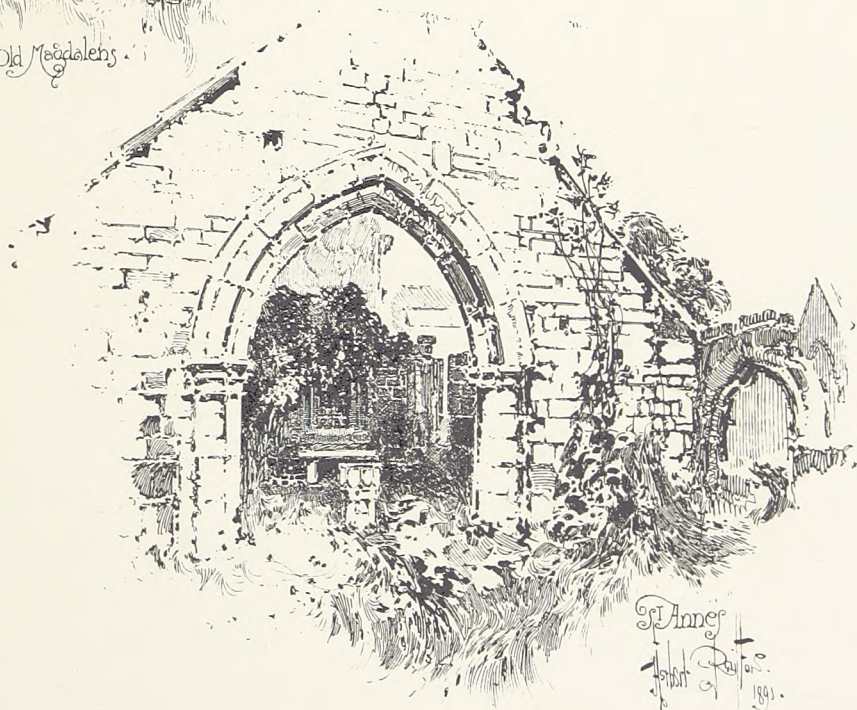
HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN.—This Hospital consists of a building at the extremity of Stammergate, in Ripon, containing six separate apartments on one floor, for the same number of poor women, called sisters, with a garden in front, and a chapel adjacent. The members of the institution are a master, a chaplain, and six sisters. From an inscription over the door of the hospital, it appears that the building was restored from a state of decay by Richd. Hooke, D.D., a prebendary of the collegiate church of Ripon, and master of the hospital in 1674.

ÆDES HASCE RVITVRAS A
SOLO RESTITVIT
RI: HOOKE S.T.P. HOSPITII
S: MAR: MAGDAL: MAGISTER
& ECCÆ COLLÆ DE RIPON
PREFENDARIVS. A: D: 1674
HOSPITII PATRONIS REVER
MIS DOM: ARCHIEP: EBORAC:
[εργοδοωτη] I: D: (sic)

In 1869 the Rev. George Mason, of Copt Hewick Hall, gave the sum of 1000*l*. for the erection of a new chapel, near the hospital. The old chapel, a highly interesting relic of the past, yet remains in a field on the opposite side of the road. From an Inquisition taken in the time of king Edward III., it appears that this hospital was founded by Thurstan, archbishop of York, in the early part of the 12th century; but no records coeval with the foundation are extant. By another inquisition into the state of the hospital,



St. Old Magdalens.



St. Anne's
1841.



taken in the 10th year of Edward II., mentioned in Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. iii., p. 89, it was found that there ought to be, according to the form of the foundation, two chaplains in the hospital to perform divine service; but during the whole time of Nicholas de Molyns, then master, the chantry of one chaplain was withdrawn by him; that strangers, mendicant clergy, or other indigent persons happening to travel that way, ought to have a bed and provisions for one night; but at that time none had that benefit, but went away empty handed; that every year, on St. Mary Magdalen's day, a farthing loaf and a herring should be given to every poor person that came; but during the time of Nicholas de Molyns, that charity was withdrawn; and in place of it he gave poor people who came on that day a saltseller of beans or meal, but the greater part of the poor got nothing. By another inquisition, *temp.* Edward III., it appears, among other things, that the hospital was founded for the relief both of the poor, and of persons afflicted with leprosy, that certain rights of pasture and other profits given by the founder, had at first been conferred on the sisters, to find a chaplain and provide for leprous persons of Ripeschire, and afford them the clothing and provision therein mentioned; and that subsequently acquisitions of lands had been made (being partly from the gifts of different persons to find four chaplains), including, among other property, the manor of Mulwith and Studley Roger, but that the sisters being dead, one of the archbishops of York had granted the hospital to one Robert Silkstone, a chaplain to support the charity for chaplains and lepers; and that at the time, one of the number of chaplains had been reduced, no lepers came to the hospital, and a house which had been used for their reception was fallen down, and there was neither brethren nor sisters, but that alms were given on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, and, with a certain exception, the possessions of the hospital were preserved; and that the then master and his chaplains were persons of good reputation. It is not known how long the hospital has consisted of its present number of members, or when the sisters were replaced, and the number of chaplains reduced to one; but it appears from a manuscript book left by Dr. Dering, master of the hospital in 1710, that the establishment was the same in his time as at present. The archbishops of York have always had the right of patronage, or appointment of the master of the hospital; and since 1686 the deans of the collegiate church of Ripon have successively held that office. The chaplain and six sisters of the hospital are appointed by the master, the latter being poor women, selected as proper objects of charity. The duties performed by the chaplain are, reading prayers, and preaching a sermon on the Sunday after the 22nd of July, and on St. John's and St. Thomas's days. The estates of the hospital are granted on nine principal leases for three lives, at certain fixed reserved rents, renewable on payment of fines; and they consist of six houses in Ripon; a mansion house called Magdalenes, and the lands thereto belonging, containing about 86 acres; and a farmhold called Mulwith, containing

171 acres; valued by Mr. Humphries, land agent, in 1820, as worth 464*l.* per annum. On these leases there is an annual reserved rent of 26*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, which last sum is disposed of as below:—

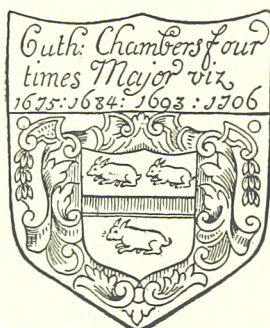
	£	s.	d.
To the sisters of St. Mary Magdalen's			
Hospital - - -	10	0	0
To the chaplain - - -	1	0	0
Receiving rents and keeping accounts - - -	0	10	0
The master - - -	15	8	6
	£26	18	6

The fines on the renewal of leases are received by the master, who determines them on his own judgment. The following are specimens of fines received on these occasions:—In December, 1803, two leases, 385*l.* 14*s.*; August, 1804, 75*l.*; August, 1809, 13*l.* 13*s.* June, 1814, 42*l.*; October, 1815, 98*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; July, 1818, 470*l.* 19*s.*, and 71*l.* 15*s.*; making in the whole 1137*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—From "An Account of the Public Charities of Ripon," 1837.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—This hospital is situate near Bondgate bridge, in the city of Ripon, and owes its origin to Thomas, archbishop of York, who was translated to that see in 1109. The hospital consists of a small house of one floor, in Bondgate, containing apartments for two almswomen, called sisters; the chapel, situate at a short distance, had evidently been built about the time of Edward II. On taking down the old bell in 1869, the following inscription was discovered upon it—CAMPANELLA : HOSITALIS (*sic*) : S : JOHANNIS : JUXTA : RIPON : 1663, S.W. M^o. It was much enlarged in 1812, and was converted into a national school, which was properly removed elsewhere in 1853. The establishment of the hospital consists of a master, the two sisters, and a chaplain. The master is appointed by the archbishop of York (since 1686 the dean of Ripon for the time being has been master), and the sisters are appointed by the master. The property of the hospital consists of certain messuages, cottages, and buildings in Bondgate, Studley Roger, Bishopton, and North Stainley, all in the neighbourhood of Ripon; the annual value of which in 1820 was 349*l.* The lands are granted on leases for three lives, with fines on renewal, and small reserved rents, the latter amounting annually to 15*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, out of which the two sisters receive 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* each, the chaplain 1*l.*, and the receiver of the rents 10*s.* The master received on renewal of leases, in August, 1809, 313*l.*; in November, 1798, 56*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*l.*; in February, 1816, 384*l.* 2*s.*; in March, 1815, 181*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Total, 955*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; and a sum of 920*l.* from the sale of timber on the North Stainley portion of the estate.—From "An Account of the Public Charities of Ripon," 1837.

Both the above Hospitals have been, since 1866, under the control of a board of trustees appointed by the Court of Chancery. Six new almshouses and a chapel have been built at each Hospital; and through increased funds, the position of the almswomen considerably improved.

1675-6. CUTH. CHAMBERS, Apothecary.



The arms upon his badge are—A fess between three conies. The conies seem to be an error, or intended for squirrels. The fam. of *Chambers* of Boxley, co York bear—Arg., a fess betw. three squirrels, sejant, sable.

May 21. The Mayor is desired to use the means he can to prevent the granting of the fairs and market at Catterick.

Owned 3 burgage houses on north side of Market-place, in 1675, in which year an inquiry as to the burgage houses belonging to the archbishop's liberty was held. (As to which see extracts from *Corp. Reg.* under next mayor).

Cuthbert Chambers, four times mayor of Ripon, sprung from the family of that name long settled in Lower Wharfedale, being sixth in descent from Christopher Chambré, of Compton, in the parish of Collingham. The name occurs earlier, in the adjoining parish of Spofforth, as holding the manor of Brame within the Forest of Knaresborough. He was the younger son of William Chambers, gent., of Compton, by Frances his wife, daughter of Cuthbert Witham, of West Garforth, co. York, gent., who by his will left a special legacy to his grandson and godson Cuthbert. He was baptized 1640. His first wife, Mary, died in Feb., 1701, and lies buried in Ripon minster, in the south aisle of the choir, near the west door. He re-married, in 1702, Frances, widow of — Robinson, of Hampsthwaite, co. York, who appears to have survived him. His only son, the Rev. Cuthbert Chambers, B.D., prebend of Ripon, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and rector of Hurworth, co. Durham, died December, 1714, aged 37 years, and lies buried with his mother. Cuthbert Chambers died Feb. 21st, 1722-3, aged 83, and is buried in the minster, near his son and first wife. By his will, dated Dec. 25th, 1722, Mary, his daughter, then wife of Roger Lawrence, Esquire, was his heir apparent, to whom he left his freehold and copyhold estate, with remainder to her son William Lawrence, who afterwards married Miss Aislabie, and was father of Miss Elizabeth Sophia Lawrence, of Studley Royal, under whose will the present owner enjoys that estate. His arms, engraved on a shield, remain amongst those attached to the chain of the mayor's horn. J. E. F. C.

At an Inquisition held in the court of the archbishop of York, in Ripon, Dec. 20th, 1675, it was found that Cuthbert Chambers, gent., mayor, paid a fee of 3s. for his two houses on the north side of the market place, formerly belonging to Miles Percivall, afterwards to Miles Stephenson; and for one building in

the Horsefair, adjoining land lately belonging to Miles Percevall, by virtue of a separate indenture, dated April 20th, 1674, by a release dated April 21st, granted to the said Cuthbert and his heirs by Ralph Adderley and his wife Sarah; which burgage houses belonged formerly to Ralph Horner, afterwards to Christopher Dickinson, and next to Thomas Clarke and James Cowper, and afterwards to John Illingworth, gent.: Cuthbert Chambers therefore petitioned the court to be admitted to pay a fine for license to hold the said burgage houses, and to be a freeman of the borough, for the purpose of carrying on his trade, as other burgesses are accustomed to do. Petition granted. By his will, dated December 25th, 1722, he desires to be buried in the Collegiate church of Ripon. Mentions his wife Frances (she never performed her part in the marriage settlements, and probably never signed the same); his daughter and heir appointed, Mary, wife of Roger Lawrence, of Ripon, Esq. (also the daughter of the said Roger Lawrence by his former wife); his grandson William Lawrence; and his grand-daughters Mary, Letitia, and Frances Lawrence (under 21); his nephews John, Cuthbert, and William Jackson (the latter of Wetherby); his nieces Susanna Thomas, and — Lacock, and Bealby Lacock, son of his said niece Lacock. Mentions his wife's house and estate at Hampsthwaite. Proved April 2nd, 1723. R. H. S.

Gent, in his "History of Rippon," gives the following inscriptions, existing in his time, belonging to this family:—"Here lieth Mary, wife of Cuthbert Chambers, Alderman, who departed this life February 9th, 1701." "Here lieth the body of Cuthbert Chambers, B.D., and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon., Prebendary of this Church, and Rector of Hurworth, in the County of Durham, who departed this life December the 17th, 1714, aged 37." Upon a white marble, let into a free-stone, is "Cuthbert Chambers, Alderman, and four times Mayor of Rippon, died the 21st of Febr., 1722, aged 83."

Cuthbert Chambers was elected warden of the Company of Drapers in 1666.

Thomas Tullie, D.D., was instituted dean of Ripon May 5, 1675. He was son of George Tullie, born in St. Mary's parish, Carlisle, July 22nd, 1620, was educated at Barton, near Penrith, and in due time admitted of Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow and tutor. He was appointed in 1642 master of the grammar school at Tetbury, which he raised in a few years to a state of great eminence. He returned to Oxford shortly after the surrender of the garrison in May, 1646, and became a celebrated preacher there. In 1657 he was presented to the rectory of Grittleton, in Wiltshire, by Mr. George Jaques, who had been one of his pupils at Oxford. In the year of the Restoration he was appointed chaplain to Charles II. He died at Grittleton, Jan. 14th, 1675, and was buried there, having held the deanery of Ripon only about six months. He was a zealous Calvinist, and of great authority with that party. His talents as a preacher and orator, the successful restoration and management of his college, and the popularity of some of his

writings on logic and divinity brought him into great estimation at the university.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 268.

18 Dec., 1675. John Watterhall elected Assistant. He was a grocer. His son was afterwards mayor, 1691-2.

1676-7. GEORGE HORNER.

Buried in 1679. By his will he bequeathed to his wife, Ellen, and her heirs, his "messuage, burgage, tenement and cellar in or near the Market-place, Ripon, which he lately purchased of Geo. Wreakes." Brother of John Horner, who was mayor in 1661.

Geo. Horner owned a burgage house on the south side of the Market-place.

Mem. That ye brasse bushel is in the custody of Mrs. Ellen Horner, the relict of George Horner, deceased.

Ordered that Ellen Horner, the relict of Mr. Geo. Horner, formerly mayor of this Corporacon, be satisfied the seaventeen shillings and fourpence due to her said husband upon his account as mayor, to th' end she may pay the debt owing to Alderman Catton for the bellman and beadle's coates in her said husband's mayoralty.

Thomas Cartwright, D.D., was instituted dean of Ripon, January 31st, 1675-6. He was the son of a schoolmaster of the same name, and was born at Northampton, September 1st, 1634. He was entered of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and after spending two terms in the study of logic, he was, in 1649, forcibly put into Queen's College by the visitors appointed by the Parliament, and placed under the tuition of Mr. Thomas Tullie. He left Queen's before he was elected a Fellow, and became vicar of Walthamstow, in Essex, and a very zealous preacher for the cause then in the ascendant. In 1659 he was chaplain to John Robinson, Esq., sheriff of London, and a preacher at St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-street. After the Restoration he showed himself very forward to express his loyalty to the king, and was, in consequence, made domestic chaplain to Henry, duke of Gloucester, the king's brother. He held many preferments before he succeeded his former tutor, Dr. Tullie, as dean of Ripon. On February 6th, 1685-6, he preached a sermon at Ripon upon king James the second's inauguration, from I. Kings, viii. 66, which Dr. Batteley (afterwards archdeacon of Canterbury) refused to license; and Sir Jonathan Jennings, an alderman of Ripon, went to Dr. Batteley on purpose to return thanks to him for such refusal. He held the deanery until he was consecrated bishop of Chester, October 17th, 1686. Soon after the Revolution he fled to James, in France, and afterwards followed him to Ireland, where he landed March 12th, 1688-9, and being taken with a dysentery, died on April 15th, 1689, and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin, with great state and solemnity, at the charge of his majesty and his party in that city. Granger, in his *Biog. Hist.*, vol. iv., p. 294, says of him:—"In the reign of James he enlisted himself on the side of the prero-

gative, and was made bishop of Chester for boldly asserting in one of his sermons that the king's promises to his parliament were not binding. It is probable that on such slavish terms he might have been made archbishop of Canterbury, if that prince had continued on the throne. James, who looked upon him as neither protestant nor papist, had little or no esteem for him."

May 12th. Ordered that Walter Lister, Esq., Jonathan Jennings, Esq., Mr. Cuthbert Chambers, and Mr. Thomas Jackson, aldermen of this corporation, attend the archbishop of York, in order to begett a right understanding betwixt his grace and his officers and the corporation and borough men of Ripon, concerning the prejudice sustained, and to be sustained by the late borough court, holden at Ripon, for the said lord archbishop.

May 19th. The corporation declare that the proceedings and practices of the archbishop's officers in a late pretended borough court, held in Ripon in December last, have been illegal and unwarrantable, and tend to the prejudice of the corporation.—*Corp. Reg.*

The borough court above mentioned was held at the court house, in Ripon, on the 20th December, 1675, ostensibly for the purpose of ascertaining the number of burgage houses, and the validity of their title; but as the corporation were led to think, as a means of reviving the waning political influence of the archbishop of York in the borough. In fact archbishop Sterne claimed the *right* of the see of York to name the intended representatives in parliament by letter, and the borough-holders to have only the formality of signing the indentures. The sitting of the borough court created great indignation in the town. A writ of *Quo Warranto* was issued against the archbishop, who moved the king to order a *Nolli Prosequi* to be entered. He then filed a bill in chancery against several persons who had resisted the borough court, but on its being answered no further proceedings were taken.

A full translation of the record of the proceedings at this court will, if space permits, be inserted in the Appendix.

"For the bellman's bell, 9s.; for mending the bull ring, 4s."

1677-8. ROGER WRIGHT.

(Son of Edward Wright). He was again mayor in 1694 and 1707; died in 1712.

Roger Wright was owner of a burgage house on the west side of the Market-place in 1675.

5th Feb., 1677. Spent upon a treat, when proclamacon was made for peace, ye 12th day of March, 1673, 1l. 9s. 6d.—*Mayor's Acct.*

1678-9. JAMES DOBBIE (OR DOBBY).

Died in 1686, and buried at the Minster.

James Dobbie owned a burgage house on east side of Market-place in 1675.

15 Oct. Wm. Dawson appointed Recorder.

1679-80. THO. JACKSON, Woollen Draper.

Alderman Sir Jonathan Jennings, Knt., and Walter Lister, Esq., sent in their resignations as Aldermen, which were not accepted. The corporation at this time met in Mr. Horner's house, and paid an annual rent of £1 for the apartment.

Thomas Jackson possessed a burgage house in the Horse-fair in 1675.

1680-1. THOMAS CRAVEN, Grocer.

On the death of his mother, Thos. Craven became possessor of a burgage house on east side of Market-place.

1681-2. JOHN STROOTHER, Mercer.

Elected Alderman 28 April, 1680.

John Strother possessed a burgage house in the Market-place in 1675.

May 7th. The Corporation of Ripon to the Merry Monarch. "May it please yor Majesty. Wee, yor Maiestyes most Loyall and ffaithfull Subjects, ye Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Assistants of your Antient Corporac'on and Burrough of Ripon, in your County of Yorke, doe with all humility p'sent to your Maiesty our gratefull sence and acknowledgement of yor Mai'tyes Royall ffavour to yor subjects, in imparting to them yor Mai'ties reasons for yor p'ceedings with your Two last Parliaments, which yor Maiesty has bene graciously pleased to doe by your Declarac'on read the last Lord's day by Dr. Cartwright, Deane of this your Collegiate Church of Ripon; your Maiesty's princely Resoluc'ons to maintaine your Royall Prerogative, the Just Rights and Lib'tyes of your Subjects, the true Protestant Religion as it is now established by lawe, the Succession of the Crowne in its due and legall course of descent, and the delivering us from the unwarrantable p'ceedings of the house of Comons, is matter of ye Highest Joy and Satisfaction to us; and wee doe humbly Beseech your Maiesty to continue in those your Royall purposes, and Solemnly declare that we will adhere to y'or Maiesty in defence thereof to the utmost hazard of o'r lives and ffortunes. And further doe humbly pray yor Mai'ty for ye safety of the Church, yor Maiestyes sacred p'son and Government, and yor truely loyall Protestant Subjects, that the Statutes of ye 3d. of King James, and ye 35th of Queene Elizabeth, against Popish Recusants and seditious Sectaries may be putt and continued in their due Execution." Signed, &c., by order, JOHN STROOTHER, Mayor.

The address was presented to Charles on the Sunday preceding the 21st May, 1681. He commanded it to be read in his presence, and ordered a flattering reply to be forwarded to the Mayor and his brethren.

Ordered that a pair of the best fashioned spurs of Ripon manufacture, of the price of xxs. or upwards, be sent to the Hon. Sir Leoline Jenkins, Knt., one of the principal secretaries of state, as a present for presenting the Corporation's humble Address to His Majesty.

9 July, 1681. Sir Jonathan Jennings, knt., fined 40s. for attending church eight times without his gowne.

20 Nov., 1681. Henry Markenfield, barber chirurgion, being a foreigner, and bound apprentice within this town, admitted and sworn a freeman.

1682-3. CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON.

Buried at the Minster in 1688.

Ordered and agreed that the following Adresse be fairely written and signed by Mr. Mayor, for, and in the name of this Corporation, and be sealed with the comon seale, and presented to the King's most excellent Majesty, by the care of Mr. Will'm Dawson, Kt., Recorder of this Corporation.

To the King's Most Excellent Maiesty,

Wee yo'r Maiestyes most loyall and obedient Subiects, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Assistants of your Antient Corporac'on and Burrough of Ripon, havinge in our serious thoughts the miseries and calamities of the late times, occasioned by the Hellish and trayturous practises of Fanaticks and Rebels, who under p'tence of Religion destroyed the Church, and under p'tence of loyalty and dutifull regard of the sacred person of the King, usurped the Royall authority, tooke upon them the power of the Militia, levyed war against him, and att last by that infamous murder, made themselves a Prodigy and astonishm't to the whole world. And considering likewise the confusions that happened thereupon, the various usurpac'ons and violations of all Lawes as well Sacred and Ecclesiasticall, as Civill, and how by the Miraculous restaurac'on of your Majesty your Subiects were p'sently restored to their Religion, Estates, Rights, and Libertes, and by your Maiestyes Justice and moderation doe still enjoy ye same. Wee cannot but with utmost detestac'on and abhorrence thinke upon that late Conspiracy and Association, discovered by your Maiesty's Wisdome, which exactly pursuing the accursed methods of the late Rebellion, not onely threat'ned your Maiesty, but Monarchy it selfe. And wee doe solemnly vow and offer our lives and fortunes for the p'servac'on of your Mai'tyes sacred person and Government, the Established Religion, and the due succession and discent of the Imperiall Crowne of this Realme. And wee doe heartily and joyfully congratulate the returne of yo'r Royall, and onely Brother. In testimony whereof wee have caused our Comon Seale to be hereunto affixed, this eighth day of April, in the four and thirtieth yeare of your Maiestyes happy Reigne, Annoq Dni. 1682.

1683-4. WILLIAM MYERS.

Owned a burgage house in Market-place, in right of his wife, in 1675.

1684-5. CUTHBERT CHAMBERS.

Ordered that his Grace, the now Lord Archbishop of York, at his coming to the town be presented forthwith with a bit, stirrup-irons, buckles, a pair of spurs,

and two candlesticks filled with wax; and his gentlemen with one dozen pair of spurs, all of the manufacture of the town, according to Mr. Mayor's discretion. The cost was £3 10s. 10d.

Ordered that the petition for a regrant of the charter, property, and franchises of the Corporation be delivered to His Majesty by Sir William Dawson, Knt., Recorder.

March 31st. Ordered and agreed that the mayor and other justices of the peace for this corporation shall set up a workhouse and house of correction (for setting the poor here on work, and punishment of such as by law are there punishable) accordingly as they shall think fit.

May 24th. Fears were entertained that the two great horse fairs at Ripon would be lost, partly in consequence of the uncertainty of the time for holding them. The archbishop of York was to be consulted on the subject, and Lady-day and Lammas-day, were suggested as proper times.

Paid for wood and tar barrels on the 29th of May, 4s. 3d.; to William Bainbrigg, for carrying the charter to London, 2l. 4s. 0d., and more for his pains, 14s.; to Sir William Dawson, recorder, for coach hire about renewing the charter, 1l. 6s. 6d.; and to Dr. Wynne, 1l. 3s. 6d.—*Corp. Reg.*

1685-6. GEORGE CATTON.

Searcher of the Company of Drapers, 1666. Buried at the Minster in 1686.

Geo. Catton owned a burgage house on east side of Market-place in 1675.

20th April, 1685. Address to James I. on accession.

26th May, 1685. For bits, buckles, stirrup irons, and spurs, for his Grace ye Ld. Archbp. of York and his attendants, 3l. 10s. 10d. For wood and tar barrels, ye 29th May, 1684, 4s. 3d.—*Mayor's Acct.*

Henry Ripley then Sergeant-at-Mace.

1686-7. CHRISTR. HUNTON, Innholder.

In the time of Mr. Hunton's mayoralty, the antiquities of the town being usually kept at the mayor's, Mr. Hunton, to shew his guests the honour and worship of his place, ordered the antiquities to lie in a common room, whereby they were grievously pillaged, especially the horn, which was robbed of its ancient monuments.

Mr. Hunton, who sprung either from the parish of Pickhill or that of Burneston, resigned his office of alderman in 1698. His inn was on the east side of the Market-place, at the sign of the White Hart, and on the site of the present (Crown) Hotel. For his negligence in the matter of the horn and belt he was made to pay xxs. to the Corporation.

Christopher Hunton had a burgage house on east side of Market-place in 1675.

1686-7, Jan. 2nd. King James II. granted a new Charter. The principal points of difference from that granted by James I. were in the power reserved by the king to himself and his successors of removing

any or all of the members of the Corporation, at his or their will and pleasure; and in the grant of two fairs, for the buying and selling of horses and cattle; the one to be held on the Monday next before the 20th of March, and the three succeeding days, and the other on the Monday next after the 1st of August, with a court of Pie Poudre before the mayor. *Vide* Daines Barrington's *Observations on the Statutes*, p. 337.

Many disputes arose in the town after this Charter was granted, in consequence of the abdication of the king. The surrender of the old charter must, however, have been void from not being enrolled in Chancery, and it was restored and declared valid by Proclamation, 17th October, 1688.

Christopher Wyvill, D.D., was instituted dean of Ripon Nov. 6th. He was the third and youngest son of Sir Christopher Wyvill, of Burton Constable, in the north riding, Bart., by Ursula his wife, eldest daughter of Conyers, first earl of Holderness, and was born in 1653. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He was appointed to the prebend of Bugthorpe, in York, Dec. 2nd, 1700. He was also at one time chaplain to the duke of Ormond. He printed five sermons. Since the appointment of dean Wyvill to the master-ships of the two hospitals of St. John and St. Mary Magdalene in Ripon, these appointments have always been held by the deans of Ripon. He was married at Durham Cathedral, April 15th, 1689, to Margaret, widow of Evers Markendale, of Old Park, co. Durham, gent., by whom he had issue. He died Jan. 7th, 1710-11, and was buried on the 9th, in the minster, where the following inscription, engraved on a brass plate, is placed on the floor, near the south end of the altar:—"Here lyes the body of Chr. Wyvill, D.D., youngest son of Sr. Chr. Wyvill, of Constable Burton, Bart., by dame Ursula his wife, eldest daughter of Conyers, earl of Holderness. He was dean of this church of Ripon 24 years; and departed this life ye 7th of Jan., An. Dom. 1710, in the 59th year of his age."

1687-8. JOHN DAWSON, Leather Dresser.

Buried at the Minster in 1697.

The funds of the Corporation having become impoverished through procuring the new Charter, it is ordered that on his accession to office, every Alderman shall pay £3, and every Assistant £1, to be devoted to raising a stock for the defence of their just rights, instead of treating people.—*Corp. Reg.*

1688-9. WILLM. CHAMBERS, Apothecary.

William Chambers, three times mayor of Ripon, was of the same family as Cuthbert Chambers, through a branch settled at North Deighton, in the parish of Kirk Deighton, near Wetherby; his descendants continued to reside at Ripon until the latter part of the last century. J. E. F. C.

He was buried in the north aisle of Ripon minster, where the following inscription yet remains:—"In

Memory of William Chambers, Alderman, and thrice Mayor of Ripon, who died Sept. 29th, 1714, aged 60. Faith, his wife, who died Novr. 1713, aged 63. Also William Chambers, Alderman, and once Mayor of Ripon, who died Febr. 25th, 1753, aged 48. Alismond, Jane, Margaret, and Alismond, his four daughters, who died young; likewise Margaret, his wife, and mother of the above four daughters, who died August 14th, 1774, aged 63. William Chambers, Esq., son of the above-named William and Margaret, who died June 16th, 1796, aged 62; Elizabeth, his wife, and daughter of Anthony Eyre, Esq., who died the 8th day of May, 1803; also the remains of Diana Eyre, spinster, daughter of the said Anthony Eyre, Esq., who died the 2nd day of November, 1806, in the 83rd year of her age."

In this year was a second Charter obtained of King James II., which caused many disputes to arise a long time after, within the borough, by reason the king shortly after the grant of the Charter abdicated.

June 15th. On this day the mayor and Sir Jonathan Jennings sat, doubtless with unusual gravity and importance, to adjudicate on an offence which, though trivial in itself, they deemed to be of such political significance as to merit a trial at the assizes. The pretended birth of King James's son had occurred on the previous Sunday, and the following depositions most likely illustrate the manner in which the news was received at Ripon.

"George Murgatroyd, of Ripon, sayth that last night about tenne of the clocke, a fire being kindled near Mr. William Heslinton's house, in or near the Old Market-place, this informer went to see what was the meaning of it, and there found the fire was built of strawe and dry small sticks, soe that as the wind stood, severall (thatched) houses were in danger of being burnt, the said fire being built in as dangerous a place for doeing a mischief as is in the towne of Ripon. One James Turpin, who was then upon the watch, came up to the place where the fire was, and being apprehensive of the danger, endeavoured to putt out the fire with his watchbill, whereupon one Michael Theakstone took hold of the watchbill and would have taken the same from the said James Turpin if he could. About halfe an hour after, he and George Pinckeney were together, when Mr. Mayor's serjeant went to discharge the said Michael Theakstone from making a bonfire in that place; the said Theakstone then answered the serjeant that he would make a bonfire upon his own frontstead, let Mr. Mayor doe what he would, and other words in contempt of Mr. Mayor. After the serjeant was gone this informant told the said Michael that he wondered why he should make a fire in that place, and of such combustible matter, that he might have done more harme than his estate was able to repaire. He answered that it was time enough to complaine when harme was done, and in a ridiculing way said of Mr. Mayor that he was a very loyall mayor, and it was a loyall corporation, and the king should know it, and Mr. Mayor was as honest a man as ever broke a house, and he cared not for him. Adding these further words, viz.: 'Wee'l be with you,' to which

the informant answered, 'twas not question but their mind and their hearts were willing enough, but they wanted strength; and the said Michael replied, there was strength enough over the water, or words to that effect.

Elizabeth Parving, of Rippon, widow, went to desire them to putt out the fire, and when she spoke to the said Michael Theakstone he struck her over the head twice with a pair of bellows, told her she was a witch, and her picture was burnt att London, and he would burne her, and said if he had her son he would make gunpowder of him."—*Dep. from York Castle*, Ed. Surtees Soc., p. 284.

A few days after, the King's Proclamation was handed to the mayor, and he then saw fit to issue the following notification: "Whereas, to-morrow, being Sunday, the 1st day of July, is by His Majesty's Proclamation appointed to be a day of publicke thanksgiving to Almighty God for that it hath pleased him to bless the King and his royall consort the Queene with a son, and his kingdomes and dominions with a Prince; to th' end therefore that all due testimonies of rejoycing may be shewed in a decent manner suiteable to such a time and occasion, it is ordered that Mr. Mayor shall be attended to the church by all the members of the corporation and other officers in their formalities, and that the bells be rung and a bonfire made att the markett crosse immediately after divine service in the afternoone, to which Mr. Mayor and other the members of this corporation and officers aforesaid, and other gentlemen of the towne shall come and drinke their Majesties and the Prince's healths with all the acclamations of joy they are able to expresse." For this demonstration *2l. 10s. 0d.* was reimbursed to the mayor.

3 Sept., 1688. The sum of *11l.* or eleven years rent is now said to be due to Mrs. Ellen Horner for the use of her parlour for the meetings of the corporation.

"Paid for treating the judges, *1l. 2s.* For one dozen spurs, *12s.* A pair of wrought spurs, *7s. 6d.*" —*Mayor's Acct.*

At George Catton's meeting, March 5th. Gibson, late mayor's account, for making the little Mace, *1l. 5s. 2d.* For ye repaire of Wilfrid Well, *4s. 6d.*

21 Sept., 1688. Sir Edward Blackett, of Newby, near Ripon, admitted a freeman.

1689-90. THOMAS CHARNOCK, Draper.

Whereas this Corporation being justly indebted unto Mr. Alderman Cuthbert Chambers in the sum of Thirty eight pounds, eleven shillings, and five pence, part of the moneys by him laid downe and disbursed for procuring a new Charter for this Corporation, with a grant of two new faires from the late King James the Second as appears by an order made the third day of September, in the fourth yeare of the said late King's Reigne, upon the adjutting of the accounts of the said Mr. Chambers which moneys as yet remain due and unpaid unto him. And whereas this Corporation out of their publick store have advanced greate sumes of money touching the purchase of a Close in Sharow from William Holmes,

late of this Towne, Alderman, dec'd, and for setting up a Manufacture of Stuffle making, by employing Abraham Rhodes and John Selth, Grogram weavers, to sett ye Poore on worke by Spinning Jersey and woolen yarne, and otherwise which money remaining yet unpaid to this Corporac'on, ought as this house doth thinke reasonable and just to be reimbursed out of the profits of ye said Close to enable them to pay their debts contracted upon the Publicke concernes of this Corporac'on. It is therefore ordered and agreed by the Maior, Aldermen, and Assistants of this Corporac'on that the said Mr. Chambers be reimbursed the moneys to him, but due as aforesaid out of the profits of the said Close, and for that purpose the said Close be demised to the said Mr. Chambers, or his assignes, for the Tearme of four yeares, to comence from Lady Day, under the yearly Rent of Tenne pounds, he or his assignes paying all manner of Assessments and Out-payments durieng the said Tearme, and that the said Mr. Chambers shall and may Receive or Retaine the said four years Rent to his owne use, and be thereof discharged and saved harmlesse by this Corporac'on, to which the said Mr. Chambers hath consented and is willing to accept of the same in full, of the said thirty and eight pounds, eleven shillings, and sixpence, due as aforesaid and considerac'on for the same.

Paid to Richard Tireman and Peter Hodgson, for 24 pair of spurs for the judges, 1*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*; for mending the mace, 6*d.*; for 12 bottles of wine on the coronation day, 14*s.*; for proclaiming the fairs, 7*s.* 6*d.*; given to the soldiers to drink, 5*s.* Wm. Robinson, for ale, 17*s.* 6*d.*—*Corp. Reg.*

1690-1. STEPHEN PALLISER, Tanner.

Paid for a new Horn vjs. viij*d.*

To Richard Tyreman, for spurs, for Archbishop Lamplugh and his servants, 1*l.* 2*s.* Mr. Chambers, for wine, upon ye rejoicing, 2*l.* 18*s.* Barbara Hebdon, for ale then, 7*s.* 2*d.* William Robinson, for ale then, 13*s.*

John Chint appointed Sergeant-at-Mace.

In this year the sums assessed within the borough and liberty of Ripon, "as well upon landes as other reall estates, as upon personall estates, offices and employments," amounted to 575*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.* for lands, and 9*l.* 6*s.* 0¾*d.* for goods.

15 Nov. An order was made by the corporation that whereas the fields adjoining to the town had all been anciently open, undivided, and unenclosed, and that part had been enclosed, and the rest caused much trouble, it was resolved that, by power given in the Charter of James I., all the said common fields, lands, and grounds shall be taken up and fenced, and enclosed by the several owners and proprietors thereof, by a general charge.

The only lands lying unenclosed after this time were Ripon Common, Bishopton High Ellers, Bishop-ton Low Ellers, Sharow Ox-Close, and Littlethorpe Ox-Close; which remained open until 1826, when they were enclosed under the general act for "the inclosing of Open Fields, Pastures, Moors, Commons, and Waste Lands in England."

1691-2. WILLIAM WATERHALL, Grocer.



A grocer, evidently, from the arms of the Grocers' Company being upon his badge.

Son of John Waterhall, of Ripon, Grocer. He died in 1697, aged 34. This mayor kept his mayoralty with greater grandeur and feasting than any of his predecessors had done; whereby it became a custom for the

mayor to treat the gentlemen of the town upon all public days, till the whole corporation stock was spent. In 1716 an order was made that every alderman and gentleman should spend one shilling, and every assistant and inhabitant should spend sixpence out of their own pockets. The custom was soon laid aside, and the corporation became again very rich. He had two burgages on the west of side of the Market-place.

Disbursed 16th October, the day of rejoicing upon the surrender of Limerick, in Ireland, for ale, wine, etc., 1*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; for a treat at Mr. W. Chambers' house, Nov. 26th, thanksgiving day, 1*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; public houses, for ale, 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and for a tar barrel, 1*s.* 6*d.*—*Mayors' Accts.*

Jonathan Jennings elected burgess instead of his father, Sir Edmund Jennings, deceased.

1692-3. JOHN SEDGWICK, Mercer.

Elected mayor in 1701 and 1715; he was son of Richard Sedgwick, of Ripon, lorrimer, and died in 1720.

To the ringers, when the victory was had at sea against the French, 3*s.*; for ale at the crosse, 5*s.*

1693-4. CUTHBERT CHAMBERS, GENT.

In the autumn of this year there was a great flood in the river Ure. George Grey, of Southwick, co. Durham, says in his Diary: "In August, I went to Ripley, to visit uncle Robinson, and the river being out at my return, I was in danger of drowning at Hutton mill; but a Cheshire gentleman I accidentally met with took care of me."

1694-5. ROGER WRIGHT, Mercer.

Owned a house on north side of Market-place.

"Ordered that Mr. Mayor doe (at the charge of this corporation) make a present to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York and his attendants, of the manufacture of this town, and do treat him in such sort as hath been done to any of his predecessors, and that Mr. Mayor, Mr. Recorder, the Aldermen and Assistants of Ripon, do meet his Grace at Borrough-bridge, and attend him to the Deanery in

Ripon." George Murgatroyd was paid 1*l.* for "bitts and spurs" presented on that occasion.

At the second meeting in January, in this Mayor's year (1694), it was "Ordered that Anne Scarr be prohibited from selling Strong Waters, Tobacco, and Pypes within this Towne." After this important piece of business the Corporation next agree to an Address of condolence to his Majesty, William III., upon "the deplorable news of the death of his most excellent Queene Mary of Blessed Memory." His Grace the Duke of Bolton had, through Mr. Roger Bayne of Ripon, "putt the Corporation in mind of Addressing." The Members of Parliament for the Borough—Sir Jonathan Jennings, Knt., and Jonathan Jennings, Esq.—were requested to present the address, dated January 18th, 1694; in which the Corporation say that they "Doe most humbly present to his Majesty the just tribute of their Teares and Sorrow for his Majesty's and the whole Kingdome's inexpressable losse in the death of his Royall Consort, their most excellent Queene Mary, whose admirable Person and Transcendent virtues gives a sad occasion for a generall Mourning."

Ordered and agreed that the address to his Majesty (upon ye death of his royall consort and our most excellent Queen Mary of blessed memory) now produced, be fairly written, etc.

1695-6. THOS. JACKSON, Woollen Draper.

"Ordered that Christopher Wayne and his wife shall not be permitted to exercise the trade of a grocer within the town."

In this year a number of Saxon coins were found in digging in Alley Hill, a tumulus or burial mound, composed of sand, gravel, and human bones, near the east end of the minster; some of these were sent to Mr. Ralph Thoresby, the antiquary, of Leeds, who thus mentions them:—In his "Diary," under June 17th, 1695, he notes: "All day writing and accounting, and poring upon some old Saxon coins lately found at Ripon." "29. Poring on the Saxon coins sent me by the archbishop to unriddle." "21. Forenoon writing to our learned and ingenious Dr. Sharp about the coins he sent me."—*Diary*, vol. i., p. 305. In the Catalogue of his Museum, p. 54, he says, after describing a coin of Æthelbert:—"This, and most of the same metal that follow, were those found at Rippon, An. 1695, some of which were the acceptable present of his grace, my lord archbishop of York; others of Sir Roger Beckwith, etc. These were by our Saxon predecessors called Sticas, two of them made a farthing." He then describes coins of Ælred, 765; Eanred, 769; Ethelred, 774; Eardulf, 795; Osbright, 867; and Alla, 867;—all kings of Northumbria. "The name of the particular place where these venerable, though obscure remains of the old Northumbrian kings were digged up, is now called Allie Hill, no doubt from *Allas*-Hill," p. 56. Mr. Fowler says "the true derivation is from *Elveshow*, the fairies' hill."—*Mem. of Ripon*, vol. i., p. 263, n.

In a history of Ripon published in 1806, it is said that "Sticas and other coins are even now frequently

found in the Minster Yard," and more have been found since, in the vicinity of the hill.

1696-7. THOMAS CRAVEN, Grocer.

Son of Henry Craven, mayor in 1673. Only the year before (1695), on the 5th of October, we find that this Mayor had been wilfully or unthinkingly negligent of his corporate duties; and "Mr. Recorder, Mr. Alderman Pallaser, and Mr. Alderman Sedgwick, are desired to acquaint Mr. Alderman Craven that this house expects that he shall not absent himselfe from Publicke meetings; and that, when he goes to the Church to hear divine Service and Sermon, he weare his Alderman's gowne, as by the Antient Orders of this Corporation he is obliged to doe, upon paine of forfeiting the severall penalytes in the said Orders mentioned: and that they report his answer att the next Corporation meeting."—*Corp. Minute Book*, vol. ii., p. 231. He retired to Leeds and resigned the office of alderman in 1708. He presented to Thoresby's museum two folio volumes of the Proceedings of the Lord President and Council of the North, as to compensations for the lands and goods of Recusants from 7 Sept., 1629, to 15 Jan., 1632. Owned burgage house on north side of Market-place.

1697-8. JOHN STROTHER, Mercer.

He seems to have been very popular during his mayoralty, for on the 4th January, 1697(8), we find the following entry in the *Corporation Register*:—Ordered and agreed that Thomas Stroother (son of Mr. John Stroother, now mayor of this town), who served his said father as an apprentice by the space of seaven years in the trade of a mercer, shall att any time when he comes to inhabit in this towne, and sett up the said trade of a mercer, be admitted a freeman of this Corporation, to exercise ye said trade onely, and that his eldest son, if bred up in the same trade, shall, upon request, be admitted a freeman to exercise the same in this towne.

This conduct on the part of the Corporation is in startling contrast with the cruel way in which (as appears from the next paragraph) they afterwards treated him.

When he was elected Alderman in 1680 he had a sufficient stock and trade, but "his extraordinary zeal for the Corporation, his first mayoralty, and regard to his oath, was the only thing which disoblged the country and lessened his trade and stock." For the hoped addition of a little trade "he took as apprentice one George Palliser, an innholder and a 'foreigner,' and Mr. Christopher Harrison, a man above forty years of age, who had been a clerk in the spiritual court at Richmond, and had married the widow of a freeman of Ripon. Harrison, who passed as Strother's servant, possessed the necessary capital for carrying on the business, and moreover being a quiet person, was calculated to be a great help, and no detriment to any other tradesman in the town. For the breach of his oath as a freeman, and his inability through poverty to maintain the part and

dignity of an alderman, it was resolved that Strother "be removed from his office and disfranchised from his freedom."

Sir Thomas Parker having assured the corporation that this course was legal, "at the meeting held on January 6th, 1707, the serjeant-at-mace did forcibly remove him, he refusing to quit the public town house." He died not long after, and was buried at the Minster, 29th September, 1709.

1698-9. WILLIAM MYERS.

Admitted a freeman 4th Jan., 1675(6); chosen assistant 1st April, 1676, in place of John Watterhall, jun., deceased; elected alderman 20th October, 1680, in place of alderman William Gibson, deceased. Died in 1702, and was buried at the Minster. Married a daughter of Mr. John Smirk, of Bishopton, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and Joshua.

1st April, 1698. Whereas Sir Jonathan Jennings, Knt., hath lately exhibited his Bill in Chancery against this Corporation, etc., touching Comon of Average in the fields and Territories of Ripon, Thorpe, and Bondgate. It is therefore ordered that Mr. Recorder do draw the answer of this Corporation, etc.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 246.

12th Nov., 1698. "This House is unwilling to allow unto Mr. Alderman Craven as yet the five pounds he chargeth as paid in his account, as Mayor, unto Sir William Dawson, for money by him advanced when Recorder, for renewing of the charter, but will at some time consider further thereof."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 247.

"Ordered that Mr. Recorder write a letter from this corporation to John Aislabe and Jonathan Jennings, Esqs., our representatives in Parliament, to desire them to accept upon them the office of aldermen of this corporation."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 247. Which they did, 17th December, 1698.

3rd Jan., 1698(9). William Johnson, of Barnard Castle, desires to be admitted a freeman to set up and exercise the trade of a tanner within this towne, and offered to pay a reasonable fine for such his admission—"Nevertheless, it is ordered that the said William Johnson shall not be admitted a freeman upon any terms whatsoever."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 250.

In or about this year Aldfield Sulphur Spa was accidentally discovered in digging the foundation of a house.—*Short's Min. Waters*, p. 297. The following analysis, prepared by Mr. Brunton, a skilful chemist of Ripon, about 1800, will at least give an idea of its importance. A gallon exhibited:

<i>Solid Contents.</i>	<i>Grs.</i>	<i>Gaseous Contents.</i>	<i>C. in.</i>
Carbonate of Lime	12.5	Carbonic Acid	6.
Carb. of Magnesia	3.5	Azote	4.
Sulph. of Magnesia	5.	Sulphuretted Hydrog.	21.
Muriate of Soda	208.		
Muriate of Magnesia	96.		
Total	325.	Total	31.

Very pure azotic gas, in a free state, emitted at intervals, was collected at the rate of a gallon in 56 minutes, though several bubbles escaped.

L I

The following Report was made in 1887, when it was in contemplation to conduct the Aldfield Spa water to Ripon in pipes for the use of the public.

Two Winchester quart bottles were sent on June 13th, 1887, labelled:—

I. "Aldfield Spa, North Spring, date 10 June, 1887, hour 3 p.m., temp. of water 50°."

II. "Aldfield Spa, South Spring, date June 10th, 1887, hour 3 p.m., temp. of water 51°."

Both waters are essentially sulphur waters, containing a notable quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen in solution. In this respect, although much weaker than the Harrogate water, they are quite equal to many of the well-known continental sulphur waters.

Besides the sulphuretted hydrogen, the principal active agents are the chlorides of sodium, magnesium and potassium.

In regard to freedom from pollution by sewage or surface drainage, both waters may be pronounced as of good quality and perfectly safe for drinking.

Details of Analysis.

Gaseous Constituents. Cubic inches per gallon.

	I.	II.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen (H ₂ S)	1.80	1.80
Free Carbonic Anhydride (CO ₂)	1.86	1.46

Mineral Constituents (calculated as they are probably combined.)* Grains per gallon.

	I.	II.
Carbonate of Calcium (Ca CO ₃)	12.95	12.95
Sulphate of Calcium (Ca SO ₄)	26.80	27.61
Chloride of Calcium (Ca Cl ₂)	5.33	0.44
Chloride of Potassium (KCl)	5.42	3.09
Chloride of Lithium (Li Cl)	0.75	0.75
Chloride of Magnesium	28.30	31.75
Chloride of Sodium (Na Cl)	201.60	203.26
Silicia (Si O ₂)	1.23	1.31
	282.38	281.16

A. DUPRE.

Mineral Constituents (as directly estimated).

	Grains per gallon.	
	I.	II.
Sodium (Na)	79.22	79.73
Potassium (K)	2.84	1.62
Calcium (Ca)	14.98	13.45
Magnesium (Mg)	7.15	8.02
Lithium (Li)	0.12	0.12
Silicia (Si O ₂)	1.23	1.51
Sulphuric Acid (- SO ₄)	18.92	19.49
Carbonic Acid (- CO ₂)	7.77	7.77
Chlorine (Cl)	150.15	149.45
	282.38	281.16

[Details as to Organic on next page.]

* These constituents, as directly estimated, will be found given in the annexed table.

Details of Analysis as to Organic.

Purity :	I.	II.
Appearance	Turbid.	Slightly turbid.
Colour	Pale yellowish.	Faintly yellowish.
Smell	Strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen.	
Deposit on standing	Trace.	Trace.
Poisonous metals	None.	None.
Nitric Acid	Traces.	Traces.
Ammonia	0.0728 grs. per gallon.	0.0924 grs.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0056 grs. per gallon.	0.0036 grs.

A. DUPRE.

Laboratory, Westminster Hospital Medical School, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W., July 7th, 1887.

Mr. Thomas Fairley, F.R.S.E., made an analysis and report on these springs on February 24th, 1885. His remarks are subjoined.

North Spring.—The sulphur is no doubt underestimated, as it can only be correctly estimated by determinations made on the spot. If the well has been stagnant for some time, the comparatively large quantities of ammonia might be explained. In that case the well should be emptied and cleansed before bringing it into general use. The analysis shows that the water is a mild sulphur water. The magnesium salts also give it a medicinal character.

South Spring.—The same remarks apply to this water as to the North Spring. The difference in the sulphur compounds may be due to decomposition in the sample, and not to any real difference in the water.

I have not found any lithium or other rare or unusual elements in these waters, but to prove their presence or absence many gallons of the water should be operated on. THOMAS FAIRLEY, F.R.S.E.

RIPON AT THE END OF THE 17TH CENTURY.—From Knaresborough we went to Rippon, a pretty little market town mostly built of stone, 8 mile, a large market place, with a high cross of several steps; we were there the market day, where provisions are very plentiful and cheap. In the market was sold then 2 shoulders of veal, they were not very fatt, nor so large as our meate in London, but good meate, one for 3d. the other for 6d, and a good quarter of lamb for 9d. or 10d., and it's usual to buy a very good shoulder of veal for 9d., and a quarter of beefe for 4 shillings; indeed it is not large ox beef, but good middling beasts; and craw fish 2d. a dozen—so we bought them. Notwithstanding this plenty, some of ye inns are very deare to strangers that they can impose on. The town stands on a hill, and there is a good large stone-built church, well carv'd, they call it a minster. There is very fine painting over the altar, it looks so natural, just like real crimson satten, with gold fringe-like hangings, and severall rows of pillars in isles on either side, which looks very natural. There are two good bridges to the town, one was a rebuilding, pretty large, with severall arches, called Hewet bridge—it's often out of repaire by reason of the force of ye water that swells after great raines; yet I see they made works of wood on purpose to breake the violence of ye streame; and ye middle

arche is very large and high. There are severall good houses about ye town, and severall gentleman's seates about a mile or two distance; 2 mile off is a fine place of Sir Edwd. Blacket's, it looks finely in ye approach in the midst of a good parke, and a river runs just by it; it stands in the middle, and has two large gardens on each side. You enter one through a large iron bar-gate, painted green, and gold tops, and carv'd in several places; there is fine gravel walks between grass plotts 4 square, with 5 brass statues, great and small, in each square, and full of borders of flowers and green banks with flower potts. On ye other side of ye house is just such a garden, only the walks are all grass rowled, and the squares are full of dwarfe trees, both ffruites and green, sett cross wayes, which lookes very finely. There is a flower garden behind ye house, in it and beyond it a landry-close, with frames for drying of clothes, walled in. There are good stables and coach-house, and all the offices are very convenient. Very good cellars, all arch'd, and there I dranke small beer 4 years old, not too stale, very clear good beer, well brew'd. Their kitchen, pastry, and pantry, etc., all very convenient. In ye pantry hangs a picture of ye dimentions of a large ox yt was fed in these grounds, with ye account of its weight. Ye quarters was 106 stone 1 lb., and ye hide was 12 stone and 8 pound, the tallow was 19 stone, the head 4 stone, ye legs and feate weighed 3 stone 11 lb. This gentleman breeds and feeds much cattle in his grounds, and has one of ye largest beeves in England. His house is built with brick, and coyn'd with stone, with a flat rooffe, leaded, with rails and barristers, and a large cupilow in ye middle—you may see a greate way round ye country. Ye ffronte entrance is 3 gates of iron barres and spikes, painted blew, with gold tops, and brickwork between ye gates and pillars with stone tops carv'd like flower potts; ye pillars all coyn'd with stone. Ye middle gate is made large, in a compass like a halfe moone. There are four more spaces in the wall open, with iron barres and spikes, 2 of which are in each side into ye gardens, and answers two like them on the other side of the gardens. The other two are less, and are at ye end of a terrass walk just along ye entrance, which you ascend by steps from the middle gate; they are all adorned with brick pillars, coyn'd with stone, and stone heads—these are all painted blew and gold tipps. From the terrass you have a court that leads into ye middle of ye house, into a large hall; over ye doore at ye entrance is a fine carving of stone, with leaves and flowers, with fine stone pillars and ye armes cutt finely; there is a fine dial and clock above. The hall you entre is of a very good size and height—2 dineing roomes and drawing roomes, one for the summer, with 2 marble floore, 6 or 7 chambers off a good size, and lofty, so ye most of ye beds were 2 foot too low, which was pittie, they being good beds, one was crimson figured velvette, 2 damaske beds, the rest moehair and camlet. This is the finest house I saw in Yorkshire.—From *Through England on a Side Saddle in the Time of William and Mary, being the Diary of Celia Fiennes*. London, 1888, Field and Tuer.

1699-1700. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Apothecary.

Mayor in 1688.

Admitted a freeman 15th November, 1678; chosen assistant 20th December, 1678, in place of Leonard Robinson, deceased; elected alderman 16th Dec., 1682, in place of alderman Walter Lister, deceased.

30th September, 1699. "Ordered that Mr. Mayor doe continue (by his officers) the collecting and gathering of the usuall duty taken of corne brought into this towne by any persons pretending to be exempt from payment thereof by vertue of any charter of exemption of ye Dutchy of Lancaster or of St. Peter's Liberty, and that if any suite now be or hereafter shall be conducted or brought against the said Mr. Mayor or any of his officers or agents, that the said person or persons taking the said duty of corne be indemnified, and the suites defended att the public charge of this Corporation."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 253.

20th October, 1699. "Ordered and agreed that Mr. Ridsdale and Mr. Fothergill shall be employed as attorneys on behalf of this Corporation in the two suites intended to be brought against Mr. Mayor and officers for taking the duty of handlawe," etc.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 254.

2nd January, 1699 (1700). "Ordered that the cleaven pounds due for rent of ye Corporation meeting house be paid by Mr. Mayor, and allowed to him upon his account."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 256.

"Spent in wine at the corporation meeting house, upon the king's safe return from Flanders, 16s. 8d. to William Johnson for ale then, £1 1s. 6d.; and 1s. for a tar barrel."

1700 1. CHARLES LISTER, Mercer.



The arms upon his badge are:—Ermine, on a fesse three mullets pierced; a fleur-de-lis for difference in the honour point.

Crest: A stag's head issuing from a ducal coronet.

Admitted a freeman ("being a foreigner") 20th May, 1685; chosen assistant 20th December, 1685, in place of John Craven, jun., deceased; elected alderman 16th November, 1679, in place of John Dawson, deceased.

30th May, 1700. Order repeated for the Mayor to continue collecting the usual duty of corn, etc.

1701-2. JOHN SEDGWICK.

Son of Richard Sedgwick, lorrimer. He served his apprenticeship as a mercer, in Thirsk, and when he applied for his freedom at the hands of the Corporation, 20th February, 1680(1), they imposed a fine of 20*l.*; at the next meeting, 1st March, he desires to have his fine "mitigated." The amount is fixed at 15*l.* and paid. He is then admitted and sworn. Chosen assistant 26th Nov., 1681, in place of Richard Sweeting, resigned; elected alderman 31st December, 1688, in place of alderman Atkinson, deceased.

30th August, 1701. "Ordered that John Braithwaite, who desires to sett up and exercise the trade of a grocer in this towne, shall not be admitted a freeman of this Corporation upon any tearmes whatsoever."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 265.

30th August. "To Mr. Alderman Charnock for ye bellman's coate cloth 12s. 3d., for making and trimming 6s. 3d." "To Mr. Hodgson, Town Clerk, for his salary 2*l.* 10s."

1702-3. JOHN AISLABIE, ESQ.



The arms upon his badge are: Gules, three lozenges conjoined in fesse argent between as many lions' heads erased or.

Crest: A lion's head erased gu. gorged with 3 lozenges conjoined in fesse argent.

It is curious that, although Mr. Aislabie took so much interest in the restoration of the wakenan's belt and badges that no memorial of him is found there. This omission was supplied by the present noble owner of Studley, the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., who presented the above badge in 1889; it also commemorates Mr. William Aislabie, but the first year of office should be 1724.

The young Squire of Studley Royal—evidently a high favourite with the freemen of Ripon, though in 1702 not nearly so rich and powerful as he afterwards was—strode rapidly into the mayor's seat. On Nov. 18, 1698, being then only 28 years of age, he was made an assistant "in the place of Charles Lister, now an alderman." On the 17th of Dec. following the Corporation advanced him into the aldermanic chair vacant by the death of Mr. Wm. Waterhall, who seven years before had "staggered" his corporate brethren and the neighbouring country gentlemen by the "great grandeur" of his feasts. On Jan. 6, 1701(2), Mr. Aislabie was chosen Mayor, and duly sworn on the 2nd of February following.

George Aislabie, father of John aforesaid, was

slain at York, in a place called the Groves (now called Penley Grove), out of Monk Bar, by Sir Jonathan Jennings, of Ripon.—See note under 1664.

Mr. Walbran has given the following short Biography of him in his *Lords of Studley*.

JOHN AISLABIE, of Studley Royal, Esq., eldest surviving son and heir, was born Dec., 1670. He entered into public life, a course in which his talents eminently qualified him to excel. In 1695 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Ripon, together with Jonathan Jennings, Esq., nephew to the Sir Jonathan before mentioned; and again with him in the next parliament of 1698. In 1701 Ripon returned him again; next year he declined the honour, but was not unmindful of the interests of the town; for, being then mayor, he rebuilt the market cross at an expense of upwards of £500;¹ beautified the wakenman's horn, which had been grievously despoiled of its antique silver ornaments and appendages, during the mayoralty of Mr. Hunton; and, besides other presents to the corporation, gave a large and very handsome silver cup or vase, for the use of the mayor, who now possesses it. He sat for Ripon in the memorable parliament of 1705; and in those succeeding, in 1708 and 1710, in which latter year he was appointed one of the six commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain. In 1713 he was again chosen to represent his favourite borough; as he was also in the next year, together with Christopher Wandesford, Esq., of Kirklington, afterwards Viscount Castlecomer, after a most severe and spirited contest. In this parliament he was chancellor of the exchequer, from 1718 to 1720, when he resigned the office, and sat no more in the house; except with his son, William, for Ripon, from 1727 to 1734.

It is unnecessary to say more of his parliamentary career; or, to detail those affairs of state which he skilfully managed; or those political transactions in which he was so long engaged: for, a relation of them would neither be just to his memory and abilities, nor sufficiently intelligible without entering further into the general history of the times than the limits of this memoir will allow.

To have risen from the rank of a country gentleman to one of the highest and most important offices of state, without any connection with any of those who held the administration of affairs, or any interest except that which the exercise of his own abilities had created, will induce us to judge favourably of the native vigour of his understanding and the energy of his character; and the more, when we remember that men of his station were then placed in a very different position, and were engaged in far different pursuits to what they are at present; and that they had fewer and less advantageous opportunities of cultivating their talents or of acquiring useful knowledge. His speeches, of which memorials of several are extant, were distinguished by much perspicuity of thought, justness of reasoning, and extensive knowledge; and,

¹ This is not quite correct. It should read, "He caused to be rebuilt, and contributed largely to, the erection of the market cross," etc.

though he did not attempt the highest flights of eloquence, they were conveyed in such a manner as must seldom have failed to convince the judgement, and make a deep and sensible impression on those to whom they were addressed. But it was not in the arena of political turmoil alone that Mr. Aislabie's superior abilities were manifested. After he had exchanged the charms of ambition for the sincerer pleasures and better occupations of a country life, he applied himself to the study of an elegant and delightful art, then little understood and less practised; and, of his proficiency therein, so long as the far-famed pleasure grounds at Studley remain, we shall not require a proof. These enchanting scenes were projected and commenced as early as 1720, an era when landscape gardening was in its infancy, and the practice of introducing large and extensive buildings, ponds, etc., had scarcely become fashionable. The site was judiciously chosen in a narrow valley, where the Skell, which flowed through it, afforded a plentiful supply of water; without which, the best arranged and most extensive garden must be, comparatively, a failure. Everything that fancy could suggest was included in the design—ponds, pyramids, fountains, terraces, harbours, statues, temples, stately alleys, shady walks, trim parterres, and velvet lawns; with a multitude of quaint and pleasant conceits, which the taste of those who are contented with nothing less than a wilderness up to their very doors, may have condemned, but which they, who look upon their existing pictorial representations, cannot but regret that they have not been permitted to remain. In addition to these embellishments, he introduced many improvements into his estate; planted much, added considerably to the park, and erected a lodge at its entrance; rebuilt part of the mansion house at Studley, after it had been destroyed by fire, Dec. 25, 1716.

There is a very splendid full-length painting of him in the great hall at Studley. His person appears to have been dignified and commanding; and there is a conviction strikes the beholder that it is an excellent likeness, and that, too, of no ordinary character.

In 1720 he presented the corporation of Ripon, of which he was an alderman, and whose interests he often seems to have consulted, with the munificent sum of £2,000.²

In the following years he patronized the races on Ripon Common, by a gift in 1722, of £30; in 1723, of £45; and in 1724, of £25. On the second occasion, Mrs. Aislabie gave a silver teapot and canister, of the value of £12; and on the last, a piece of plate, of the value of £15, to be run for by women.

Mr. Aislabie was twice married. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Sir William Rawlinson, of Hendon, in the county of Middlesex;³ but he was deprived of her a few years after, by a fire, which broke out in his house in London, on Christmas day, 1701, in which she and her infant daughter perished, by the

² It is doubtful whether this money was ever paid over. See extract from Corp. Min. Book, on p. 92.

³ Marr, Settlements dated 2nd June, 1694. Her fortune was £5,000.

hand of a domestic, who perpetrated the foul deed that he might obtain a casket of jewels, which she had rescued. Her only son was conveyed unhurt out of an upper window; but his nurse attempting to follow him, fell, and was killed on the spot.

By this lady he had issue, to survive infancy,

1. William, only son and heir.
2. Mary, married to Edmund Waller, of Beaconsfield, co. Bucks., and London, and had issue.
3. Jane, married to Sir Henry Slingsby, of Scriven, Bart., and died at Beaconsfield, without issue, May 31, 1736.

He married, secondly, Judith, daughter of Sir Thos. Vernon, of London, Knt., and many years M.P. for that city, sister to Elizabeth, wife of Simon Lord Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor of England, and widow of Stephen Waller, Esq., LL.D., of Beaconsfield, co. Bucks.

This eminent man died in 1742, aged 71, and was buried in the family chapel, in Ripon minster, where a handsome monument records his age, and the date of his death, with that of several of his descendants. By will dated June 9th, 1741 (proved at London, 8th July 1742), he left all his lands, etc., to his son William, whom he made his executor, bequeathing to him also his books and MSS.

In 1702 the executors of Mr. Gibson's will paid £50 towards the building of a Cross in the Market-place, and the Archbishop of York gave £50. John Aislabie built the Obelisc, which cost £484 11s. 9d.; and £80 were spent in paving the Market-place, and in making the new Pillory. The latter cost £2 10s., and was manufactured by one Cornelius Barker.

The Mayor also beautified the Horn with the band and placed thereon such badges as could in any wise be recovered—being most of them stolen in Mr. Hunton's mayoralty. The record of the beautifying is engraved on one of the silver bands of the Horn: "Antiquis et Honorem et Præmia posci Vetustate lapsus restituit. J. Aislabie, Arm. 1703." Some time in Charles II.'s reign the Horn had undergone repair and restoration, as is evident from the following copy of a rough draft of an interesting Letter, pinned in the Corporation Minute Book, opposite the year 1663. There is neither date nor signature to it; but the mayors alluded to by initials were no doubt Horner, Kitching, Newell, and Rounthwaite. Some of the badges of the displaced men are yet on the belt.

"Sir,—There could have been nothing but your own free offer that could have emboldened us to put the trouble upon you of repairing our horn and belt, which we have sent up by Richmond carrier last Tuesday in a box directed to you at Dr. Robinson's house in Norfolk-street, not knowing how to direct it better, but doubt you may have the trouble of sending for it to the Carrier's Inn. We have enclosed a small present of our manufacture (probably spurs) which we desire you to accept and dispose them among your acquaintance as you think fit. We thought it not improper to acquaint you that there are some badges on the belt which were placed there

by some of the mayors that were in Oliver's time, who were purged out of the Corporation upon the Restoration of King Charles II., particularly Mr. H., Mr. K., Mr. N., and Mr. R., and leave it to your consideration whether those should not be left out in the new belt: both that and the manner of repairing the Horn being wholly left to yourself as you shall think most ornamental. Only this, we think that if the charge be not considerably greater, to have a new Horn and belt, instead of this, that the old one might be returned in the same plight it is in, to be kept amongst the Antiquities of the Vigilarii de Ripon; but that matter is wholly left to yourself. If it could be done before Easter, it might do well; but if not, that may be dispensed with.

Sir,—We desire you will accept of all our due acknowledgments for your great kindnesses and good services to the town of Ripon; and to be assured that every opportunity will be readily embraced by us wherein we may testify ourselves to be, Sir,

Your most faithful and obliged Servants, &c."

This Horn was in ancient times worn by the Wake-man of Ripon himself at certain times of the year. Afterwards it was worn by the mayor's serjeant before the mayor only four days in the year, viz., Candlemas Day, Easter Monday, St. Wilfrid's Sunday, and St. Stephen's Day; and is still preserved as a monument of great antiquity.

In this year (1702), Mr. Aislabie also gave a large silver cup to the use of Mr. Mayor for ever; also a large Book of Common Prayer to his use.

"For ale, wine, music, and bonfires at the Queen's Coronation and victory at Vigo, £6 14s. 9d."

4th Feby., 1701(2). "Forasmuch as Mr. Mayor being one of the Members of Parliament for this borough is obliged to attend the publicke service of this kingdom in parliament, so that in parliament time he cannot reside in this borough as by the orders of this Corporation, the Mayor for the time being is enjoined. It is therefore ordered and agreed that during the session of parliament his non-residence in this borough shall be dispensed withall, any former order of this Corporation to ye contrary notwithstanding."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 272.

29th January, 1702. "Ordered that an old order made . . . touching the punishment of persons that suffer dunghills to lye in the streets be putt in execution."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 279.

Amongst arrears due from previous mayors on their accounts is:—"Memorand. That William Myers, alderman, now deceased, was debtor to this Corporation upon his account when mayor, 1*l.* 12s. 5½*d.*, of which sune Thomas Myers, his son, desires that he may be discharged, for yt his ffather lent fforty shillings towards the renewing of the charter from king James the Second, and hitherto had not received the same againe. It is therefore ordered that he be discharged of the said 1*l.* 12s. 5½*d.*—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 250.

It appears that there was due to Mr. Hunton, "upon his account touching his mayoralty 4*l.* 18s. 8*d.*: and whereas it appears that part of the Mace and Ornaments upon the Belt and Horne were in his

mayoralty taken away, it is therefore ordered that he shall abate in lieu thereof twenty shillings," etc.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 280.

29th Jan., 1702(3). "Ordered that Mr. Brooke's resignation of the office of an assistant, and of his right of aldermanship within this Corporac'on according to the elec'on made of him att the meeting held the second day of January instant be accepted, he giving a piece of Plate of the value of sixe pounds att the least for the use of this Corporac'on."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 281.

2nd February, 1702(3). "Ordered that an acc'on be commenced agst. Margaret Allanson, widdow, for 2*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., due from her husband, John Allanson, for the fine, and in lieu of his treate as an assistant, if she refuses to pay the same."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 281.

THE BUILDING OF THE OBELISK.—*Extract from the 1724 Chronicle.* In this year the Executors of Mr. William Gibson, late Alderman of this Corporac'on, haveing paid fifty Pounds to John Aislable, Esq., Mayor, pursuant to the last will and Testament of the said Mr. Gibson, who did thereby give and direct the said sume of fifty Pounds to be applyed towards Building a New Crosse for the use and Ornament of this Markett place.

His Grace John, Lord Arch-Bishop of Yorke (of his Usual Bounty and perticular Affection to this Corporac'on) was pleased to give the further sume of fifty Pounds for advancing and carrying on the said designe.

Which being likewise promoted by the Contributions of the Reverend the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of this place, and of the severall Benefactors hereunder named, The New Crosse or Obelisk was begun and finished and the Markett place new pav'd and adorned by the Care and direction of John Aislable, Esq., Mayor.

	£	s.	d.
The Legacy of Mr. Alderman Gibson	50	0	0
His Grace John Ld. Arch-Bishop of Yorke	50	0	0
The Rev. The Dean & Chapter of Ripon	20	0	0
Sr. John Ingleby, Bart.	10	0	0
Sr. Edward Blackett, Bart.	10	0	0
Sr. William Robinson, Bart.	5	7	6
Sr. Roger Beckwith, Bart.	5	7	6
William Jennings, Esq.	5	7	6
Thomas White, Esq.	5	7	6
Rowland Norton, Esq., Recorder	5	0	0
Christopher Driffeld, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. Stephen Weelks	5	10	0
Henry Penton, Esq., Brother to Mr. Penton a Præbendary of this Church	5	0	0
Mr. Barker of London	5	0	0
Mr. Henry Markenfield	5	0	0
Thomas Yorke, Esq.	2	3	0
John Wastell, Esq.	1	1	6
John Hutton, Esq.	1	1	6
Thomas Weddell, Esq.	1	1	6
Robert Mounckton, Esq.	1	1	6
Mrs. Booth of Chester	1	1	6
Mr. Alderman Cuthbert Chambers	2	3	0
Mr. Wright, Alderman	1	1	6

Mr. Thomas Jackson, Alderman	1	1	6
Mr. William Chambers, Alderman	2	3	0
Mr. Thomas Charnocke, Alderman	1	1	6
Mr. Stephen Pallaser, Alderman	1	1	6
Mr. John Sedgwick, Alderman	2	3	0
Mr. Charles Lister, Alderman	2	3	0
Mr. John Thomson of Hollin Close	2	3	0
Mr. Edward Hodgson, Town-Clerke	1	1	6
Mr. Edward Ridsdale	2	3	0
Mr. Roger Bayne	2	3	0
Mr. George ffothergill	2	3	0
Mr. Norton of the Sixe Clerk's Office	2	0	0
Mr. Peter Johnson of ye Temple	1	1	6
Mr. Nicholas Suger	1	1	6
Mr. Sanderson of the Temple	1	1	6
Mr. Edward Kirkby	1	1	6
Mr. William Stephenson of the City of York	1	0	0
Mr. Bartholomew Geldart of the same	0	10	0
Mr. Thomas Myers of Ripon	0	10	0
total sum Rece'd	230	8	0
disburst	564	11	9

An Account of moneys paid for building the Obelisk in Ripon, in 1702.

	£	s.	d.
for digging and building the ffoundacion	16	6	6
for getting the Stone at the Quarrey	90	3	7
for leading the Stone from Studley to Ripon	23	3	7½
for leading Sand and Water	3	5	0
To Mr. Hodgson's Notes for Lime and Leading	10	5	4
To Mr. Stephenson of York for Iron made into Cramps	2	12	6
To William Cooke for the like	7	11	6
To John Hood for Copper & Iron, and making the ffane	54	0	0
To Mr. Pinckney for guilding the same	15	16	0
To Mr. Anthony Walker for Lead for Cramps and Spindle	4	17	3
To Mr. Etty & Will'm Cowling for Stone Work	172	10	0
To Oliver the Mason for getting 4 Stones for ffenders	1	0	0
To Poplewell for cutting & making the same and mending the Steps	5	8	3
To Cornelius Barker for Measuring and sup'viseing the work	5	0	0
To Mr. Carpenter for Carveing	26	0	0
To John Hood for the Iron Palisade	37	6	0
To Mr. Pinckney for Paynting the same	1	13	9
To Chr. Shakleton for makeing 8 Stone ffend'rs	2	6	6
To Mr. Carpenter for more work	1	3	3
To Will'm Cowling for more work at ye Shaft	3	1	0
To Mr. Edward Hodgson for Leading	1	1	6
Sum totall	484	11	9½

* So in the MS. ; but this sum, accurately cast up is 484*l*. 11*s*. 6½*d*.

*An Account of moneys paid for paving
the Market Place.*

	£	s.	d.
To Walter Weymick for Paving	62	0	0
To sev ^l Persons for Leading Stones & Sand	15	10	0
To Cornelius Barker for a new Pillory	2	10	0
	80	0	0
Sum ^l totalis	564	11	9

Cornelius Barker (a foreigner) was admitted a freeman on the 19th December, 1690.

1703-4. THOMAS CHARNOCK, Draper.

Mayor in 1689.

Admitted a freeman as *George Charnock*, 15th Nov., 1678; chosen assistant 8th April, 1679, in place of *Chris. Atkinson*, elected alderman; elected alderman 8th October, 1686, in place of alderman *Geo. Catton*, deceased. Died 1719.

Several tradesmen of this town having sett up and exercised their several trades without being made freemen of this Corporation, it is ordered that unless they appear at this meeting to take up their freedom, the fines for such offence shall be levied of their respective goods and chattels by the Serjeant-at-Mace.

1704-5. STEPHEN PALLISER, Tanner.

Admitted a freeman (being a foreigner) 23rd Oct., 1680; chosen assistant 2nd Sept., 1684, in place of *William Heslington* (removed from office); elected alderman 29th April, 1687, in place of alderman *James Dobby*, deceased. Died in 1723.

By his will, dated 9 Feb., 1722, *Palliser* gave all his real estate to his son *Stephen*, whom he appoints sole executor and residuary legatee; and gave legacies to his daughter *Elizabeth*, wife of *John Smith*, of Leeds, and their children, *John* and *Ellen*.

On 1 Nov., 1704, ordered that *William Birtill*, a blacksmith, is not to be admitted a freeman of the corporation, there being a sufficient number of that trade within the town.

Spent in Ale on three Rejoicing days 3*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*
To the Bellman for dressing the Market place, 13*s.* 4*d.*
—*Mayor's Accounts.*

1705-6. GEORGE PINCKNEY, Mercer.

Admitted a freeman (having served apprenticeship to *Roger Wright* the younger, mercer), 26th June, 1693; chosen assistant 22nd June, 1696, in place of *Francis Spence*, deceased; elected alderman 2nd January, 1702(3), in place of alderman *William Myers*, deceased.

Disbursed "to Willm. Robinson for ale at the rejoicing for forcing the French lines, 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; to *Johnson Wood* for tar barrels and powder for fireworks, 8*s.*; to *John Clint* for ale at the cross, 8*s.*; for three tar barrels on the Thanksgiving day, and ale for the ringers, 7*s.* 6*d.*; to *William Robinson* for ale at the news of the taking of Barcelona, 13*s.* 6*d.*;

for two tar barrels and ale at the cross at that time, 10*s.*; ale and tar barrels on Nov. 5th, 9*s.* 6*d.*

1706-7. CUTHBERT CHAMBERS, Apothecary.

He was mayor in 1675, 1684, and 1693-4; admitted a freeman 27th February, 1663; chosen assistant 7th March, 1663, in place of *Edward Hodgson*, deceased; elected alderman 20th November, 1670, in place of *Mr. Thomas Wright*, who refused to act, and paid the fine of 10*l.*

Elected Warden of the Company of Drapers in 1666. Died in 1722, aged 83. His only son, *Cuthbert*, B.D., Fellow of Magd. Coll., Oxford, rector of *Hurworth*, co. Durham, and Prebendary of *Ripon*, died in 1714, aged 37, and his surviving child, *Mary*, married *Roger Lawrence*, Esq., of *Ripon*, grandfather of the late *Mrs. Lawrence*, of *Studley Royal*.

Chambers gave two small fire engines to the use of the town. He also gave a large gilt Bible to the use of *Mr. Mayor*.

George Fothergill, gent., chosen town clerk in place of *Edward Hodgson*, gent., deceased. *Hodgson* died in 1705, aged 67.

1707-8. ROGER WRIGHT.

He was mayor in 1677 and 1694; chosen assistant 8th January, 1666, in place of *James Coates*, resigned; elected alderman 27th October, 1671, in place of alderman *Henry Redshaw*.

Jan. 6th. Ordered that the matter about the Spring horse fairs of *Ripon* be referred to *Mr. Recorder*, *Mr. Ald. Lister*, and *Joseph Wynne*, to settle and agree upon; and the same to be put twice into the Gazette, and printed notices distributed round the country. Ten shillings to be expended in treating the said *Wynne*.—*Corp. Reg.*

Paid 10*s.* to *Joseph Wynne* as a gratuity for settling the horse fairs with the south country chapmen.—*Mayor's Account.*

9th March, 1707-8, *Anthony Theakston*, grogram weaver is admitted a freeman.

1708-9. THOS. JACKSON, Woollen Draper.

He was mayor in 1679-80; admitted a freeman 23rd October, 1668, and same day chosen assistant in place of *Thomas Barugh*, removed; elected alderman 26th Feb., 1674, in place of alderman *Craven*, deceased.

Died in 1717. *Charles Lister*, gent., attorney-at-law (youngest son of *Thomas Lister*, of *Bradford*, bap. 4 March, 1666), chosen town clerk in place of *George Fothergill*, deceased.

20th September, 1708. It is this day ordered that all the books, writings, parchments, records, and papers that relate to this Corporac'on shall for the future be lodged in the hands of *Mr. Mayor* for the time being, except when any entreys are to be made, and then the town clerk to have the same, and after such entreys soe made and finished, then to return the same back to the said *Mr. Mayor* for the time being.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 326.

"The windows of Ripon church began to be new repaired."

"This year was a great frost from Martinmas till almost the Lady in Lent, generally over all England."

1709-10. WM. CHAMBERS, Apothecary.

Admitted a freeman 15th November, 1698; chosen assistant 20th December, 1678, in place of Leonard Robinson, deceased; elected alderman 16th December, 1682, in place of alderman Lister, deceased. He was cousin of Cuthbert Chambers, mayor in 1675, 1684, and 1706. Married Faith, daughter of Willm. Holmes, mayor in 1659, whose wife was daughter of Hugh Ripley, the first mayor, and resided in the Black Hall on the Holling Hill, adjacent to the west side of the present Town Hall, which had belonged to Mr. Ripley, and was partly rebuilt by Alderman William Chambers. He sprung either from Kirk Deighton or an adjacent parish, and in his will, dated 22 Dec., 1698, disposed of lands at North Deighton, Ripon, Thorpe, and Bondgate. Died in 1714, and was buried at the Minster.

6th April, 1709. It is this day ordered and agreed by this House that Mr. Mayor and every alderman shall pay vijs. vjd., and every assistant ijs. ix℥. towards the discharge of Mr. Ridsdale's debt due and owing from this Corporac'on.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 337.

Pursuant to the above mentioned order for the discharging of one Ridsdale's debt, Mr. Mayor and the twelve aldermen did this day collect and pay their vijs. vjd. a peece, which amounted in all to 4℥. 17s. 6d.; and all the assistants did then likewise collect and pay (except Peter Johnson and Tho. Myers) their ijs. ix℥. a peece, which amounted in all to 3℥. 18s. 9d. Another call was made of 7s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. at the meeting on 21st January, 1709, and an arrangement made that the mayor, aldermen, and assistants should be "reimbursed the same so soon as there shall be a Corporac'on stock for the doing thereof." On the 5th July, 1715, "8s. a peece and 4s. a peece" respectively was repaid to the mayor, aldermen, and assistants; on 24th March, 1718(19), the balance was repaid to the mayor, aldermen, and assistants, as appears by the accounts on p. 447 of vol. ii. *Corp. Reg.*

8th Nov., 1709. "It is likewise ordered and agreed by this house that the sergeant-at-mace doe goe tomorrow morning to John Bonney (who followeth the trade of a barber in this town not being a freeman of this Corporac'on, nor having served an apprenticeship to the said trade), and order him to shut up his shopp, which he refusing to doe shall be proceeded against according to law and the orders of this Corporac'on."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 340. Bonney was admitted a freeman 24th Nov., 1710, on payment of 7℥.

1710-11. JOHN RIPLEY, Grocer.

Admitted a freeman 21st October, 1690; chosen assistant May 26th, 1691, in place of John Fall,

deceased; elected alderman 31st December, 1703, in place of Mr. Thomas Brooke, who refused to act as an alderman, and was fined. Died in 1725.

1711-2. CHRIS. BRAITHWAITE, Mercer.

Admitted a freeman 20th November, 1695; chosen assistant 16th November, 1697, in place of Mr. William Robinson, who refused to act, and paid the fine of 5℥.; elected alderman 9th March, 1707(8), in place of John Stroother, lately removed. He was eldest and only surviving son of John Braithwaite, of Dishforth; he died in 1714, leaving one son, Christopher Braithwaite, alderman of Ripon, married to Judith, eldest daughter of Charles Oxley, also an alderman of Ripon, by whom he had one daughter, Mary, who died unmarried; and one son, Christopher, who was thrice married,—first to Juliana Grainge (she died April 14th, 1769, aged 35 years), by whom he had two daughters—Frances, married to William Dawson, Esq., of Azerley Hall, left issue; and Juliana, married to Captain Samuel Dennison, left issue. Secondly he married, May 8th, 1770, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Braithwaite, surgeon, by whom he had a son and daughter, who died in infancy. And thirdly, he married Dorothy, fourth daughter and co-heiress of William Beckwith, Esq., J.P., of Lamb Hill; she died March 30th, 1820, and was buried at Ripon, by torchlight, being the last funeral of that character which took place at Ripon minster; by her he had one son, Charles Oxley, Esq., J.P., who married, first, Margaret, daughter of Edmund Lodge, Esq., of Willow Hall, in this county, by whom he had issue Charles Christopher (late of the Hall, Ripon), Thomas, a captain, Edmund Beckwith, of Holme Field, and Grace Margaret, who died unmarried. He married, secondly, Anne Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Robert Darley Waddilove, D.D., dean of Ripon; and by her had issue Robert Darley, Captain Henry Hugh, and a son who died in infancy. The last named Christopher Braithwaite, on the death of his cousin Charles Oxley, Feb. 19th, 1775, aged 34, without issue, in accordance with the will of his uncle, Charles Oxley, alderman, who died August 2nd, 1736, aged 64, assumed the name and arms of Oxley, in lieu of his paternal surname; and thus the name and family of Braithwaite became merged in that of Oxley.

5th February, 1710(11). William Clarkson elected Sergeant-at-Mace, in place of John Clint, resigned.

1712-3. JOHNSON WOOD, Grocer.

Served an apprenticeship to the trade of a merchant or grocer, in York; admitted a freeman of Ripon on 1st April, 1698, on payment of 25℥.; chosen assistant on 23rd May, 1700, in place of Ralph Wrightson, deceased; elected alderman 1st October, 1708, in place of Mr. Alderman Craven, resigned. Died in 1717.

Paid Henry Watson for workmanship and "sowther" (i.e. solder) about the bars round the obelisc, 2s.; and mending the top of the mace, 1s. Agreed

that "an engine or engines for the scaling (beating out) of fire," with buckets and other necessities be purchased, and that a sum not exceeding 40*l.* be raised.

Spent upon the 6th of Feb., 1712, being the Queen's Birthday, 3*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*—*Mayor's Accts.*

4th April, 1712. Order to be carried into effect for all tradesmen to register their apprentices, or the fines will be levied.

1713-4. HENRY GREEN, Tanner.

Son of Thomas Green, of Ripon, tanner, and served his apprenticeship with William Skaife, of Braisty Woods; was admitted a freeman on 15th May, 1688; chosen assistant 1st January, 1688, in place of John Sedgwick, elected alderman; elected alderman 15th September, 1712, in place of alderman Wright, deceased. Died in 1717.

Spent at the peace proclamation, 5*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*—*Mayor's Account.*

Feb. 2nd. Ordered and Agreed by this House that proper wayes and means be taken for Levying the High Comon belonging to this Corporation and Borough of Ripon, fitting for a Horse Course, and for the doing thereof it be referred to the majority of the Tenn Shilling Contributors, and to Mr. Mayor for the time being.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 393.

23rd May, 1713. Ordered and agreed by this House that Robert Houghton, wife, and children, be removed out of this Corporac'on to his last legal place of settlement.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 387.

23 May, 1713. Ordered and agreed by this House that no person or company within this Corporac'on shall for the future request any acc'on to be brought in the name of this Corporac'on against any person or persons not being free of this Corporac'on, but such person or company shall, before such acc'on brought, enter into sufficient security to the Mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Ripon, in the county of York, effectually to see that such person or persons against whom such acc'on or acc'ons are desired to be brought, did exercise a trade or trades within this Corporac'on, not being freemen nor served as apprentices within this Corporac'on due for default of such evidence of exercising such trade, the person or company desiring the same to pay the costs and charges the Corporac'on shall sustain by such acc'on. This order to be and remain as a standing order for the benefit of all companies.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 388.

11th December, 1713. Ordered and agreed by this House that Christopher Barber, now a prisoner in the gaol held and kept for the Lib'ty of Ripon, at the suit of this Corporac'on be discharged from the same, and that Mr. Mayor is hereby empowered to set and affix the com'on seal of this Corporac'on to such his discharge.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 389.

In this Year was a Large fire Engine bought, and Leather bucketts to fill ye Engine with water. Ye Engine stood many Years in the Church; but on what occasion I can't tell, it was Removed to Studley Royall. This Engine and Bucketts was bought at Expence of ye whole Town.—1724 *Chronicle*.

1714-5. CHARLES LISTER, Mercer.

Mayor in 1700; admitted a freeman 26th May, 1685; chosen assistant 13th November, 1685, in place of Jno. Craven, jun., deceased; elected alderman 16th November, 1697, in place of alderman John Dawson, deceased.

The corporation ordered a race course to be made on the High Common.

Paid Alderman Cuthbert Chambers for punch on the Coronation 1*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* Mrs. Chambers on Thanksgiving day 15*s.* Sergeant for ale at the cross 15*s.*—*Mayor's Accts.*

Feb. 1. A terrible storm blew down some battlements at the west end of Ripon Minster.

30th December. Thomas Markinfeld, Linnen Weaver, admitted a freeman on payment of 6*l.*

1715-6. JOHN SEDGWICK.

Mayor in 1701-2. Son of Richard Sedgwick, of Ripon, joiner, and Warden of the Company of Merchants and Mercers. Died in 1720.

Paid Austin for binding the secret committee book, 3*s.* Expenses of proclaiming King George I. Jordan, for ale, 7*s.*; the serjeant and Richard Dickinson for ale at the cross, 12*s.*; for the ringers, 3*s.*; Ambrose Nicholson for 5 quarts of wine at the cross, 8*s.* 4*d.*; Fra. Cowling for the like, 8*s.* 4*d.*—*Mayor's Account.*

In April, the Quarter Sessions were not held for the Liberty of Ripon, for want of a Commission of the Peace.

5th July, 1715. Ordered that before any acc'on be brought in the name of this Corporac'on for the benefit of any company, such company shall give such security as the Corporac'on shall approve of for the indemnifying the said Corporac'on from any costs or damages that may happen to the said Corporac'on.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 407.

1716-7. THOMAS BURTON, Grocer.

Admitted a freeman 2nd February, 1665; chosen assistant 21st Feb., 1667, in place of Anthony Fawber, resigned; elected alderman 9th July, 1714, in place of alderman John Braithwaite, deceased. He owned a burgage house on the south side of the Market-place, and died in 1719-20. Elected one of searchers of the company of grocers, 21st Feb., 1669.

"Ordered that pursuant to a former order the Assistants of this Corporation shall elect by balloting, as the Aldermen doe, and that elects and blanks shall be made for them to elect by, instead of pricking."

June 7th. Paid Richard Stewartson for ale at the Cross, and Town House, and for wine and candles had 17*s.* 3*d.* For pypes and tobacco then 3*s.* 8*d.*—*Mayor's Accts.*

10th December, 1716. Ordered and agreed by this House that every freeman, upon taking his oath, shall take a copy thereof from the Town Clerk, paying him for the same the sume of iii*d.*—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 419.

21st Dec., 1716. Nothing done at this assembly for want of a majority of aldermen.

On Dec. 25 of this year Studley Royal was set on fire, and a great part thereof burnt down.

1717-8. WILLM. HORNER, Whitesmith.

Admitted a freeman 2nd January, 1702(3), and the same day chosen assistant; elected alderman 31st December, 1714, in place of alderman William Chambers, deceased.

8 March. Mr. Francis Cowling then delivered into the house an account of moneys by him recvd. and lodging in his hands, which were collected for a Plate to be run for upon Ripon Common.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 438.

28th May. Paid for ale at the Cross, 10s. 20th of Oct., the King's Coronation, for Ale 25s.—*Mayor's Accts.*

27 September, 1717. Ordered and agreed by this House that William Snawdon, a florryner, be removed out of this Corporac'on to Galway, al's Galgah, being his last place of settlement.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 428.

19th November, 1717. John Clint then elected (by the majority of the aldermen then assembled) Serjeant-at-Mace in William Harkson's place, late serjeant, deceased. He paying to Harkson's widow forty shillings yearly during ye time he continues serjeant.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 428.

In this year Archer Bridge, alias Chain Bridge, was built by Mr. Aislable, he being the owner of the house at the said bridge end. This bridge was taken down in 1754, and a stone bridge, convenient for horses and foot passengers, built at or near the same place, at the expence of the Corporation. The present substantial bridge, some thirty yards west of the site of the old one, was erected between 1809 and 1812. It is now called Newbridge, or Bondgate Green Bridge.

1718-9. CHRISTOPHER WAYNE.

He married "Sarah, the daughter of Wm. Craven, of this town, grocer, deceased," and took up his freedom on 1st April, 1698, for which he paid a fine of 35*l*. At the meeting on the 12th November following, this resolution is passed: "... and in respect he married Sarah, daughter of William Craven deceased, a grocer and freeman of this towne, which Sarah was brought up in the said trade, by the space of seaven yeares and upwards, this house doth therefore as much as in them lyeth p'mitt and allow the said Christopher Wayne and his wife to exercise the said trade within this towne."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 247. Chosen assistant 20th February, 1703, in place of William Bogg, deceased; elected alderman 28th May, 1717, in place of alderman Johnson Wood, deceased.

6th January, 1718(9). "Ordered then and agreed by this house that Mr. Mayor provide a new gown at the charge of this Corporation for the serjeant-at-mace, against Candlemas day next, and the same shall be allowed him in his accounts." "For the serjeant's gown making and trimming, 2*l*. 6s. 7d."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., pp. 445, 448.

April 22nd, 1718, died Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., of Newby Hall, near Ripon. He was eldest son of Sir William Blackett, Bart., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mayor, and member of parliament for that town, a gentleman who had acquired a considerable property by commercial pursuits. Sir Edward Blackett took considerable interest in political matters; he was sheriff of Northumberland in the 33rd year of the reign of Charles II., and one of the representatives of Ripon in the Convention parliament 1688; and afterwards he was member for the county of Northumberland. His general place of residence was Newby Hall, which he rebuilt in a most magnificent style, at a cost of 32,000*l*.; the situation being chosen and the structure designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the greatest of all English architects. He died in 1718, and was buried with several of his family in Ripon minster, where a beautiful monument (said by tradition to have been prepared by himself in his lifetime), was erected to his memory; being a full length representation of himself, with a lady on each side in mournful attitudes, said to represent his first and second wives. Much family history is contained in the following inscription:—"Here lieth ye body of Sir Edward Blackett, of Newby, Bart., eldest son of Sir William Blackett, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bart. He was thrice married; first to Mary only child of Thomas Norton of Langthorne, in the county of York, Esq.; she had issue one child named William, who died in his infancy; she not long surviving; secondly to Mary, daughter of Sir John Yorke of Richmond, Knight, who had issue six sons, viz., William, Edward, John, Thomas, Christopher and Henry; and six daughters, Elizabeth, Henrietta, Maria, Alethia, Isabella Ann, and Christiana; his third wife was Diana, Lady Delaval, Relict of Sir Ralph Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, Bart., daughter to George, Lord Delamere, and sister to Henry, first Earl of Warrington, she had issue by Sir Ralph Delaval, only one daughter, named Diana, married to William, eldest son of Sir Edward Blackett; the said Diana died the 10th of January, 1710, leaving issue only one daughter, named Diana: Diana, Lady Blackett, departed this life the 7th day of October, 1713; the said Sir Ed. Blackett, died April the 22nd, 1718, aged 69; and the said William Blackett, also departed this life the 23rd of Feb., Anno Dom. 1713; ye said Elizabeth Blackett, ye eldest daughter of Sir Ed. Blackett, who was married to John Wise of Ripon, Esq., departed this life, the 22nd of May, 1711."

We give another inscription from the same place belonging to the same family:—"Beneath lye the remains of John Blackett, Esq., son of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., who died the 27th of April, 1750, aged 65; and likewise of Patience his wife, who died 16th Jan., 1788, aged 92.

Honors and riches pass away,
As we drop into the grave;
Faith and good works
Accompany us to heaven."

Novemb. 2nd died Margaret, wife of Mr. Sampson Lupton, of Braisty Woods, in the 74th year of her age. She lived to be mother and grandmother

to above 150 children, and at the baptizing of the first grandchild, the child had ten grandfathers and grandmothers then present. Buried at Ripon.

1719-20. CHRISTOPHER HUNTON, Sadler.

Admitted a freeman 23rd May, 1700; chosen assistant 29th October, 1703; elected alderman 27th September, 1717, in place of alderman Green, decd. Died in 1737, aged 71 years.

"Agreed that the thanks of the house be returned to the Right Hon. John Aislabie, Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, for his great kindness in offering to give his assistance in the prosecution of Mr. Simon Hutchinson for exercising his trade of an apothecary" without taking up his freedom.

It was presented at the Sessions for the Liberty on the 10th June (the Pretender's birthday) in this year, that Simon Hutchinson, of Ripon, apothecary, said to Mr. Richard Richardson, in the presence of several persons, "What, will you not drink your master's health to-day?" "What master?" was the reply, "I have no master but King George." "Do you not know the little gentleman in Spain?" continued the Jacobite apothecary. "I know you are a little touched, but Sedwich a great deal more. We will hang him at the top of the Cross, and you at the bottom."

Dec. 28, died Roger Bayne, of Ripon, gent. By his last will he gave to the Dean of Ripon for the time being and his successors yearly for ever, twenty shillings for an anniversary sermon, to be preached in the afternoon of the first Sunday in January; and eight shillings for lighting the Minster at that time. He also gave twelve shillings yearly, to be laid out in bread, and distributed in the church to twelve poor widows, on the first Sunday in every month.

BAYNE'S CHARITY.—Roger Bayne by his will dated Dec. 16th, 1719, gave 40s. a year for ever, out of the Burgage Close and parcel of land at Westgate End, called Hare Park, to be paid to the dean or residentiary of the collegiate church of Ripon, for the time being at the Deanery House, on the feast of the Circumcision; one half thereof to go to the said dean or residentiary, for a Sermon to be preached in the said church upon the first Sunday in the year in the afternoon; 12s. to go for providing of one dozen penny loaves of wheaten bread, to be distributed monthly, upon, or near the place of his interment, to 12 of the poorest old men or women of the town of Ripon, the first Sunday in every month, immediately after service; 8s. to be disposed of towards providing candles in the said church, during the time of the sermon and distribution of bread. The annual sum of 40s. is paid regularly by Mr. Horner Reynard, proprietor of the Burgage Close, and applied as above directed.—*From an Account of Ripon Charities*, 1837.

For the Bellman's badge, adding weight and fashioning, 7s. 6d. Paid James Horner for mending the Mace 6d. For gilding the Bellman's staff 4s.—*Mayor's Acts*.

1720-1. CHARLES OXLEY, Surgeon.



The arms upon his badge are:—Argent, a fesse gules between 3 oxen sable.

Crest:—An ox's head erased charged with three ermine spots.

This badge was presented by Mr. Edmund Beckwith Oxley, in 1889.

The family of Oxley sprung originally from Oxley Manor, in Bushbury, near Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, where they were at the time of the compilation of Domesday Book. They appear to have been a family of some consideration in Derbyshire, in the middle ages, as we find various members of the family holding offices of distinction and contributing to the churches in Derby from 1465-1600. From Wingfield Manor, in Derbyshire, Amor Oxley, who was a merchant, and a fellow of the merchant taylors' company, migrated to Morpeth, in Northumberland, where he died, after holding offices of importance, in 1597, leaving three sons, Cuthbert, Charles, and Amor. In 1592, 1599, 1603, and 1608, an Amor Oxley was one of the bailiffs of Morpeth. Cuthbert died in 1598, leaving a daughter named Katy, married to the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and a son named Amor, who was a clergyman, and about the year 1666 was settled near London. Charles was a clergyman in Northumberland, who died in 1636, leaving one son named Charles, and two daughters. Amor, the third son, was master of Morpeth school, and afterwards master of the free school at Newcastle. Being a steady royalist, he suffered severely during the civil war; and in 1644, when Newcastle was taken by the Scots, his library was destroyed, and his house plundered. He died in 1669, and was buried in St. Nicholas church at Newcastle.

Charles, only son of the first above-named Charles, pursuing his studies at the University, by the encouragement of his uncle Amor, became a scholar of good repute. The grammar school of Ripon being vacant, Sir Edmund and Sir Jonathan Jennings, Knts., two of the principal inhabitants at that time, and members of parliament for Ripon, applying for a fit man for the school, Charles became a candidate, and was elected master in 1668. He married Judith, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Carr, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters, and died in 1675, aged 41, and was buried in Ripon church. We give his will in *extenso*:—"In the name of God, Amen.—I, Charles Oxley, of Ripon, being sickly in body but in perfect sense and memorie (thanks be to God) considering

the frailty and mortalitie of all flesh, doe make and ordaine this my last will and testamnt. as followeth: first, I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God, trusting in the meritts of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ for a blessed and joyfull resurrection, and my body to be buried in the collegiate church of Rippon, in the south isle, as neare my daughter Agnes as is possible. And all my worldly goods I thus bestowe: Imprimis, I give to my son, Charles Oxley, fourescore pounds lawfull money of England, to be paid him att the age of one-and-twenty years. Item, I give unto him one large silver pott with my coate of armes engraven upon it; desiring my wife to bring him up a schollar if he be capable and well inclined to learning. Item, I give unto him my gold signett with my coate of armes. Item, I give to my eldest daughter, Mary Oxley, fourescore pounds lawfull money of England, to be paid her att the age of one-and-twenty yeares or upon the day of her marriage, which shall first happen. Item, I give unto my second daughter, Judith Oxley, fourescore pounds lawfull money of England, to be paid her att the age of one-and-twenty yeares or upon the day of her marriage, which shall first happen. Item, I give unto her two silver tumblers. Item, I give to my third daughter, Agnes Oxley, fourescore pounds, to be paid her att the age of one-and-twenty yeares or upon the day of her marriage, which shall first happen. Item, I give unto her one silver pottenger with a cover. I give unto the childe now in the mother's wombe fourescore pounds lawfull money of England, and my silver watch, if it be a boy I desire his name may be called Amor; and I give my library to be equally divided betwixt my son Charles above mentioned and the child soe named as aforesaid, and the said sume of fourescore pounds to be paid to him att the age of one-and-twenty yeares, if a girl, the said sume of fourescore pounds to be paid her att the age of one-and-twenty yeares or upon the day of marriage, which shall first happen, and my whole library to be given to my son Charles abovesaid. Item, I give to my deare sister, Cecill Browne, ten shillings to buy her a ring. Item, I give to my deare sister, Agnes Seere, and her husband, ten shillings a peece to buy each of them a ring. Item, I give to my deare cossen, Amor Wills, a large mourning ring given to me by the Reverend Dr. John Neile, deane of Rippon. Item, I give to my deare cossens, Amor Oxley and Catherine Henders', ten shillings a peece to buy each of them a ring. Item, I give to the poore of Rippon flortye shillings, of which sume I order the old women of the Mazendeiw each of them one shilling, and the residue to be disposed to the most indigent, as my wife shall thinke fitt, provided alwaies that if one or more of the children to whome I have above given portions dye before the times above limited for the paymt. of there severall portions, then the portion of the childe or children soe deceasing as aforesaid to be equally divided amongst the surviving; And if any (*sic*) my children shall live with there mother unmarried after the time above limited for the paymt. of there portions, then they are to allowe her for there maintenance what she shall thinke fitt. Lastly, I

make my deare wife, Judith Oxley, sole executrix of this my last will and testamnt., requesting her to pay my debts and to improve the children's portions to the best advantage. In witnesse whereof I have put to my hand and seale the two and twentieth day of November, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred seaventie and five, CHARLES OXLEY. Sealed, signed, and acknowledged in the presence of Charles Neile, Tho. Thomson. Pro. 17th June, 1676)." Of the sons mentioned above, Amor died young; Charles was brought up a scholar as his father desired, chose the profession of a surgeon, the art of which he acquired under the tuition of Cuthbert Chambers (a man noted in his time for a flourishing practice). In his 26th year he married Sarah, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Richard Nelson, of Marton-le-Moor. On the 5th of January, 1702, he was elected one of the assistants of the corporation, but refused to accept office, and paid a fine of 5*l.* in consequence. In 1710 he was made, as a compliment, Warden of the Company of Drapers. On the 27th of September, 1717, he was again elected assistant, and was ordered to be prosecuted for non-acceptance of office; ultimately, however, he complied, and, singularly enough, was made alderman on the same day. He died August 2nd, 1736, aged 64. He left 5*l.* to forty poor housekeepers in Ripon as his last remembrance of them. He was buried in the south aisle of the minster, where the following inscription yet remains to his memory:—"Charles Oxley, Alderman of Ripon, died the second day of August, Anno Dom. 1736, aetat. 64; near him lieth Sarah, his wife, who died August 28th, 1753, aged 79; and Amor and Mary, his son and daughter; Ellen, wife of the above Amor Oxley, died 23rd Nov., 1773, aged 74 years." His residence was in Skellgate; and he was succeeded in his profession by his son, Charles Oxley, who was mayor of Ripon in 1738. His son Amor was in business in York, of which city he was chamberlain and sheriff in 1734. He married Ellen, daughter of Mr. Barroby, of Thirsk, attorney-at-law, and died January 3rd, 1748, aged 40. He left one daughter, named Sarah, born in 1738; and a son Charles, born at York, November 30th, 1741, left to the care of Charles, his uncle, at Ripon. Of his three daughters, Judith, the eldest, married Mr. Christopher Braithwaite, Feb. 11th, 1727, and had a son, Christopher (and two daughters, Mary and Sarah), who on the death of his cousin, Charles Oxley, son of Amor above mentioned, Feb. 19th, 1775, without issue, assumed the name and arms of Oxley, and succeeded to his property. Sarah, the second daughter, married, in 1731, Mr. Guiseley, of Knaresborough, by whom she had three daughters, Mary, Ann, and Sarah. One of her descendants is the present bishop of Oxford, the Rev. William Stubbs, D.D. Mary, the third daughter, died unmarried.

Sep. 9. "The Right Hon ble. John Aislabie, Esq., is soe generous and kinde as to offer ye gift of two thousand pounds to this Corporac'on for the building a Town House where & in what manner the Corporac'on pleases, for which great generosity it is this day ordered, that his Honor have the hearty thanks

of the whole body."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii, p. 461.
 "A treat to Mr. Aislabie, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*—*Mayor's Acct.*
Query. What became of this offer? There is no further reference to it in the Corporation Register.

1721-2. RICHARD CUNDALL.

Admitted a freeman 6th January, 1701; chosen assistant 9th March, 1707(8), in place of Christopher Braithwaite, elected an alderman; elected alderman 20th June, 1719, in place of alderman Thomas Charnock, deceased. Son of William Cundall, of Ripon. Served an apprenticeship at York as a soap boiler and tallow chandler. Died in 1732.

14th March, 1720(1). The following certificates for settlements were delivered by Mr. Oxley, the late mayor, to the present mayor.

1.—John Lund and his wife, from Orton, in Westmoreland, dated 3rd February, 1719. 2.—Edward Nicholson and his wife, from Azerley. 3.—Robert Haughtons, from Leeds. 4.—Joshua Kirby and his wife, from Melmerby; and an indenture between Thomas Geldart, son of Rich. Geldart, to Michael Wayne, firkiner, dated 2nd May, 1720.

1st January, 1721(2). Mr. George Hassell elected town clerk in place of Mr. Charles Lister, removed from his office.

In this year the Race Course on Ripon Common was levelled. The races were kept up and encouraged by the Aislabies.

In this year did the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. John Robinson, the 93rd Lord Bishop of London, give to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, a moiety of the Lands of Hewick-at-bridge, to find a Clerk to Preach a Sermon every Sunday (from Lady day to Michaelmas) in the afternoon. In this year was one Francis Kendale of Sawley carried from Ripon to the City of York, the 6th day of March, and hanged there; for, before that time, they were hanged at Ripon.—1724 *Chronicle*.

Executions were common at Ripon in former times, as will appear by the following entries, selected from the Minster Register:—"Thomas Tod, prisoner, was executed Oct. 5th, 1602." "Ann Houghton, alias Smithe, was executed 17th April, 1604." "George Kirbie, prisoner, was executed Oct. 5th, 1608." The fatal tree stood on elevated ground near Hungry Hill, and the place is yet called Gallow-hill. The field where the bodies of the executed parties were buried is near the last, across the road, and is, or was called "Tinkler bottoms," because the last man who was hung on the Ripon Gallows was a tinker.

1722-3. JOHN CHARNOCK.

Admitted a freeman 17th April, 1707; chosen assistant 1st October, 1703, in place of Johnson Wood, chosen alderman; elected alderman 28th March, 1720, in place of alderman Burton, deceased; Warden of the Company of Drapers in 1707.

Ordered that the Town Clerk produce the Charter Books and evidences belonging to the Corporation, as evidence at next York Assizes in a cause to be tried,

wherein the Mayor and Corporation are plaintiffs, v. Simon Hutchinson, defendant. This cause probably related to tolls.

Divine service was discontinued in St. John's Chapel, Bondgate. It had previously been performed on St. John's day, and occasionally on Sundays.

"May 6. Mr. Watson began the lecture sermon, on Sunday afternoon, in the Minster, pursuant to the will of Dr. John Robinson, Bishop of London."—See note under 1721.

In this year his Maj'ties Regiment of horse, Commanded by the Right Hon'ble Lord Carpenter, laid in Camp upon Bondgate green Six months.—1724 *Chronicle*.

For mending the Corporation cup 5*s.* and the Mace 6*d.*—*Mayor's Accts.*

1723-4. JAS. JACKSON, Woollen Draper.

Admitted a freeman (having served his apprenticeship with his father), 13th December, 1717; chosen assistant 7th January, 1717(8), in place of Charles Oxley, made an alderman; elected alderman 9th September, 1720, in place of alderman John Sedgwick, deceased.

30th September, 1723. This day Richard Bayne, Esq., counsellor at law, was unanimously elected Recorder of this Corporation for the benefit of the same, by the mayor and aldermen then present, in the place of Christopher Duffield, Esq., deceased.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 477.

In this year John Aislabie, Esq., gave 45*l.* to be run for on Ripon Common; and his wife gave 12*l.* in plate, consisting of teapot, canister, &c., to be run for, gentlewomen to be riders. In this year also, John Wilson, grocer, gave a silver tankard to the use of the Mayor, which vessel is still among the corporation plate.

A new clock was placed in the church this year. It was constructed by Mr. Mills, who, at the same time, repaired the chimes.

1724-5. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.



The arms upon his badge are: Gules, three lozenges conjoined in fesse argent between as many lions' heads erased or.

Crest: A lion's head erased gu. gorged with 3 lozenges conjoined in fesse argent.

This badge was presented by the Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., in 1889.

He was sworn a freeman of the Corporation and elected assistant 28th October, 1721. In 1723, August 9, he was chosen alderman in the place of alderman Chambers, deceased; and on 7th of the following January, was elected Mayor, after a sharp contest with alderman George Pinkney; the casting vote of the Mayor only brought him in. He was then 24 years of age. He was again Mayor in 1740, and was Member of Parliament for Ripon for 60 years. He gave to the town stock all the revenues belonging to him during his mayoralty.

Mr. Aislable excused on the 2nd Feb., 1723, from personal attendance upon the duties of his office as Mayor, during the present Session of Parliament.

Mr. Walbran in his *Lords of Studley* says:—

WILLIAM AISLABIE, of Studley, Esq., only son and heir, was born in 1700. On attaining his majority he was elected M.P. for Ripon, and sat for the borough in every parliament until his death. He was mayor of Ripon in 1724 and 1740; and, for many years, one of the Auditors of his Majesty's Imprest. He was also Principal Registrar of the Consistory Court of York. He died at Grosvenor Square, London, May 17th, 1781, aged 81, and was buried in the south transept aisle of Ripon Minster.

He had the felicity of adding to his vast possessions, the magnificent remains of Fountains Abbey—one of the most renowned of those fair structures, which gem the rich valleys of old England; and, it is to his liberality and taste, and that of his descendants, that every man, who has an eye to see and a heart to feel, is indebted for the preservation of that

"Noble wreck in ruinous perfection."

The contemplation of the beauties of nature, and rural occupations, formed his chief and unceasing delight; and it was his greatest pride, in the wild and romantic scenery of Hackfall, to give to

—"The woods a more fanciful bend,
And the vale a more beautiful green."

He married, first, the Lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Exeter, by Elizabeth his second wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, co. Linc., Bart. She died April 26th, 1733, aged 26, and was buried at Ripon on the 28th. They had issue:

John Aislable, Esq., eldest son and heir apparent, was born March 6th, 1724-5; he died unmarried, in 1765, aged 40, and was buried at Ripon. He was of weak intellect. William Aislable, Esq., born Feb. 18th, 1728-9, died unmarried in 1759, aged 30. Elizabeth, eldest daughter, and eventually coheir of her father, was born July 12th, 1726. She married Charles Allanson, Esq., of Bramham Biggin, co. Yorks., but died without issue. Anna Sophia, second daughter and coheir, born Sept. 20th, 1727; married William Lawrence, Esq., of Ripon; and died 28th, July, 1802. Sophia, died unmarried. Jenny Maria Aislable, born June 26th, 1731. Judith, born 1732.

He married, secondly, at Ripon, Sept. 6th, 1745, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Vernon, Knt., sixth son of Sir Thomas Vernon, before mentioned,

—who died in 1780, aged 58, and was buried at Ripon—by whom he had issue, Charles Rawlinson; and Belinda Aislable, who both died in their infancy.

Paid James Horner's bill for amending the horn 15s. 6d.

4th September, 1724. "Ordered this day that all certificates sent to this towne of the settlement of poor inhabitants be alphabetically registered in a booke to be kept for that purpose by the towne clerke."

—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 483.

Theakstone's Chronicle ends here.

1725-6. STEPHEN PALLISER.

Admitted a freeman 23rd May, 1713; chosen assistant 9th July, 1714, in place of Christopher Braithwaite, deceased; elected alderman 10th Dec., 1723, in place of Alderman Palliser, his father, deceased.

March 11th, 1725.—It is this day ordered that Leonard Dixon, John Midgley, John Atkinson, and Mr. Linton be the Waites, and that they have red cloaks bound with silver lace, at the expence of the Corporation.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 492.

10th August, 1725. An order is made to inspect and report upon "the water suer running down the highway by the goose com'on," and give their opinion as to "how it ought of right to goe." In another hand is written, "on the right hand side of ye way."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 488.

Aug. 10. Ordered that Mr. Mayor be at liberty, out of the public stock of the Corporation, to repair the monument of Hugh Ripley, now standing in the church, which has been defaced. According to a drawing of the original monument, the intended reparation resulted in a renewal or restoration accompanied "by a false description of the thing that had been destroyed." Indeed it is inscribed on the tomb, "The former monument having been defaced in the time of the civil wars, this new one was erected by the Corporation, Ano. Dni. 1730."

Paid Mr. Harvey for journeying to view Hugh Ripley's monument, 10s. 6d.—*Mayor's Accts.*

The following is a literal copy of a part of an advertisement taken from the *Newcastle Courant*, of August 28, 1725.

"To be run for, the usual four miles course on Ripon Common, in the county of York, according to Articles. On Monday the 13th of September, a Purse of Twenty Guineas by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, that was no more than five years old the last grass, to be certified by the Breeder; Each Horse to pay two Guineas entrance, run three Heats, the usual four miles course for a Heat, and carry nine stone, besides Saddle and Bridle.—On Tuesday, the 14th, the Lady's Plate of 15s. value, by any Horse, &c., *Women* to be the Riders: Each to pay one Guinea entrance, three Heats, and twice about the Common for a Heat."

1726-7. GEORGE PINCKNEY, Mercer.

Mayor in 1705. Died in 1740.

In the "Diary" of John Hobson, of Dodworth

Green near Barnsley, published by the Surtees Society in 1877, occurs the following entry.—"June 25th, at Rippon. Went to see Stately Park, nigh Fountains Abbey, belonging to Mr. Aieslabby, one of the Directors of the South Sea. 100 men at work making canals and waterworks."—*Yorks. Diaries*, p. 254.

1727-8. JOHN HORNER.

Son of John Horner, grocer. Admitted a freeman 20th February, 1702; chosen assistant 4th January, 1705, in place of Mr. Ripley, made an alderman; elected alderman 15th July, 1726, in place of alderman John Ripley, deceased. Died 1750, aged 70.

9th September, 1727. "Memorandum, that this day it is agreed with James Foxton, and the said James Foxton doth hereby undertake to repair the causeways and pavements in Ripon from Michaelmas next, for three years, at the expense of one pound ten shillings each year, and shall at the end of the said term of three years, leave them in such good repair as they are at present."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 497.

6th December, 1727. Ordered that the widow of Thomas Yeates, late senior common council man, deceased, be paid 4s. per month from henceforth out of the corporation stock, by the mayor, until it is further ordered. On the 16th December, 1729, there is an order to withdraw this relief "att the end of the year from the first granting thereof."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., pp. 498, 506.

Wine and Ale, &c., att ye Corporation house ye King's proclamation, 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* To expenses King's Coronation day, 8*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

1728-9. CHARLES LISTER.

Mayor in 1700 and 1714. Nephew of Walter Lister, Esq., mayor in 1666. Died in 1730, aged 70. His son, John Lister, mercer, was living in 1763, and died (S.P.) 1788, aged 84.

It appears from Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, held at Hull, 4th Sep., 1665, that Walter Lyster, the sixth son of the celebrated Sir John Lyster, knt., was an alderman of Ripon, and that his nephew, Sir John's eldest son's son, John Lyster, of Lynton-on-the-Wolds, who was 27 on September 4th, 1665, and purchased Braithwaite Hall, near Ripon, of the Rosen family, was the father of Charles Lister, mayor in 1700 and 1714.

When he was sworn in as mayor, the meeting was adjourned to his house—"the said Mr. Lister, by reason of his infirmities, not being able to attend this house to qualify himself for his office."

Buried in the north transept of Ripon minster, where the following inscription yet remains to his memory:—"Charles Lister, Alderman, and thrice Mayor of Ripon, died on ye 14th of Feby., A. Dom. 1730, ætat. 70; also Mary his wife, died the 3rd April, 1755, aged 78 years." He had two sons and two daughters: John, who, though married, died without issue, Sep. 1st, 1788, aged 84, and is buried beside his wife in the minster; and William, who died unmarried, Sep. 2nd, 1778, aged 84, and is

laid beside them in the north transept; of his two daughters, Catherine, the elder (who died Jany. 26th, 1776, aged 60), married William Beckwith, Esq., J.P., of Lamb Hill, one of whose four daughters married Charles Oxley, Esq., great grandfather of the present representative of the family, Captain C. L. Oxley, R.N. The other daughter, Isabella (who died June 13th, 1732, aged 31), married Christopher Kitchingman, Esq., of Carlton Husthwaite, in this county, whose only surviving son, Thomas, married his cousin, Mary Beckwith, and dying without issue, (his daughter Mary's only child, Richard Hinde, having predeceased him), left his property to his widow, with reversion to her nephew Charles Oxley, whose son, Edmund Beckwith Oxley, Esq., of Holme-field, Ripon (on the death of his father, Charles Oxley, Esq., J.P.), assumed the arms of Kitchingman in accordance with the will of his great-aunt, Mrs. Kitchingman, and is the present representative.

7th December, 1728. This day is Ralph Kay elected serjeant-at-mace.

7th January, 1728(9). Order for repairing Hugh Ripley's monument is confirmed.

1729-30. WILLIAM HORNER, Whitesmith.

Mayor in 1717. Died in 1737, aged 69. His wife, Alice, died in 1707, in the 47th year of her age.

27th March, 1729. Ordered that the cloak and badge in the possession of Leonard Thompson's widow be demanded by the serjeant-at-mace, and if she refuse to deliver it, that she be sued by the town clerk for the same.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 504.

Paid the late By-law graves by order of the Corporation the expence Doctor Hillary put them to, 4*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* Abr. ffearn, hooping horn, 1*s.* A place called Corpor. House, and 4*s.* paid for mending window. Paid monument as by notes, 26*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

1730-1. CHRISTOPHER WAYNE.

Mayor in 1718. Son of Christopher Wayne, of Copt Hewick, and father of Christopher Wayne of Stokesley, apothecary, who died in 1778.

11th December, 1730. William Walker, an assistant of this Corporation, being now in gaol upon execution, and rendered incapable of serving the Corporation, and having neglected his duties for about two years last past, was discharged from his office.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 512.

In this year died Robert Davye, of York and Markington, Esq. He was owner of the Hall, and a considerable estate in land in Markington, and also of nearly the whole of the adjoining township of Ingerthorpe. Dying without leaving surviving issue, he was succeeded in his estates here by his nephew, William Wilberforce, son of his sister Anne, who had married Samuel Wilberforce, of Beverley; and this was the introduction of that illustrious family as land owners into the parish of Ripon. William Wilberforce, merchant, of Hull, by his wife Sarah, daughter of John Thornton, Esq., of Hull, had two sons, William and Robert, and one daughter, Judith, who

married John Bird, Esq. William, the eldest, died without issue in 1777; and was succeeded by his brother Robert Wilberforce, of Hull and Markington, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Bird, Esq., of Barton, co. Oxford, by whom he had WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq., the distinguished philanthropist, knight of the shire for the county of York, who in his candidature styled himself of Markington.

1731. CHARLES OXLEY, Surgeon.

Mayor in 1720.

26th March, 1731. A similar order to that passed in 1699 is made, "justifying and indemnifying the mayor, his successor, and their agents, in taking the usual toll from all persons whatsoever who shall sell or expose corn to sale in this town."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 515.

22nd November, 1731. "It is this day ordered that the antient orders of this Corporation for laying penalties on such of the members of this corporation as shall neglect to attend the assembly of this Corporation," etc.

Whereas, Charles Oxley, Esq., the present mayor, being indicted at the west riding sessions for not producing a bushell according to the statute, and this house being satisfied that the bushell by him used is according to the custom used time out of mind within this Corporation, are desirous to defend the said prosecution at the expense of this Corporation.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 518.

On 18th April, 1732, a committee is appointed "to consider of proper means to compose the differences about the bushell sett out by the present and late mayor of this Corporation, and do what they think convenient to compose the same." At the next meeting, it is "Ordered that the new bushell this day produced in the Corporation, and by them measured and approved, be stamp'd by Mr. Mayor, and be the bushell by him set out, and to be the measure to be used in this town for the future."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 526.

On 2nd June, 1733, "Ordered that Mr. Mayor pay the sum of five pounds out of the Corporation stock to the prosecutors of the indictments about the bushell if they will accept the same."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 527.

Memorandum. That it is this day agreed with George Brigham and John Brigham for three years that they shall keep, put, and leave the pavement at Ripon in good repair, at the rate of 30s. a year during that term.

Ordered that Mrs. Green, an alderman's widow, being reduced and in decay, have four shillings a month paid her out of the publick stock till further ordered.

1732. SIMON HUTCHINSON, Apothecary.

Admitted a freeman 6th May, 1722; chosen assistant 5th August, 1723, in place of Thomas Yates, resigned; elected alderman 17th May, 1731, in place of alderman Charles Lister, deceased. He paid 35l.

for his freedom, but afterwards had 10l. returned.—See note under 1719-20.

Christopher Pinckney was indicted for selling a bushell of corn in Ripon market which wanted measure; the prosecution to be at the expense of the Corporation. "Paid witnesses on the indictment, 4s.; and when Pinckney came to traverse, 4s. Expenses at Wetherby, 16s. 7½d. Court Fees, 1l. 4s. Expenses at Pontefract, 3l. 9s. 5d. Allowing certiorari, 12s. 8d. and in continuation in 1733, Town Clerk's charge upon the indictment, 15l. 10s. 7d. Paid prosecution by order, 5l. Paid fees and expenses at Skipton, 1l. 5s."

"On the 2nd February, 1732-3, were great floods: one, the highest that was known in the memory of man, did great damage to North Bridge; the water being close to the arches, ran over with fierce impetuosity at both ends, drowning abundance of cattle and sheep, carrying away hay stacks, &c. Massam and Tanfield bridges were broken down by the same."—*Gent's Ripon*, p. 164.

For repair of Maidensdune by floxton, 5l. 1s. 5d. Paid carriage (8d.) of a bushell of corn from Middleham to try the measure. To the Prince of Maryantes 2l. 2s. 0d. Expences then att Haddon, 8s. 2½d. For a new badge and boyling old ones, 6s.

24th April, 1732. The Company of Drapers have liberty to commence a suit in the name of the Corporation against John Higgington, for exercising the trade of a joiner, not being a freeman, the Company first giving security to the Corporation.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 521. On the 6th December, Higgington is acquainted that he must either take up his freedom or leave the town.

1733. JOHN CHARNOCK.

Mayor in 1722. Son of Thomas Charnock, of Ripon, Mayor in 1689, 1703, and 1722. Elected assistant in 1708. Died in 1748.

This year Thomas Gent published "The Antient and Modern History of the Loyal Town of Rippon," which is certainly one of the most singular compilations ever issued to the public under the name of history; and yet it commands a most extravagant price as a literary curiosity. Although the book consists of about 240 pages, only about 60 relate to Ripon, and these are interspersed with many things belonging to other places. He does one thing which few modern authors have the grace to do, concludes with a prayer for the subject of his history; which we subjoin as a favourable specimen of his style and manner:—"I have nothing more to add, but ardent prayers for the happiness of this beautiful Town; May it never be accounted as one of the least of the Princes of Judah: May accumulated Blessings crown the Days of its Inhabitants, and the Gentry around it; May their Children, even to the End of the World, be preserv'd thro' the kind Providence of the Great Creator of Heaven and Earth: And, having passed with great Content and Honour over the slippery stage of this mortal Life, may They enjoy all the Transports of unimaginable Happiness in the Heavenly Jerusalem for ever and ever."

1734-5. **GEORGE LOUP**, Apothecary and Surgeon.

Admitted a freeman 27th September, 1717, for which he pays 35*l.*; chosen assistant 10th December, 1723, in place of John Cundall, resigned; elected alderman 21st March, 1732, in place of alderman Richard Cundall, deceased.

Chain bridge was repaired this year, for which there was paid to William Doe 15*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*; and to Thomas Hodgson, for woodwork, 1*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*; given Wm. Doe's men as ordered, at the cross, 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* To Mr. Austine, for binding the prayer booke, 5*s.* 6*d.* To James Nayler, for the chair, 12*s.*—*Mayor's Accts.*

1735-6. **STEPHEN PALLISER**, Tanner.

Admitted a freeman 23rd May, 1713; chosen assistant 9th July, 1714, in place of John Braithwaite, deceased; elected alderman 10th December, 1723, in place of his father Stephen Palliser, who was mayor in 1690 and 1704. Died in 1739-40.

1736-7. **JAS. JACKSON**, Woollen Draper.

Mayor in 1723. Son of Thomas Jackson, twice mayor. Died in 1744.

Ordered that Mr. Mayor be empowered to pay George Brigham and John Brigham what is due to them for repairing the streets, out of the corporation stock, until the same can otherwise be raised.

Ordered by this house that Edward Thomson be paid what is due to him for clearing the ingines for the time past, and that he be discharged from that employment for the future.

Ordered that the town clerk do receive directions as often as occasion shall require about the management of the suits about the tolls payable to this corporation from Mr. Mayor, Mr. Recorder, and the two aldermen next the chair (being justices of the peace), and four of the senior common councilmen, who are appointed as a committee for that purpose, and who, or a majority of them, are desired to give such directions.

1737-8. **JOHN WILSON**, Grocer.

Admitted a freeman 2nd March, 1722, when he "offers to give them a peece of plate, and it is granted him;" chosen assistant 9th August, in place of William Aislabie, made an alderman; elected alderman 16th October, 1736, in place of alderman Charles Oxley, deceased.

June 15th, an order was made by the Corporation for the payment of the costs, when settled, due in the actions brought by Christ. Pinkney *versus* Messrs. C. Oxley, S. Hutchinson, and George Loup, late mayors, in relation to tolls.

In this year lived in Kirkgate, Ripon, John Hopkinson, whose son, Colonel George Hopkinson, acted as agent for the corps of the Royal Artillery; and founded the great banking firm in Regent Street, London. He was born in 1738, the same year as General Miles Staveley, and was at Ripon Grammar School along with him.

1738-9. **CHARLES OXLEY**, Apothecary and Surgeon.



The arms upon his badge are:—Argent, a fesse gules between 3 oxen sable.

Crest:—An ox's head erased charged with three ermine spots.

Admitted a freeman 10th December, 1736, and the same day chosen assistant, in the place of George Sweeting, deceased; elected alderman 20th July, 1737, in place of alderman W. Horner, deceased.

Eldest son of Charles Oxley, mayor in 1720 and 1731; baptized at Ripon, Aug. 8th, 1703; and on August 2nd, 1736, married Ellen, only daughter of Mr. George Cass, of Great Ouseburn, by whom he had no issue. She survived him thirty-two years, and died in 1789, aged 77; he died February 2nd, 1757, aged 54, and was buried in Ripon minster, where it is said on his monument:—"He was a person of strict honour and integrity, so he ever remained a steady friend of his town and country." In his will, dated June 8th, 1755, he desires to be privately buried; devises and confirms to his wife, Ellen, for her life, all his lands and tenements at Knaresborough and Bishopton; also lands called Wagbreckin and Harmond Closes, near Ripon; also the two houses next adjoining the house in which he lived, occupied by Mrs. Chambers and Mrs. Braithwaite. He had also property at Ouseburn, Dishforth, and Marston. Mentions his sisters Braithwaite, Guiseley, and Molly (Oxley); his brother-in-law Christopher Braithwaite, of Ripon, alderman; his nephews Charles Oxley (under 24), and his niece Sarah Oxley." Codicil dated 15th May, 1756. Proved November 11th, 1757. On the death of Charles, son of Amor Oxley, Feb. 19th, 1775, without issue, the family estates passed (pursuant to the will of his uncle Charles Oxley, dated June 8th, 1755), to Christopher Braithwaite the younger, son of Christopher Braithwaite and Judith Oxley, sister to Charles the devisee. And in accordance with the provisions of the said will, he assumed the arms of his uncle, and changed his name to Oxley. Arms of Oxley:—Argent a chevron gules, between three oxen passant sable, horns and hoofs or. Crest:—On a wreath an ox head couped sable. Motto:—*Tam aris quam aratris*.

August 16th. Ordered that the mayor and his officers continue to take the usual due and market sweepings from the tenants of the archbishop of York, of such corn as they expose for sale in Ripon market.

16th August, 1738. Order renewed for taking the

usual toll of corn, etc., as well week days as market days.—See note under 1731.

John Terry, *Spurrier*, is admitted a freeman.

1739-40. JAMES HORNER, Clockmaker.

Admitted a freeman 4th January, 1721 (son of a freeman, but not having served his apprenticeship in this Corporation); chosen assistant 10th August, 1725, in place of Edward Metcalfe, deceased; elected alderman 31st October, 1737, in place of alderman Christopher Hunton, deceased.

2nd February, 1739(40). "It is this day ordered that the present mayor, William Aislabie, Esq., be at liberty to go to London to attend the grand affairs of the nation in parliament; and that the Mace be new gilded at the publick expense of the Corporation.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 556.

1740-1. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.

Mayor in 1724. Mr. Aislabie gave to the Corporation the corn fees belonging to his office, valued at 42*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* net.

Ordered that the mace be new gilded.

1741-2. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Surgeon and Apothecary.

Admitted a freeman 29th March, 1729; chosen assistant 21st November, 1730, in place of Thomas Poynton, resigned; elected alderman 1st January, 1739(40), in place of William Paliser, deceased. He was eldest son of Mr. William Chambers, jun., who was the son of William Chambers who was mayor in 1688, 1699, and 1709. Died in 1753, aged 48, leaving, by Margaret his wife, a son, William, surgeon.

The following notice, which appeared after Alderman Chambers' death, in the *York Courant*, is subjoined as a specimen of the advertisements of the time. "To be LETT, from the 1st of Sep. next, and then entered upon, situated in the Market Place, Ripon, the late Alderman Chambers's house, now inhabited by Col. Fitzgerald. The house is an exceeding good one, fit for a large family, and the furniture, in their several kinds, are very good, as are all the offices, which are vastly convenient, and supplied constantly with good pipe water. There are two good stables for three horses, and a very pretty garden, with a fine terres walk, from whence there is a fine extensive prospect over a great part of the country. The house will be lett for a year, or a longer term if required. There are likewise to be SOLD at the said house, two very handsome large Pier glasses, a large Chimney glass, some Carpets, a Side Table, a painted Floor Cloth, and some other odd Things, which do not belong to the house. To be SOLD also immediately, a fine large black gelding, fifteen hands three inches high, or thereabouts, five years old, with a long Ratch and three white feet, fit to draw in any Gentleman's Coach; also a bay gelding rising eight years old, a compleat Hunter, and master of sixteen stone."

16th December, 1741. Thomas Coldbeck, a tor-reigner, britches maker, and John Stockdale, carpenter, a forreigner, of this Corporation, desires their freedom of this Corporation on terms, and the terms fixed for each are 20*l.*, and they have refused.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 562.

1742-3. THOMAS BROADBELT, Grocer.

Admitted a freeman 21st November, 1730; chosen assistant 24th November, 1733, in place of Mr. Richard Hind; elected alderman 25th August, 1740, in place of alderman George Pinckney, deceased. He was eldest son of Thomas Broadbelt, and died in 1750.

Proceedings in the King's Bench were ordered by the Corporation to be taken against Mr. Hussey, mayor of Shaftesbury, for his illegal proceedings in sending Mary Lowdon, *alias* Smith, and five small children to Ripon.—*Corp. Reg.*

12th April, 1742. John Wilson, flax dresser, a for-reigner, desires his freedom of this Corporation, by virtue of act of parliament, 15th Charles the 2nd, chapter 15th, and he is postponed.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 565.

11th December, 1742. Resolved that actions be brought against such persons as have refused to pay the toll due or market sweeping for the corn sold in the market of Ripon, or delivered in Ripon on any other day of the week off the market day, etc.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 567.

1743-4. JOHN LISTER, Mercer.

Admitted a freeman 10th July, 1731, "being eldest son of Mr. Charles Lister, late alderman, deceased;" chosen assistant 21st March, 1732, in place of Mr. George Loup, elected an alderman; elected alderman 4th March, 1740, in place of alderman Christopher Wayne, deceased.

1744-5. WILLIAM THEAKSTONE.

Admitted a freeman 5th January, 1741(2), and same day chosen assistant, in place of Richard Forster, resigned; elected alderman 16th October, 1742, in place of John Aislabie, Esq., deceased.

1745-6. EDMUND BRAITHWAITE, Surgeon.



The arms upon his badge are: Gules, on a chevron argent three crosses crosslet fitchée sable.

Crest: A greyhound couchant, argent, collared and chained gules.

Admitted a freeman 17th May, 1736, being a free-

man's son; chosen assistant 6th August, 1737, in place of Charles Oxley, elected alderman; elected alderman 17th August, 1743. He died in 1748. His daughter Elizabeth was the second wife of Mr. Christopher Braithwaite (her cousin) who in 1775, pursuant to the will of his uncle, Charles Oxley, assumed the name and arms of Oxley. She died in 1773, aged 33.

1746-7. JOHN HORNER, Grocer.

Mayor in 1727. Died in 1750, aged 70.

March 20th. "No business done for want of a majority."

1747-8. SIMON HUTCHINSON, Apothecary.

Mayor in 1732. Son of the Rev. Simon Hutchinson, M.A., of Christ's Coll., Cambridge, rector of West Tanfield, and chaplain to the Countess of Purbeck. Died 25th Dec., 1754, and is buried in the north aisle of the nave of the cathedral.

1748-9. GEORGE LOUP, Apothecary and Surgeon.

Mayor in 1734. Son of Mr. Loup, of Borough-bridge. Died in 1756.

July 2nd, 1748. John, son of William Aislaby, Esq., elected assistant, and on September 12th, "he desired, on account of his health, to be excused from being an assistant."

In 17th George II. an Act of Parliament was passed entitled "An Act for extinguishing a Right of Common claimed by and belonging to the owners and proprietors of Ancient Burgages and tenements in Ripon, Littlethorpe, and Bondgate, in the County of York, and for settling and providing an equivalent for the said Common Right." By another Act, passed in the 19th George II., it was enacted that such of the powers and authorities in and by the former Act vested in and directed to be executed and performed by the Commissioners therein named, as had not been executed and performed within the respective times thereby limited, would and might be executed by the said Commissioners or any five of them before Sept. 29, 1748.

Much of the land in the vicinity of Ripon was anciently occupied in common fields; over which from Michaelmas to the Ladyday following in every year, the owners or occupiers of homes there, known by a particular description, had to such houses an appurtenant and accustomed right of stray for a certain number of cattle; which being attended with much inconvenience and loss to the respective owners; an Act of Parliament was applied for by them, and obtained in the sixteenth year of George the second, by which commissioners were appointed and authorized to ascertain the value of the rights of each person respectively, according to an average or mean proportion; and to impose a yearly rent by such valuation, which to this day is called an Average Rent upon the land subject to such stray; and which rent is directed to be paid to the mayor of Ripon for

the time being; who is empowered to receive and pay it to the proprietors of the houses to which the right of stray anciently appertained in lieu thereof.—*Farrer, Hist. of Ripon*, 1801, p. 23.

1749-50. HENRY KIRKBY.

Admitted a freeman 9th September, 1727; chosen assistant 16th October, 1736, in place of John Wilson, made an alderman; elected alderman 2nd July, 1748, in place of alderman John Charnock, deceased.

July 22nd. "Thomas Caudbeck to be prosecuted for carrying on the trade of a breeches maker, not being free."—*Corp. Reg.*

September 30th. Edward Snowden having indicted William Bell, the bellman, for an alleged assault, pretended to have been committed, ordered that Bell should be defended by the Corporation.—*Corp. Reg.*

1750-1. GEO. CHARNOCK, Bridle Cutter.

Son of alderman Thomas Charnock; he served his apprenticeship in Bondgate, and was admitted a freeman on 9th December, 1711; chosen assistant 5th July, 1715, in place of Edward Harrison, deceased; elected alderman 18th July, 1748.

March 5th. Edward Routh, an assistant, to be allowed 2s. weekly for his maintenance.

On the 8th of April, 1750, died Heneage Dering, I.L.D., Dean of Ripon. He was eldest son of Christopher Dering of Charing, in Kent, and was born February 7th, 1664-5. He had his early education at St. Albans, and May 31st, 1678, he was entered of the Inner Temple. On March 31st, 1680, he was admitted a pensioner at Clare Hall, Cambridge, but it does not appear that he took any degree, except that of LL.D., which he received in 1701. He was called to the bar in Michaelmas Term 1690; and in the following year was appointed secretary to archbishop Sharp, of York. On February 9th, 1700-1, he was ordained deacon, and made chaplain to the archbishop, and on July 20th following, he was ordained priest. He was appointed to the archdeaconry of the East Riding, March 7th, 1701-2; and other preferments followed in rapid succession. On March 3rd, 1710-11, he was presented to the deanery of Ripon by the Queen; and on the 9th day of January following, he married Anne Sharp, eldest daughter of the archbishop of York, by whom he had a family of seven children. On the death of his father, he succeeded to the manor of Wickens, near Charing in Kent. He wrote a poem in Latin hexameters, entitled "Reliquia Eboracenses," the design of which was to present the principal events in the history of Yorkshire, and to celebrate the principal places within its circuit. He only completed three books, being the portion relating to Roman affairs. The Don is made to relate the great war which the Brigantes waged with the invaders. Sheffield is feigned with due regard to historic probability, to be the place from which the Brigantes were supplied with arms. We give John Holland's translation of a few lines descriptive of that town.

Where busy Sheffield dims the vale below,
A thousand hearths at once intensely glow,
Drawn from the bowels of the hills around,
Huge piles of ironstone press the caverned ground;
By these the roaring furnace is supplied,
Till from rich ores the molten currents glide;
Next, aided by the slowly labouring wheel,
They on the ringing anvil vex the steel;
Each pond'rous hammer while the mass it beats,
Awakening Echo in her lone retreats.
Nor less the file and grindstone swift demand
The skilful pliance of each active hand.
Meanwhile the smiths, ingenious to discern,
Vulcanian artistry, and prompt to learn,
Before their eyes old Roman armour place,
Mark its fit fashion, its firm substance trace;
With such rare patterns joined to long-tried skill,
Brigantian artists their bold task fulfil;
The breastplate shines—the spear is tempered well,
And round the glittering arms proud martial bosoms
swell.

The classical reader will find that he needs not the aid of local attachment to receive much pleasure from its perusal. Dr. Dering died April 8th, 1750, and was buried in the north aisle of the choir of Ripon minster, where the following inscription yet remains to his memory.—H.S. Heneagius Dering, D.D., Filius natu maximus Christopheri Dering de Charing in Com. Cant. Arm.—Rmo. Patri Johanni Sharp, Eboracensi Archiepiscopo, per viginti annos a Secretis et a Sacris Domesticis.—Hujus Ecclesie Collegiatæ per annos fere Quadringenta Decanus & Residentiarius.—Ex Anna uxore, dicti Archiepi' Filiâ, Liberos reliquit Superstites, Elizabetham Johannem, Annam, Heneagium, Mariam, Philadelphiam, Juditham.—Obijt 8 Apr. 1750.—Ætat 86.

"Autobiographical Memoranda of Dean Dering" were published by the Surtees Society in 1877. The events related are chiefly of a domestic kind. We give the following notes from his private Account book. "1748, July 21. Mrs. Turpin of Hamsthwaite, executrix of Mrs. Fra. Chambers, brought a piece of plate, value 9*l.*, which Mrs. Chambers had ordered her to give to ye ch. of Ripon, I gave her a receipt for it. It is a silver paten." "1717-18, Feb. 8. I recd. of Thos. Yates, in behalf of ye comon councilmen, three pounds, for w^{ch} they are to sit in ye first gallery in ye church until Xmas next, which is half a crown apiece. I gave him a receipt for the money. I had agreed with some of them for 4*s.* apiece, but because they took ye whole gallery, I let them have it for three pounds."

This silver paten is yet used in the administration of the communion in the cathedral of Ripon. Underneath the rim is inscribed:—"The Gift of Mrs. Frances Chambers, Wife of Cuthbert Chambers, alderman of Ripon, to the Cathedral of Ripon, 1746."

Mark Ascough, of Baldersby, tanner, summoned to take his freedom, and to prosecute him if he does not.—*Corp. Reg.*

1751-2. JOHN WILSON, Grocer.

Mayor in 1737. When he was elected freeman, he offered to give a piece of plate to the Corporation, besides paying the usual fee of 3*s.* 4*d.* The tankard is still amongst the corporation plate, dated 10th August, 1723.

Petition from the inhabitants of the borough to the Corporation, requesting them to make application to Parliament for an Act to continue a turnpike road from some part of the Great North Road in Leeming Lane, to pass through Ripon to Leeds.

1752-3. CHRISTR. BRAITHWAITE, Mercer and Woollen Draper.

Admitted a freeman 9th April, 1728; chosen assistant 16th December, 1729, in place of Richard Green, resigned; elected alderman 29th March, 1751.

Thomas Dinsdale, taylor, desires his freedom of this Corporation, and he having served an apprenticeship to James Williamson, a freeman, is admitted and sworn.—*Corp. Reg.*

June 26th. Died at his seat, Slensingford Hall, near Ripon, Sir John Wray, Bart. He was buried in the north aisle of the nave of Ripon minster, where the following inscription yet remains to his memory:—"Here lyeth the body of Sir John Wray, of Slensingford, Bart., born 24th Oct., 1689, died 26th June, 1752. He married Frances, the daughter of Fairfax Norcliffe, Esq., of Langton, by whom he left issue Cecil, Mary, Isabella, Frances." Of this issue, Mary became the wife of Sir James Innes, Bart.; Isabella, of captain John Dalton (this marriage was the means by which the estate of Slensingford passed from the family of Wray to that of Dalton); and Frances, of Thomas Arthington, of Arthington, Esq. Sir John was succeeded by his only surviving son, Sir Cecil Wray, Bart., who was distinguished as a politician, and represented the city of Westminster in parliament in 1783. He was again a candidate in 1784, when he had for an opponent that distinguished statesman and orator the Hon. Charles James Fox. This contest ranks among the most memorable on record; the poll was kept open from April 1st until May 16th; every means was used to secure the return of Fox, and which were ultimately successful, for at the close the numbers polled were, Hood, 6694; Fox, 6233; Wray, 5998. Sir Cecil and some of his friends protested against the return, but it was in vain, Fox became the sitting member.—*Annual Register*, 1784-5. pp. 190, 191.

Sir Cecil married Esther Summers, whom tradition says was a Ripon lady. Sir Cecil built a large house on his estate at Fillingham, in Lincolnshire, which he named Summers Lodge, in honour of his wife; which name captain Dalton afterwards, when the estate came into his possession, changed to Fillingham Castle. Dying without issue, January 10th, 1805, the title passed to his great nephew, Sir William Ullethorn Wray, Bart., in holy orders, rector of Darley, in Derbyshire; and the estates of Slensingford and Fillingham passed to the family of Dalton.

1753-4. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Apothecary.

Admitted a freeman 6th December, 1727, on payment of a fine of 35*l.*; chosen assistant, December, 1730, in place of Mr. Francis Robinson, resigned; elected alderman July 31st, 1752, in place of alderman Henry Watson, deceased. Died in 1758.

When Thompson was made a freeman, "it was moved and voted whether the Company of Apothecaries should have 10*l.*, part of Mr. Thompson's fine, or not, and was carried in the negative."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. ii., p. 498.

January 2nd, 1753. William Aislabie, second son of William Aislabie, Esq., unanimously admitted to his freedom, and on 26th January elected assistant, sworn in on 28th December; same day elected and sworn assistant and alderman.

D'Oyley Saunders, apothecary and surgeon, served with Alderman Chambers. Admitted freeman 28th December, 1753.—*Corp. Reg.*

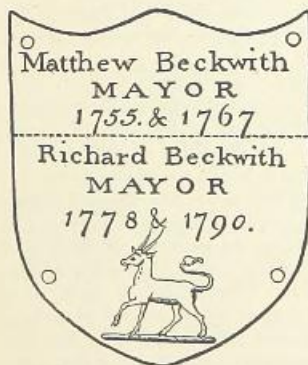
1754-5. JAMES HORNER, Clockmaker.

Mayor in 1739. Died in 1761.

April 19th. "Resolved that the wooden bridge commonly called Chain-bridge be taken down, and that a stone bridge convenient for horses and foot passengers be built at or near the same place, instead thereof, at the expense of this Corporation. The committee not to contract or agree to pay above 130*l.* over and above the materials of the old bridge. It was finished before 15th Nov., 1754." There is a memorandum on 15th Nov., 1754, of the payment of 126*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, for re-building Chain Bridge; and that the ground at the south end of the bridge to be levelled, and posts, &c., to be put down.

The mayor was authorized to subscribe 10 guineas towards the repair of the organ in the Minster, to be paid out of the corporation stock. It had been repaired by Mr. Dallum in 1719, and was repaired again in 1789 by Mr. Donaldson, of York, who added one stop to it, at the expense of Dr. Edw. Ayrtton, of the King's Chapel Royal.

1755-6. MATT. BECKWITH, Bookseller.



The crest on his badge is an antelope passant.

Admitted a freeman July 1, 1751, and same day chosen assistant; elected alderman Jan-4th, 1755; one of the chief booksellers of the county.

The only bookseller of which there is record prior

to Beckwith is William Wray, who flourished in 1605 (probably the first to follow that calling in the town). He was Wakeman in 1584, and living in 1605, as is evident from the following extract from an account book of his yet extant:—"Soulde to Rany Gibson, mynistr of Pateley brig, the xi of July, 1605, one booke of S. Augustyne de Temprie, & of the 4 Evangelists, & de heremate, & an other boke of Chrisostome upo' the salms—price xiiij*s.*, to be payd at myckaelmasse next cominge." Besides dealing in books, he appears to have been a money lender, and owner of cattle and horses, as is shown by the following bit from the same book:—"Md. that Mr. Wm. Beckwith, of Clint, dothe owe me this laste of Octobr. just iij*li.* xij*d.* Rhe in pt. 1601 for somering ij stirks, xs. Rhe mor 1602 for someringe of one younge fillye, xs. Soe rests iij*li.* xij*d.*"

June 17th. Memorandum of sale of cottage, etc., in Forrowby or Ferrerby Lane, to Richard Bayne, Esq., in cons'on of 5*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, for the use of the poor.

On Wednesday, 29th October, in this year, died Sir Reginald Graham, Bart., at his seat at Norton Conyers, near Ripon. He was, as it was said, in his usual state of health on the preceding day, but after retiring to bed, desired some tea to be brought to him. It was accidentally made with water taken from a kettle which Mrs. Brady, the housekeeper, had intended, according to custom, to use at her breakfast in the morning. His death therefore ensued instead of that of the servant, who was a person of a violent temper, and greatly disliked on this and other accounts by some members of the household. Though the attendant circumstances were most anxiously investigated by his friends, particularly by Mr. Aislabie of Studley, the criminals were never brought to justice. The following notice was circulated in hand bills through the country and published in the newspapers.

"Norton Conyers, Dec. 19, 1755. Whereas, on Oct. 30th last, it was found to this effect, by the verdict of the coroner's jury on the body of Sir Reginald Graham, Bart., deceased, that the drinking of tea on the 28th of the said month, with something of poisonous quality therein, had been the cause of his death; but that it did not appear from whence, or by what means, the said tea became so affected: This is therefore to give notice, that if any person will give information to Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., William Aislabie, William Danby, Henry Peirse, Henry Duncombe, John Milbanke, or Thoma Mauleverer, Esqs., Rev. Dr. Wanley, Dean of Ripon, Rev. Edward Place, rector of Bedale, or to any other gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Norton Conyers, near Ripon, of any poison or poisonous ingredient having been given, sold, or otherwise disposed of on any pretence, to any of the said Sir Reginald's domesticks, or any other person, for the use of any of them, within the space of two months next before Sir Reginald's death, whereby any person shall be legally convicted of having wilfully given, or wilfully caused to be given any such poison to the said Sir Reginald, which shall be legally adjudged to have been the cause of his death, such informant shall

receive from the said Sir Bellingham Graham one hundred pounds. And in order to enlarge the means of such discovery, all apothecaries, grocers, and others who can conceive themselves possibly concerned to do it, are desired to recollect to whom they have disposed of any poison, as above specified; and to assist on proof being given for what uses the same was procured and administered. And if any person shall refuse to give such satisfaction, it is desired that notice may be given of such refusal to any of the above-named gentlemen.—B. GRAHAM."

1756-7. JOHN LISTER, Mercer.

Mayor in 1743. Son of Chas. Lister, twice mayor of Ripon. Died in 1783, aged 84. He resigned his office of alderman in 1770, but the assistants protested against his retirement, their consent not having been asked.

By his last will he gave two guineas for a sermon to be preached in Ripon Minster, in the afternoon, on the Sunday nearest to St. John's Day.

March 27th. A reward of one guinea per man to be paid out of the corporation stock to every one inhabitant of Ripon enlisting into General Napier's *Recruiting Regiment* stationed at Leeds.

20 April, 1756. "Resolved that the freedom of this corporation be presented to Robert Copinger, Esq., of the city of York, now an inhabitant of this Borough."

December 13th. Fine set for a grocer, 25*l.*; for a tailor, 5*l.*; for a breeches maker, 5*l.*; for a wheelwright, 5*l.*

1757-8. JOHN HUTCHINSON, Apothecary and Surgeon.

Admitted a freeman 4th April, 1755; chosen assistant 27th June, 1755; elected alderman 6th December, 1756. Son of Simon Hutchinson, twice mayor of Ripon.

Thomas Dinsdale was duly elected serjeant-at-mace by the mayor and aldermen present, to hold the said office during the good pleasure of the said mayor and aldermen, and sworn accordingly.

George Hassell, of this borough, gent., attorney-at-law, elected common clerk of this borough in place of his father, late common clerk.

1758-9. WILLIAM ASKWITH, Brewer.

Admitted a freeman 17th August, 1739, being the eldest son of William Askwith, a freeman; and same day chosen assistant, in place of Robert Jefferson, deceased; elected alderman 27th May, 1757.

The springs on Skellbank and Borrage Green were protected and collected in stone basins, for public use, by Dr. Richardson, of Ripon, in 1758 and 1762, being both of exceeding pure quality, and much frequented.

In this year Eugene Aram was convicted and executed at York, for the murder of Daniel Clarke, at Knaresbro'. In an autograph letter to the Rev. Thomas Collins, of Knaresbro', he says:—

"I was born at Ramsgill, a little village in Netherdale [in the west riding of Yorkshire], in 1704. My maternal relations had been substantial and reputable in that dale for a great many generations. My father was of Nottinghamshire, a gardener, of great abilities in botany, and an excellent draftsman. He served the Right Rev. the Bishop of London, Dr. Compton, with great approbation; which occasioned his being recommended to Newby, in this county, to Sir Edwd. Blackett, whom he served in the capacity of a gardener, with much credit to himself and satisfaction to that family, for about thirty years. Upon the decease of that baronet, he went and was retained in the service of Sir John Ingilly, of Ripley, Bart., where he died; respected when living, and lamented when dead.

"I was removed very young, along with my mother, to Skelton, near Newby; and thence, at five or six years old, my father making a little purchase in Bondgate, near Ripon, his family went thither. There I went to school, where I was made capable of reading the Testament, *which was all I ever was taught*, except a long time after, about a month, in a very advanced age for that, with the Rev. Mr. Alcock, of Burnsal.

"After this, at about thirteen or fourteen years of age, I went to my father, at Newby, and attended him in the family there, till the death of Sir Edward Blackett."

1759-60. RICHARD GRAINGE, Grocer.

Admitted a freeman 1st January, 1733(4); chosen assistant 1st January, 1739(40), in place of William Chambers, made an alderman; elected alderman July 3rd, 1758; resigned his office of alderman through infirmity and ill health in 1773; died in 1781, aged 70.

From the Inquisition taken in 1675, we learn that this family was resident in Low Skellgate, where, at that time, George Grainge held a burgage house. He was the son and heir of John Grainge, deceased, and was about forty years old. John Grainge died about sixteen years before. This house had formerly belonged to John Middleton, afterwards to "Cicilly" Grainge. Barbara Grainge, widow, held the adjacent burgage on the south-west, which had formerly belonged to William Grainge, of Sharow, and before, to Ninian Grainge.

June 13th, a legacy of 50*l.* given by the Rev. Mar-maduke Buck, then late a prebendary of the collegiate church of Ripon, to the poor of the town of Ripon, to be disposed of at the discretion of his executors, was paid by one Peter Johnson, one of such executors, to Francis Wanley, then dean, and Richard Bayne, then recorder of Ripon, by whom it was invested at interest at 4*l.* per cent. on mortgage of the tolls of the turnpike road leading from Ripon to Kirby Hill, in the county of York. On the 18th of April, 1848, the mortgage was paid off by the trustees of the said road, and on the 31st of May, in the same year, was invested in the purchase of 59*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* 3*l.* per cent. consols, in the name of the senior trustee.

1760-1. EDW. AYRTON, Barber Chirurgeon.

Chosen assistant 12th September, 1748, in place of John Aislabie, Esq., resigned; elected alderman 14th August, 1758. He was the father of William Ayrton, who was organist of Ripon minster 60 years; and of Dr. Edmund Ayrton, one of the most celebrated musicians of his day.—See note under "Organists of Ripon Cathedral," in the *Appendix*.

He died in 1774, and was buried in the minster yard; where a stone on the church wall is inscribed: "Near this place lye the bodies of three sons and one daughter of Edward and Catherine Ayrton, of Ripon, who died in their minority, 1751; John, their son, died July ye 11th, 1771, aged 42; also the above Edward Ayrton, Alderman and once Mayor of this Corporation, who died the 25th of July, 1774, aged 76; Catherine, wife of the above Edward Ayrton, who was interred July 6th, 1781, aged 79 years."

"Jan 14. At twelve o'clock at night, one of the officers belonging to the Royal Volunteers set out from Ripon to walk to Mr. Parker's, at the Turk's Head, Newcastle, for a considerable wager. He was allowed 20 hours to perform it in, but completed it in about 18, with a stop of an hour at Durham. It is a distance of near 65 miles."—*York Courant*.

April 8. "We hear from Ripon that many people have received great benefit from drinking of and bathing in the spaw water which was discovered there last year, it being of the same nature as that of Harrogate; and as this water may be drunk with convenience at the spring head, being in a field adjoining the town, it is expected it will be still more efficacious than when carried a mile, as the practice is at Harrogate; besides, the convenience of good lodgings and cheap living at Ripon are further recommendations of these waters."—*Ibid*.

April 22nd. Whereas Holy Thursday (upon which day a fair has hitherto been annually held at Ripon), does this year, and frequently happens in the same week, wherein the 12th day of May falls, upon which a fair is likewise kept in the same town; and whereas the intervening of such fairs so near each other has been found prejudicial to one another, it is ordered, and notice is hereby given, that the fair which was usually held on Holy Thursday, will this year, and for the future, be discontinued, and a fair be kept upon the first Thursday of June following, and upon every first Thursday in June hereafter, for horned cattle, horses, leather; and a fair for sheep the day following. There will be a fortnight fair for horned cattle and sheep at the same place as usual.—*York Courant*.

25th April. The mayor for the time being to be allowed for wine 6*l*. out of Corporation Lands in the possession of William Aislabie, Esq.

14th November. An address to his majesty George III. on his accession agreed upon, etc.

1761-2. WILLIAM GRIMSTON, Grocer.

Admitted a freeman 10th June, 1745; chosen assistant 2nd January, 1749, in place of John Shackleton,

removed; elected alderman 29th December, 1759, in place of William Aislabie, Jun., Esq., deceased.

June 13th, 1759. Receipt for a legacy of 50*l*. left by Mr. Marmaduke Buck, late a prebendary of Ripon, to the poor of Ripon. Signed by Francis Wanley, dean, and Richard Bayne, recorder.

Ordered that Mr. Mayor subscribe 30*l*. for re-casting and hanging a set of 8 musical bells in tone and tune in the Minster.

Wm. Lawrence, Esq., M.P., presented with his freedom in 1761. Accepts office of assistant in 1763; elected alderman in 1765.

1762-3. JOHN TERRY, Spurrier.

Admitted a freeman (being son of a freeman), 16th August, 1738; chosen assistant 17th August, 1744; elected alderman 5th December, 1761.

5th January. The mayor for the time being, relieving out of the poor's rents at Christmas any person not legally settled at Ripon, to pay the same relief out of his own pocket.

Several persons in the neighbourhood having lately made a practice of forestalling, engrossing, and regrating (*i.e.* retailing) corn and other goods, &c., which have prevented the same being brought to market, ordered that such offenders be prosecuted. The Mayor for the time being to have authority to take steps for better establishing the tolls due to him.

A new ring of 8 bells, cast by Messrs. Lester and Pack, of London, was hung in the south-west tower of the Minster, weight, 88 cwt. 0 qrs. 16 lbs., which, at 6*l*. per cwt., cost 528*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*., augmented by incidental expenses to 557*l*. 1*s*. 11*d*.; the six old bells were taken in exchange for the sum of 355*l*. 5*s*. 8*d*. at the rate of 4*l*. 16*s*. per cwt., the aggregate weight of the ring having been 74 cwt. 0 qrs. 2 lbs. Towards the cost the corporation contributed 30*l*.; the Dean and Chapter 20*l*.; Sir Fletcher Norton 10*l*. 10*s*.; Richard Weddell, Esq., 5*l*. 5*s*.; Wm. Weddell, Esq., 5*l*. 5*s*.; Gregory Rhodes, Esq., 5*l*. 5*s*.; the Archbishop of York, 2*l*. 2*s*.; inhabitants of Ripon, small sums, and Wm. Aislabie, Esq., of Studley, 130*l*., to complete the subscription. They were hung by James Harrison, of Barrow, Linc.

1763-4. WILLIAM THEAKSTONE.

Mayor in 1744. Died in 1765.

1764-5. HENRY KIRKBY.

Mayor in 1749. He was the eldest son of Edward Kirkby, and died in 1773.

The corporation subscribed 21*l*. towards re-building Burgage Bridge over the river Skell. On the bridge is inscribed "RUINIS EXSURGIT A.C. 1765." The surplus of the above 21*l*. to go towards the building of bridge between High and Low Skellgate.

1765-6. GEO. CHARNOCK, Bridle Cutter.

Mayor in 1750. Son of Thomas Charnock, mayor in 1689 and 1703. Elected Assistant in 1715. He married Ellen, heiress at law of John Allanson, of

Ripon, Gent., and retired towards the end of his life to Wakefield. The late Mr. Thomas Charnock, of Monkton Hall, was one of his sons.

1766-7. CHRISTR. BRAITHWAITE, Mercer and Woollen Draper.

Mayor in 1752.

This mayor, three aldermen, and three councillors, were appointed a committee to carry into execution the intended navigation of the river Ouse and Ure from York to Ripon.—*Corpor. Reg.*

Oct. 6th, 1766. Ordered that 200*l.* Corporation money be subscribed for carrying on the intended Navigation, and lent at interest, upon the credit of the tolls to be raised thereon.—*Corp. Reg.*

Ripon is briefly noticed in this year by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle, Minister of Inveresk, in his "Autobiography," p. 451. "Our friends the Blacketts, had now been some days at Ripon with his mother, a fine hospitable old lady, the daughter of Mr. Wise of the Priory at Warwick. By a message they invited us to dine with them next day, and desired us to bespeak their lodgings, as they were to come to Harrogate with us. This we accordingly did, and passed a very agreeable day with the old lady and her friends. She had a fine haunch of venison for us from Studley Park, besides many other good things. Ripon is a delightful village to live at, not merely on account of the good provisions for the table, and a plentiful country, but because there is a dean and chapter, and generally excellent musicians. The Dean and prebendary are well endowed, and they and their families form a good society." The "hospitable old lady" mentioned above, resided in an ancient mansion near Ailcie Hill, memorable on account of being the place where the English and Scotch Commissioners sat in conference on national affairs in 1640. She died in 1788, aged 92, and was buried in Ripon minster.

The writer of the above notice was himself a notable man; during the latter years of his life he was commonly called *Jupiter Carlyle*, from having sat more than once for that king of gods and men to Gavin Hamilton. He is styled by Sir Walter Scott "the grandest demigod I ever saw—a shrewd, clever, old carle was he no doubt, but no more a poet than his preceptor."—*Lockhart's Life*, vol. iv.

Mr. Smeaton's Estimate of the Cost of the Ure Navigation Works from Boroughbridge to Ripon.

Building a Lock to pen 10 feet difference of water, at Boroughbridge.

Digging the lock pit, drainage of water, and righting up the lock, all included

To digging a cut at a medium 10 feet deep, and a 15 feet bottom, and batters as 3 to 5; the length 635 yards at 3*s.* per cubic yard

To a bridge over the lock to preserve the road to Milby

To a bridge over the cut, answerable to B'bridge, with flood gates

To wharfing or securing the banks of the cut above the river, between the bridge and the dam

According to the above dimensions the cut and banks will occupy a breadth of 45 yards, and therefore 635 yards in length will contain 5a. 3*¼*r. say 6 acres, and one fourth of which will be common.

To building a dam, &c., at Red Bank.

To cut 150 yds. long, 8 ft. deep, 15 ft. bottom, batters at 3 to 5, at 3*d.* p. yd

A dam to pen 2 feet

A lock to pen do.

This last with a small island near the dam, will contain 1a. 3*r.*

To building a dam, &c., at Westwick.

To making a cut 220 yds. long, 10 ft. deep, and 15 ft. bottom, batters 3 to 5, at 3*d.* per cubic yard

To building a dam to pen 4 feet additional water in Newby deeps, £500. Building locks to pen 5 ft. 6 in. water

To a tail bridge over the lock to preserve the ford

To work to preserve the ford

To do. to preserve the ford at Thorpe pasture

Ground to be purchased for this cut 2 acres 1 rood. The long cut from Ox Close to Bondgate Green.

To digging a cut at a medium 3½ ft. deep, 18 ft. bottom, batters as the ground requires, 1056 yards long, at 2½*d.* per yard will come to

To digging do. of a medium 5 ft. deep, 18 feet bottom, batters as the ground requires, 2068 yards at 2½*d.*

To digging do. at a medium of 10 feet deep, 15 ft. bottom, 201 yards with batters 3 to 5, at 3*d.* per yard

To digging do. at a medium 18 ft. deep, 15 ft. bottom, 147 yds. running, with batters 3 to 5, at 6*d.* per yard

To a double lock at the tail of the cut at Ox Close, penning 15 feet

To a double lock at the tile kilns, penning 14 feet

To 12 bridges to cross the cut at £50 each

The common part of this cut and cover will be 66 ft. wide, which being 3572 yards, or two miles and 52 yards long and 66 feet wide, will contain 16 acres 1

road. The 10 feet cut of 310 yards, 135 feet, cut and cover will contain extra 2a. 3r. 4p. The 18 feet cut of 147 yards, and 175 yards wide, cut and cover, will contain extra 2a. 1r. 9p. Total 21a. 1r. 9p., or say 21 acres 3 roads.

THE ABSTRACT.

	£	s.	d.
Works at Boroughbridge	1290	15	0
Do. at Red Bank	533	0	0
Do. at Westwick	1414	0	0
Do. a. Long Cut, &c.	3545	5	0
	£6783	0	0
31 acres of land at £50 per acre ...	1550	0	0
	£8333	0	0

Ripon, 26th Sep., 1766.

J. SMEATON.

1767-8. MATT. BECKWITH, Bookseller.

Mayor in 1755.

Died 1780, and was buried in the minster yard at Ripon, where a tomb, with the following inscription, yet remains to his memory:—"To the memory of Matthew Beckwith, alderman, and twice mayor of Ripon, who died the 5th day of February, 1780, aged 78 years. He married Alice, the youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Austin, of this town, bookseller, by whom he had issue 6 sons and 6 daughters, of which 3 of the former and 4 of the latter lay here inter'd, viz., Matthew, who died in 1759, aged 15; Elizabeth, died in 1774, aged 34; the rest died in their infancy; also Alice, wife of the said Matthew Beckwith, died 29th August, 1783, aged 76 years; also Richard Beckwith, Alderman, and twice Mayor of this town, son of the above Matthew Beckwith, who departed this life the 25th of May, 1796, aged 63 years; Alice Olroyd, daughter of the above Matthew Beckwith, died Jany. 27th, 1810, aged 66 years.

Ordered that 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* be paid to Mr. Alderman Braithwaite on account of money disbursed in defending himself against an illegal prosecution commenced against him by the methodists.—*Corp. Reg.*

30th October. George Hassell resigned the office of common clerk, and was elected recorder in the place of Richard Bayne, Esq., deceased. His certificate of having received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at Burton Leonard church, signed by the Rev. Richard Browne, curate, etc. Which certificate being duly proved, Mr. Hassell took the oaths of office. Henry Atkinson elected common clerk, and producing a similar certificate, he was duly sworn into office.—See List of Recorders in *Appendix*.

Oct. 30. Mr. Aislalie left with Mr. Mayor a Latin copy of the Corporation Charter to be translated into English for the use of the body.

An act of parliament was obtained in 1767 for forming a canal from Ripon to the river Ure, and for making that river navigable to its junction with the Swale. Its management was then vested in commissioners; but, by another act, passed in 1820, the proprietors became a body corporate, by the name and style of "the Company and Proprietors of the

River Ure Navigation to Ripon." In 1845 the interests and property of the proprietors were transferred to the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company.

1768-9. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, ESQ.

Son of Major Lawrence, of Ripon. The freedom of the corporation was presented to him on 5th Dec., 1761, and on the same day he was elected an assistant; elected alderman in 1765. M.P. for many years. Married Annie Sophia, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Wm. Aislalie, Esq., of Studley Royal. His only son, William Lawrence, of Kirby Fleetham, an amiable and accomplished youth, who died in 1785, aged 22. Mrs. Elizabeth Sophia Lawrence inherited the Studley estates at the death of her aunt, Mrs. Allanson and died in 1845.—See *Members of Parliament for Ripon* in *Appendix*.

In the cathedral register this Lawrence is styled Major Lawrence, which we take to be his military rank, and not his proper name. This is shown in the following extracts from the register.

Baptisms. 1716, November 3rd, Cuthbert Chambers, son of Major Lawrence, of Ripon.

Burials. 1716, December 13th, Cuthbert Chambers, son of Major Lawrence, of Ripon.

Baptisms. 1717, March 24th, Mary, daughter of Major Lawrence, of Ripon.

Baptisms. 1720, April 30th, Leticia, daughter of Major Lawrence, of Ripon.

Baptisms. 1721, October 15th, Frances, daughter of Major Lawrence, of Ripon.

At the same time there was a Colonel Lawrence — Baptisms. 1719, October 17th, Henrietta Grace, daughter of Colonel Lawrence, of Ripon. Another entry places the colonel at Littlethorpe.

December 29th, 1768. Died a few days since, at Leeds, after having completed his 114th year, Robert Ogilby, the noted old tinker. It appears from the register that he was born at Ripon, Nov. 16th, 1654. His own account of himself was, that he was bound apprentice in 1668 to one Sellers, a brazier, in York, when he was fourteen years old; served him seven years in that capacity, and two more as a Journeyman; he then began business for himself, in Ripon, which he carried on five years, and failed; after which he went to Hull, and wrought journey-work there four years; he then entered into the army of king James, and was sent with the regiment to which he belonged into Ireland, where, like many more at the time, he changed his master, and was amongst the number of those who fought under king William, at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, where he saw the duke of Schomberg fall. He served about 23 years longer in the army, in different places, and was discharged after the peace of Utrecht. Having neither wounds, infirmities, nor friends to plead for him, he got no pension, so he returned to his old trade—or rather took up a new one—of travelling brazier, which he continued until within about four years of his death. At the amazing age of 110, he would carry his budget twenty miles on a winter's day, and do his business with as much alacrity as any other man of 50. Soon

after he grew infirm, and was obliged to give up the itinerant trade he had carried on above fifty years, and took to begging, which proved the more beneficial business. In appearance he was upright, tall, and thin. He is a remarkable instance of prolongation of life through toil, privation, and danger. He was married to his wife seventy-three years, by whom he had twenty-five children, twelve boys and thirteen girls. His wife lived to the age of 106.

1769-70. WILLIAM ASKWITH, Brewer.

Mayor in 1753. Eldest son of Mr. William Askwith, of Ripon. Died in 1776.

John Atkinson, grocer, having claimed to be entitled to follow his business, as having been a *Militia Officer*, out on actual duty, and a married man, &c., the Corporation considering his case a doubtful one remitted 15*l.* out of 25*l.* fine, and he was sworn, &c.

Mr. Chambers, Surgeon and Apothecary, Ripon, takes this method to acquaint his Friends and the Public that he hath gone into partnership with Messrs. Sutton, Brooke, and Fowler, in the new, or Suttonian Practice of Inoculation, and by the occasional assistance of Mr. Sutton, or Mr. Fowler, in attending and Inoculating his patients, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who shall please to favour him with their commands. The *Poor* inoculated and attended gratis.

1770-1. JOHN HUTCHINSON, Apothecary and Surgeon.

Mayor in 1757, &c.

He died 1792, and was buried in the north aisle of Ripon minster, with the following brief inscription on his tomb:—"John Hutchinson, Esq., Surgeon, four times Mayor of Ripon, died November 27th, 1792, aged 72."

Ordered that the mayor return the thanks of the corporation to Hon. W. Aislabie for his kind present of 300*l.* in the Ure navigation.

1771-2. CHARLES ALLANSON, ESQ.

Of Bramham Biggin, and for many years M.P. for Ripon. He received the freedom of the town in 1765, July 31, and on the same day chosen assistant. Elected alderman 10th Jan., 1770. Married Elizabet, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Wm. Aislabie, of Studley Royal, Esq., who died in 1808, and her husband died in 1775.—See Members of Parliament for Ripon in *Appendix*.

1772-3. WILLIAM GRIMSTON, Grocer.

Mayor in 1761.

19th August. Thanks to be given to Charles Allanson, Esq., for 6*l.* os. 8*d.*, "being the allowance for wine and for a freeman during his mayoralty."

1773-4. JOHN TERRY, Spurrier.

Mayor in 1762.

Feb. 16th. Great damage has been done by the flood at Ripon, particularly to the corn and oil mills. —*York Courant*.

And whereas a Fair held annually at Ripon, commonly called *Soulmass Fair*, has, since the alteration of the style, been kept on the 13th day of November, and many persons being ignorant thereof. Therefore the said fair will for the future be held on *All Souls* day, the 2nd of November, for horned cattle, horses, and leather.—*Ibid*.

Oct. 10th. Yesterday afternoon, the second new brigantine, of about 90 tons burthen, called the *RIPON*, and for the York trade, was launched into the river Ouse, and afterwards towed up to the crane to be rigg'd.—*Ibid*.

In this year was published a curious book, by the Rev. John Barker, of Aldfield, near Ripon, entitled, "An enquiry into the Scriptural Meaning of the word Satan, and its synonymous Terms, the Devil, or the Adversary, and the Wicked One." It occasioned much discussion at the time.

Nov. 5th. As Richard Pickersgill's stage waggon from Newcastle was passing over Ripon north bridge the axletree broke, whereby the waggon was thrown over the bridge into a field, broken to pieces, one of the shaft horses kill'd, and the other much hurt. —*York Courant*.

"We hear from Ripon that Mr. Parker had his ball at Kendall's great room (the Black Bull Inn) there, on Friday last, when the young ladies and gentlemen under his care went through the minuet, rigadon, cotillon, and bower dances, as also a great variety of other ingenious figure dances, with grace, elegance, and ease, to the entire approbation of a numerous and polite company." —*York Courant*.

1774-5. PETER HORNER.

Admitted a freeman 29th December, 1759; chosen assistant 2nd January, 1761; elected alderman 28th August, 1773. Died in 1783.

Feb. We hear from Ripon that the justices of the peace for that liberty will grant no licenses for the future to any innkeepers, &c., that permit any cock-matches, plays, or interludes in their houses within the said liberty. —*York Chronicle*.

1775-6. THOMAS WALKER, Grocer.

Admitted a freeman 1st January, 1760; chosen assistant 14th August, 1767; elected alderman 28th August, 1773.

January 3rd. The freedom of the Corporation presented to Thomas Steel, to enable him to get his son into the Blue Coat Hospital.

"At the carpet manufactory in Ripon, Yorkshire, are sold fine Persian carpets of various sizes, fine-cut carpetting, Turkey and Wilton patterns (in the piece) ready to make it up to any size with bordering to each figure; fine common (generally called Scotch carpetting), made in such perfection as greatly to excel anything of the kind that has ever before been attempted. These are in the piece, ready to make up to fit any room; fine bed-side carpets, ready made, bordered round, both of the Wilton and common sort, fine staircase carpetting, half yard, half ell and



VIEW OF RIPON MINSTER, A.D. 1770.

(Without either Spires or Battlements).



three quarters wide, neatly bordered. The whole of these goods are in the newest taste, being such as give general satisfaction. Those who choose to favour this manufactory will please to address their orders to P. Pickersgill, in Ripon aforesaid, and the same will be duly executed with care to please, in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms."—*York Courant*, 31 Oct., 1775.

1776-7. THOMAS HORNER, Coach Maker.

Admitted a freeman 19th April, 1754; chosen assistant 6th December, 1756; elected alderman 27th August, 1774.

June 10th. "Whereas, Willm. Blakey, of Ripon, miller, on Thursday the 30th May last, assaulted the serjeant-at-mace, and by force took from him and threw down upon the ground the corn taken by the said serjeant, as and for the mayor's tolls, of forty bushels of wheat, delivered by John Hood, of Baldersby, at the dwelling house of the said William Blakey, in Ripon aforesaid. And the said William Blakey, having, in other respects, behaved himself as a bad townsman by incroaching, building, and trespassing with his cattle upon Skellbank common, at Ripon; ordered that Thomas Horner, mayor (and others of the corporation named) be appointed a Committee to consult with the Recorder, and give such directions to the town clerk, from time to time, to commence or defend such actions or suits as a majority of the said Committee shall think proper, that the said W. Blakey may make such satisfaction for the injuries done as the law may determine, or in case of his submission, as a majority of the Corporation may think necessary; and that all costs incurred by reason thereof be paid out of the money belonging to this Corporation."

On the next day the Committee ordered an action to be commenced against Blakey, and that Mr. Wallace and Mr. Davenport be retained as counsel for the plaintiffs.

By indenture dated 25th Sept., 1776, William Aislable, of Studley Royal, Esq., conveyed to Thomas Horner, Esq., Mayor of Ripon, Geo. Hassell, Esq., Recorder, and other Trustees, the Old Hall in Allhallowgate, late in the occupation of Herbert Gordon and others, for the use of the poor who before were in want of such a provision, with reversion to the grantor, if it should not be used as a work-house or fell-down.

The RIPON WATERWORKS were commenced this year. Farrer, in his "History of Ripon," p. 56, 1801, says:—"By means of an engine, erected at the expence of Mr. Alderman Askwith, the town is well supplied with excellent water from the river Skell; previous to which, water was used to be carried from house to house in leathern bags, on horses; the obvious inconvenience of such a method of supply, first suggested to Mr. Askwith this very useful accommodation of bringing water into every man's house." The lease from the archbishop of York to Mr. Alderman Askwith is dated Sep. 27th, 1776. The engine for raising the water from the Skell was fixed in the

mill at Duckhill bank, and the water was first conveyed to the houses in the town in elm tree pipes; when these decayed, leaden pipes were substituted, and about 1865 the latter were superseded by iron. Mr. Askwith under-leased his property in the undertaking to James Webster; and on Sep. 1st, 1801, they jointly conveyed all their interest therein to Mr. Robert Gatenby, father of the late John Dixon Gatenby. Owing to the irregularity of this supply, and the impurity of the water, the corporation took the matter in hand; and during the mayoralty of Mr. B. P. Ascough a pumping station was erected on the banks of the Yore, and an extensive system of service pipes laid down.—See note under 1864-5.

Mr. William Askwith who originated these waterworks must be classed among the benefactors of the town. He belonged to an old family of good standing in Ripon, and was the owner of the mill and much property in Kirkgate. From the family tomb in the minster yard we find that "William Askwith, born in 1681, died Jan. 7th, 1724, aged 43 years; also William Askwith, son of the above, born Aug. 30th, 1712, died June 23rd, 1776, aged 64; also William Askwith, son of the above, born Sep. 3rd, 1740, died Jan. 24th, 1814, aged 74 years (this was the originator of the waterworks); also William Askwith, son of the above, born March 13th, 1780, died May 9th, 1803, aged 23 years. Jane, wife of William Askwith, died Sep. 29th, 1841, aged 90 years; Rebecca, wife of the first William Askwith, died Dec. 28th, 17—, aged 98 years.

Jan. 29. The mayor and other gentlemen of Ripon began a subscription for the relief of the poor in this inclement season; to which the inhabitants in general liberally contributed; and the Hon. William Aislable of Studley Royal, Esq., ordered 30*l.* to be applied to the same benevolent purpose.—*York Courant*.

Feb. 2nd. William Thompson the postman, being old, was allowed 2*s.* a week by the corporation; having many years acted in that capacity with great honesty.

April 18th. Mr. Samuel Coates, junior, was appointed by Messrs. Willoughby, Raper, Clough, and Swann of York, bankers, their agent at Ripon, to receive deficient gold coin, according to the king's proclamation on the 12th inst. And on May 1st, Mr. George Snowden and Mr. Edward Raggett of Ripon, were appointed for the same purpose, by Messrs. Crompton, Fwbank, Mortimer, Crompton, and Swann, authorized also by the Lords Commissioners of Treasury, to exchange deficient coin, of which much was in circulation at that time.

About this time Christopher Pinkney, corn miller, and paper maker, lived at the Low Mills, Ripon, but also had the High Mill, and added premises to it for a paper mill. Wilfrid Well was then higher up the bank, and he had lead-piping laid from the spring to the mill, for the purpose of making fine white paper. When the houses now on Skellbank were built, some of the piping was found. There lived at that time in the town a man called John or Jacky Green, who was a painter and glazier. He worked for old Thos. Fothergill, house painter, who died in 1777, and was

the man who painted the walls of the bell-chamber in Ripon minster. Green wanted a job, and knowing that Pinkney was a bigoted puritan (some called him a quaker), went to the Low Mills in the dead of the night, and called aloud at Pinkney's chamber window—"Christopher Pinkney! Arise thou Christopher Pinkney, and take thy staff which is behind thy door, and go thou to Kirkby Malzeard, and there break the windows of the wicked steeple-house!" Pinkney hearing this, nudged his wife, and said, "Dorothy! Dorothy! Dost thou not hear the voice of the angel of the Lord calling to me?" Dorothy said she had heard it, and that the voice must be obeyed. Pinkney that night, or soon after, went to Kirkby and broke the church windows. Green was on the watch, informed of him, Pinkney was made to pay, and Green got the job of mending them.—*W. H.*

1777-8. WILLIAM ROBINSON, Apothecary.

Admitted a freeman 5th March, 1749, and paid a fine of 35*l.*; chosen assistant 28th December, 1753; elected alderman 16th October, 1775, in place of Charles Allanson, Esq., deceased.

Feb. 11. The tolls arising at Studley bar last year produced 75*l.*, and Pateley Bridge bar 70*l.*, above the expenses of collecting them.—*York Courant.*

This year an association for the prosecution of felons was formed in Ripon. On Sunday morning April 13th, was rung at Ripon, by a society of ringers from Knaresborough, a peal of grandsire triples, consisting of 2520 changes, in one hour and 32 minutes.—*Ibid.*

On the fly leaf of fourth vol. of the Corporation Minute Book is written:—"The several matters in this book contain an account of the business done at the several meetings or assemblies of the worshipful the mayor, aldermen, and assistants of the corporation of Ripon, in the county of York, beginning seventh January, 1777, in the 17th year of the reign of king George the Third over Great Britain, &c.

The Honble. William Aislabie, of Studley Royal, Esq., and his son-in-law, William Lawrence, Esq., two of the aldermen of this corporation, then represented this borough in parliament.—H. ATKINSON, Common Clerk of the said Corporation.

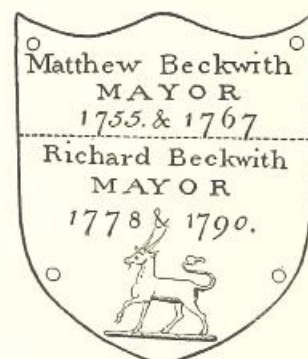
1778. Fees due to the common clerk:—Indres, stamps, and paper, 5*s.*; fees for same, 3*s.* 6*d.*; inrol., 2*s.* 6*d.*; bond and duty, 7*s.* 6*d.*; swearing, 1*s.*; registering, 1*s.*; Mr. Mayor, 3*d.*, or 1*s.* 8*d.*; corporation, 3*d.*, or 1*s.* 8*d.*

Edward Benson, son of Christopher Benson, of Pateley Bridge, resided in the Market-place, Ripon, and afterwards removed into Kirkgate, where his son, White Benson, was born in 1777, the grandfather of the present archbishop of Canterbury.

In this year the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on Coltsgate Hill was opened. It was not an entirely new building, but an adaptation of previous buildings for the purpose of a chapel. It continued in use until 1860, when it gave place to the present large and substantial fabric. We do not know the exact time,

nor by whom methodism was introduced into Ripon, but it must have been a considerable period before the erection of the chapel. The Rev. John Wesley, though he was often at Thirsk, Boroughbridge, and Knaresborough, very seldom visited Ripon. He writes in his *Journal*, vol. iv., p. 170:—"2nd May, 1780. We came to Ripon, and observed a remarkable turn of Providence: the great hindrance of the work of God in this place has suddenly disappeared; and the poor people, being delivered from their fear, gladly flock together to hear His word. The new preaching-house was quickly more than filled. Surely some of them will not be forgetful hearers." On this occasion he had come from Pateley Bridge, and travelled hence to "Garvace Abbey," and across the hills into Swaledale.

1778-9. RICHARD BECKWITH, Bookseller.



The crest on his badge is an antelope passant.

Admitted a freeman December 5, 1761; chosen assistant 31st December, 1765; elected alderman 2nd January, 1776.

Clerk and Treasurer of the Ripon and Pateley Turnpike Trust. Son of Matthew Beckwith, alderman, and twice mayor of Ripon. He died May 25th, 1796, aged 63 years.

24th April, 1778. Ordered that the payment of two shillings a week allowed by the Corporation to William Thompson, the late postman, be reduced and lessened to one shilling a week, until further order.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. iv., p. 9.

5th September, 1778. William Withers, of York, Esq., barrister-at-law, elected Recorder in the place of George Hassell, Esq., deceased.

Be it remembered that at Lannas Assizes at York, 1777, was tried the corn tolls of Ripon. William Blakey, miller of Skellbank mill, plaintiff, against Thomas Horner, Esq., Mayor of Ripon, and the Corporation, defendants; viz., the mayor, mace-bearer, and toll-gatherer, to take toll of a load of wheat in Mr. Blakey's mill. He brought an action against them, and recovered 1*s.* damages, and cost of suit. The corporation removed it to London, to the King's Bench. Verdict for Blakey, with damages, and cost of suit. The mayor and corporation brought an action against Blakey for building barn and stables behind the mill.—Tried at York—the mayor nonsuited.—The mayor, &c., hired persons to pull down his barn, stables, and helms; which in one day were

levelled to the ground. Blakey carried the case to York. It was not tried, but referred to the Recorder of York, who gave Blakey 50*l.* damages, and 10*l.* costs. This was all done in 1777 and 78. The Hon. William Aislabie paid 1000*l.* towards the charges of the suits, and the rest 159*l.*, was paid out of the corporation purse.—See note under 1776.

The Corporation summoned Blakey's son (a grocer in Ripon), to take his Freedom—he refused—they sent for a writ, and served it—but never declared, and paid all the charges and costs.—*Tuting's MS.*

1779-80. CHRIS. BRAITHWAITE, Mercer.



The arms upon his badge are: Gules, on a chevron argent three crosses crosslet fitchée sable.

Crest: A greyhound couchant argent collared and chained gules.

Son of Mr. Stephen Braithwaite, of Ripon Parks, and grandson of Mr. Christopher Braithwaite, mayor of Ripon in 1711. Born in 1705. Mayor in 1752 and 1766. Died in 1780, aged 75. Married Judith, eldest daughter and eventually heiress of Charles Oxley, Esq., of Ripon. His son Christopher, in 1775, obtained the Royal Licence to use the surname and bear the arms of Oxley.

Christopher Braithwaite was sworn into the office of Mayor, being his third mayoralty, on Feb. 2, "a very elegant entertainment was provided on the occasion for the corporation and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood."—*York Courant*, February 9th.

Feb. Public rejoicings at Ripon, Thirsk, Beverley, Pontefract, and other Yorkshire towns, on the occasion of Admiral Keppel's acquittal by a court martial from the charges of misconduct and neglect of duty brought against him by Sir Hugh Palliser.—*York Courant*.

On Friday, July 20th, there was a great deal of thunder and lightning accompanied with heavy rain, which continued many hours. That evening at Bishop Monkton, near Ripon, as three women and a man were going to milk, they were struck down by the lightning—one of the women was killed; her clothes were all burnt, and her body greatly scorched. The other three revived.—*York Courant*.

A long order confirming the prosecution of all persons carrying on any trade or mystery in the city of Ripon not being freemen. The order enjoins "That every inhabitant of the town of Ripon being not free and unsworn, and using any trade or mystery within

the same, should, upon reasonable warning, come before the mayor and some of his brethren to be allowed, and sworn a freeman of this corporation, giving his consent to perform such good orders as belong to his trade, and to have his name entered by the town clerk, and to pay such reasonable fine to the corporation as should be assessed upon him by the mayor and his brethren with the assistants or the most of them assembled, and if such inhabitant using any trade or mystery as aforesaid upon such warning given refuse to be made and sworn a freeman of this corporation, and give his consent to perform such good orders as belong to that trade, he should forfeit for every such default two shillings and sixpence to the use of the same corporation, and for every week that he used the same trade or mystery after such his refusal to be levied by the sergeants-at-mace in manner therein mentioned."

1780-1. JOHN HUTCHINSON, Apothecary.

Mayor in 1770.

18th November. At this meeting Christopher Scott, of this borough, butcher, and a freeman of this corporation, having informed the house that two actions had been lately brought against him, one at the suit of the lord archbishop of York, as lord of the manor of Ripon aforesaid, and the other at the suit of Samuel Coates, his lordship's lessee of the tolls of the market of Ripon aforesaid, for the toll of stallage of the said market; and whereas it being apprehended that the freemen of the said town have a right of being exempt from the payment of such stallage according to immemorial custom, nothing having ever been heard to the contrary; it is therefore unanimously ordered that the town clerk do appear to and defend such causes at the corporation's expense until further order.

10th June, 1782. The following payments were ordered to be made:

Scott at the suit of the archbishop of York, and Scott at the suit of Coates:

The costs in those causes, and this in pursuance of our order of the 18th November, 1780, to wit:—

Plaintiff's	£12 6 6	}	£22 14 10
Defendant's	10 8 4		

Ewbank at the suit of the same plaintiffs:

The plaintiff's costs	}	£18 3 10
The defendant's costs		

For money paid out of pocket attending presenting the address to the king, as ordered at last meeting	}	£1 14 0

£42 12 8

William Brunton, druggist, foreigner, admitted and sworn freeman, on payment of 10*l.*—*Corp. Reg.*

Dec. A few days since, died in the 65th year of his age, at Stainley, near Ripon, Mr. Christopher Benson, a man of great worth and integrity. From his early youth he attached himself to the study and practice of agriculture, which with unremitting pains he brought to a high degree of perfection. For a series of years he followed the drill husbandry, sowing

his corn lands in equidistant rows; but the turnips, beans, and pease he cultivated with wide intervals, in which the horse hoe was employed. The drill plow used by him was an invention of his own, and simple in its construction, as were all his implements. Under the drill culture, his bean and turnip crops, far exceeded those of his neighbours; and his honest industry was often gratified with visits from persons of highest distinction. With a spirit highly to be commended, he viewed with his own eyes the different improvements in agriculture in almost every corner of the land, and selected such as best suited his country.—*York Courant*.

1781-2. THOMAS WILKINSON, Spirit Merchant.



Admitted a freeman; chosen assistant 9th December, 1757; elected alderman 28th July, 1780, in place of Alderman Matthew Beckwith, deceased.

The market cross was rebuilt at the expense of Wm. Aislabie, Esq., of Studley Royal. On a tablet on the south side is inscribed:

MDCCLXXXI. ERECTED AT THE EXPENCE OF WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQUIRE, WHO REPRESENTED THIS BOROUGH IN PARLIAMENT SIXTY YEARS. THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND ASSISTANTS OF RIPON ORDERED THIS INSCRIPTION, MDCCLXXXV. THE HONOURABLE FREDERICK ROBINSON, MAYOR.

Ordered that the Commoners Table belonging to the Corporation, be covered with Green Bays, (*sic*) at the expence of the Corporation.—*Corp. Reg.*

1782-3. WILLIAM ASKWITH, Brewer.

Admitted a freeman 10th January, 1770, and on same day chosen assistant, in place of Charles Allanson, Esq., made an alderman; elected alderman 13th December, 1780, in place of alderman Christopher Braithwaite, deceased.

Son of William Askwith, who was mayor in 1758 and 1769. Resigned on account of deafness and infirmities in 1805. Died in 1814, aged 74.

May 22nd, 1782. Address to his majesty George

III. agreed to, and signed by the mayor and corporation, and the gentry and clergy residing within the borough, congratulating the king on the late important successes of the British naval forces in the East and West Indies; and hoping that admiral Rodney's signal victory over the French, will produce means of concluding the calamitous war in North America. The signatures are headed by Francis Wanley, dean of Ripon.

Two new fire engines were purchased, and the old ones repaired, by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants of Ripon, at the expence of 111*l.* 4*s.*

1783-4. WILLM. GRIMSTON, Grocer.

Mayor in 1772.

Ordered that the thanks of the Corporation be given to William Grimston, Esq., the present mayor, for his impartiality in billeting soldiers in and throughout the town of Ripon.—*Corp. Reg.*

Nov. 15th. Whereas William Richardson, late of Ripon, Dr. of Physic, having by a codicil to his will dated July 29th, 1782, bequeathed a sum of money to the Mayor and Corporation for certain purposes therein specified. (See Dr. Richardson's Charity). Ordered that this corporation will accept of the trust, and comply with the request of the said late Dr. Richardson; and that the common clerk, in their names signify the same to the Rev. Henry Richardson of Thornton in Craven; with their thanks for his polite communication of the said bequest, and to assure him that they will use their endeavours to carry into execution the enclosure of Goose Green, at Ripon aforesaid, for which purpose the said Dr. Richardson hath given his bond of 10*l.* 10*s.* towards enclosing the same by a wall, if completed before 8th July next.

Thomas Dinsdale, son of the late Thomas Dinsdale, serjeant-at-mace, deceased, is duly elected, admitted, and sworn to the said office.

Nov. 15th. The corporation send a petition to the House of Commons, against the Stamp Duty imposed on receipts given for money.—*Corp. Reg.*

1784-5. WM. BELL, Surgeon Apothecary.

Admitted a freeman 22nd May, 1780; chosen assistant 28th July, 1780, in place of Robert Arnold, deceased; elected alderman 15th November, 1783, in place of alderman Peter Horner, deceased.

2nd February, 1784. Robert Watson, glazier, one of the assistants, resigns his office by reason of poverty, age, and infirmities; it was ordered that 2*s.* 6*d.* a week should be paid to him during pleasure of Corporation.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. iv., p. 48.

On 21 Feb., Mr. Butler, manager of a company of comedians, now performing at Ripon, had the humanity to give a benefit play, to be added to a subscription which the mayor had laudably undertaken for the relief of the poor at this inclement season. Charity in the town of Ripon has been so universal that the poor inhabitants have really been comfortably supported during the late storm. Labour has been found by several gentlemen for paupers unemployed; and

the ladies have vied with one another, not only in finding out distressed objects, but in administering proper relief.—*York Courant*, March 2nd.

Feb. 2nd, 1784. Address to the King, rejoicing that his majesty had dismissed his late Ministry, who attempted to deprive a great commercial body of their chartered rights.

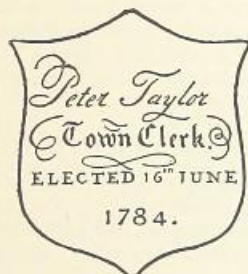
There is an order to pay 1*l.* 10*s.* "for money paid out of pocket attending the presenting the address to the king," as ordered at last meeting.—*Corp. Reg.*

March 3rd. For the better regulation of Weights and Measures in this Borough it is ordered that Mr. Mayor do provide proper stamped weights and measures according to the Standards at the Exchequer, and that the mayor, and the two next aldermen nearest the chair be, and they are hereby appointed a committee for the management thereof.—*Corp. Reg.*

May 11th. Ordered that the Bellman give public notice that no counterfeit copper be allowed to pass.—*Corp. Reg.*

11th May. Peter Snowden, breeches maker, a forreigner, is admitted to the freedom of this Corporation through charity, without fee, and sworn.—*Ibid*, p. 50.

June 1st. Francis Parker of Copt Hewick, near Ripon, has an ewe which yeaned five fine lambs this year, viz., four tups and one gimmer, now five weeks old, and all supported by the dam.—*York Courant*.



16th June. This day Peter Taylor, attorney-at-law, was unanimously elected common clerk, in place of Henry Atkinson, deceased.

See note under 1819, when he died.

16th June, 1784. A schedule of deeds, books, papers, etc., belonging to the Corporation of Ripon, handed over by Mrs. Dorothy Atkinson, the executrix of the late common clerk, and delivered to Peter Taylor, the present common clerk.—*Ibid*, pp. 53, 54.

July 6th. Lately died at Sharrow, near Ripon, George and Jane Wiseman, whose ages together amounted to 194 years. They had been married 63 years.—*York Courant*.

25th August. The question being now proposed to the mayor and aldermen whether the premiums given by the will of the late William Richardson, M.D., as an encouragement to establish a woollen or linen manufactory in the town of Ripon and neighbourhood thereof shall be paid to the manufacturers of woollen or linen cloth? It is now adjudged and determined by a majority of the mayor and aldermen that those premiums shall be paid to the manufacturers of linen cloth, and that Mr. Mayor do order public notice to be given thereof accordingly.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. iv., p. 57.

1785-6. HON. FREDCK. ROBINSON, M.P.



The arms on his badge are: Vert, a chevron between 3 bucks at gaze or.

Crest: out of a coronet composed of fleur-de-lis or a mount vert, thereon a buck at gaze of the first.

Motto: *Virtute non verbis.*

Second son of the first Lord Grantham. The freedom of the Corporation was presented to him 13th December, 1780, when he was chosen assistant, in the place of Mr. Wm. Askwith, made an alderman; he accepted, was admitted and sworn, 4th Sep., 1781, when he was elected alderman in the place of William Aislabie, Esq., deceased. Married, in 1785, Catherine Gertrude, second daughter of James Harris, Esq., and sister of James, first Earl of Malmesbury. Died in London in 1792, aged 47.

Ordered that the Hon. F. Robinson, the present mayor, have leave of absence to attend his duty in Parliament, and that during his absence the Corporation seal, mace, and insignia of office, do remain in the custody of Mr. Alderman Bell, the late mayor, to be by him made use of on the behalf of this corporation, as the exigencies of affairs and business may require.—*Corp. Reg.*

Jan. 4th. It being the opinion of this meeting that it will best answer the good intentions of the late worthy Dr. Richardson, and more effectually encourage the manufactory of linen cloth in the town and neighbourhood of Ripon, if in adjudging the premiums given by him for this purpose, a due regard is had as well to the quantity as quality of the cloth so manufactured. Resolved, that in order to entitle any person or persons to become candidates for those premiums, the cloth offered as a specimen must, at the time it is so produced, be bona fide his or their own property, and manufactured for sale, and must not contain in quantity less than forty yards. Ordered that the mayor do cause public notice to be given of this resolution, and that the determination of the premiums at the mayor's next summer feast will be made accordingly.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. iv., p. 59.

21st Oct. Ordered that an inscription be put upon the obelisk in the Market-place . . . purporting that the same was built at the sole expense of the late William Aislabie, Esquire, deceased, who represented this borough in parliament for . . . years, under the direction of the Hon. Fredck. Robinson, Esq., mayor.

Ordered that the mayor, aldermen, and assistants of this corporation, or any three or more of them, with the serjeant-at-mace, constables, and clerk of

the market be, and they are hereby appointed, a committee and inquest to inspect the weights and measures in this borough. This order is repeated from time to time. Ordered that Squire Lewis have a salary of three pounds per annum allowed for the use of his shop and superintending the weighing of goods brought to the market at Ripon.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. iv., p. 62.

1786-7. JOHN TERRY, Spurrier.

Mayor in 1762 and 1773.

He was the last person who exercised in the town the trade for which it had been long celebrated through the kingdom. His home and shop was the second westward from the Town Hall, and when pulled down, many of the rowels that were capable of piercing a shilling without bending or breaking were found. It was formerly a proverbial expression, when speaking of a person of sterling probity and worth, to say that he was "as true steel as Ripon rowels."

Mr. Terry, who was descended from a family that had resided several centuries at Sharow, died in 1798, aged 89. He bequeathed 100*l.* to the Corporation in trust to pay the interest amongst the poor women in the Maison de Dieu Hospital, and 300*l.* Navy five per cent. stock to the trustees of Jepson's Hospital in trust, as to 150*l.* thereof for the benefit of the eight poor women in St. Ann's Hospital, and the remaining 150*l.* in trust for Jepson's Hospital.

24th April. Ordered that the common cryer in this borough be, and he is hereby appointed to be, the common informer to make information against all persons who shall wilfully or negligently ride upon their carriages, or drive carriages furiously through the streets or highways in or near the said borough, also against all persons who shall wilfully or maliciously throw down, destroy, or damage the battlement walls, or other works of or belonging to any bridges, or cut down, pull down, deface, damage, or destroy any of the guide posts, lamp posts, vagrant posts, or rubbish posts, or commit any other outrages or disorders within the limits and jurisdiction of the said borough, and also against all persons committing, permitting, or suffering any nuisances to be or remain in or about the streets and highways of the said borough, contrary to the laws and statutes in that behalf, and the said common cryer is also authorized and empowered to impound all pigs going in and about the market-place, streets, and highways in the said borough (except such pigs as are intended to be exposed to sale on the market days there). And it is further ordered that the said common cryer shall from time to time act under the orders and directions of the mayor and justices of the peace of the said borough of Ripon.

Sep. 4th. Address to the king congratulating him on his escape from assassination.

Sep. 29th. Ordered that Christopher Turner, bookseller, be recommended to the Right Hon. His Majesty's Postmaster-General and Mr. Palmer, as a fit and proper person to be appointed Postmaster in the Borough, and that the Town Clerk acquaint the

Postmaster-General and Mr. Palmer of the sense of the Corporation.—*Corp. Reg.*

In or about this year was born at Littlethorpe, near Ripon, George Wright, R.A. He was distinguished for the excellence of his miniature portraits. He settled at Harrogate, where he resided many years in what is now known as Regent Parade. He died May 9th, 1854, aged 68, and was interred at Christ Church, High Harrogate.

1787-8. THOMAS WALKER, Grocer.

Mayor in 1775. Afterwards resided at North Lees, and in consequence of bad health and infirmities resigned his office of alderman in 1801. Died in 1809, aged 82.

April 30th. Ordered that Mr. Mayor do fix an assize of bread, and that the Clerk of the Market do return the average price of corn accordingly.—*Corp. Reg.*

30th April. The thanks of this corporation are rendered to the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, for the charity sermon preached by him on Sunday, 15th April, for the benefit of the Sunday Schools Charity, with a request that the same be printed for the benefit of the said charity.

This year the tolls of the turnpike road from Harrogate to Hutton Moor, taken at Killinghall bar, now letten for 200*l.*; and at Hutton Bank Bar for 204*l.* On the road from Ripon to Pateley Bridge, Bishopton Ellers Bar let for 146*l.*, and Fellbeck Bar for 85*l.*; above the expences of collecting them, and also including the repairs of the said road.

1788-9. THOMAS HORNER, Coach Maker.

Mayor in 1776. Carried on an extensive business in partnership with Mr. Arthur Hayn, father of Mr. Bernard Hayn, of Ripon, surgeon, until the latter commenced an establishment at Doncaster. Died in 1799.

The first subscription concert and ball is fixed for Friday next, 17th October, in the White Hart long room, in the market place.—*York Courant*, Oct. 14.

It sufficiently appearing to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistants here present that Mr. William Horner, a townsman of this Borough, and late a merchant in Virginia, on account of his loyalty and attachment to the government of Great Britain in America in the year 1776, was obliged to quit the place of his residence in Virginia, and to leave his credits and effects to a considerable amount, his sole dependence behind him in America.

That at the beginning of the year 1782, Mr. Horner returned to America, with a view to look after his property, in hopes of recovering some part thereof, for the support of himself and his family; but after residing there about four years, he was obliged to return to England, without being able to collect as much as would discharge his travelling expences.

Ordered that Mr. William Horner be, and is hereby recommended to the favour and patronage of the Representatives in Parliament of this Borough, as a

person whose integrity, abilities, and situation merit their attention, in an application to government on his behalf; in order to his being appointed Consul to the States of Virginia and Maryland in America; if the appointment to such an office should happen to take place; or otherwise to such place of profit under government for the support of himself and family, as may be thought convenient for him; and that the Town Clerk do transmit a copy to the Representatives in Parliament for this Borough.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. iv., p. 76.

Feb. 2nd. Ordered that Mr. Mayor, as chief Magistrate, is desired to provide a pair of scales, and proper weights for the weighing of gold coin in this Borough, at the expence of the Corporation.—*Ibid.*

2nd February. A Petition for the abolition of the slave trade was adopted and transmitted to the Rt. Hon. Sir John Goodricke, Bart., and Wm. Lawrence, Esq., representatives of the borough in parliament, who are requested to present the same, etc.

5th May. Ordered that Dr. Richardson's Premiums will be paid the ensuing year for the best pieces of *Linen Cloth* manufactured in or within 3 miles of the borough of Ripon, pursuant to his will. That the several candidates for these premiums shall be resident in Ripon or its neighbourhood for twelve months previous to his claiming either of the premiums.

1789-90. WILLM. ROBINSON, Apothecary.

Mayor in 1777. Resigned his office of alderman in 1802.

Ordered that a letter of thanks be wrote to the Rev. Henry Blackett, for his present to this Corporation of a punch ladle.

Ordered unanimously that the accustomed entertainment of cakes and ale on the charter day appointed for swearing the Mayor elect into his office shall for the future be discontinued; also that the Corporation shall hereafter be summoned to meet at one o'clock in the afternoon of the said charter day, and after swearing in the mayor and transacting the other necessary corporation business, proceed to church at two o'clock; and that after divine service, the Corporation do return to the common Hall and be there entertained with a dinner in lieu of the accustomed entertainment of cakes and ale.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. iv., p. 84.

March 14th. An address to the king congratulating him on his recovery from a severe indisposition, and restoration to health, and the hearts of his loving subjects.

May 11th. Ordered that a request be made by this Corporation to the Hon. Sir John Goodricke, and William Lawrence, Esq., representatives in Parliament for this Borough, that they will oppose the Bill now depending in Parliament, for building a bridge across the river Ouse, at or near Selby, in this county; apprehending it will be prejudicial and injurious to the navigation of the river Ouse, and consequently prejudicial and injurious to the Ripon Navigation.—*Corp. Reg.*

So our luxurious corporation have resolved to banish "cakes and ale" from their festivals; forgetting that one William Shakspeare wrote "Dost thou think because thou art virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale? Yes, and by St. Anne, ginger shall be hot i't mouth too." The corporation was not the only public body that indulged in cakes and ale; the officials of the minster had also an affection for the same dainties; as we find that dean Dering writing in his private account book, about 1719.—"Instalment of a prebendary, Jo. Dering:—The Choir, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; six song men, for cakes and ale 6*s.*; choristers for ye same 2*s.*; clerk 2*s.* 6*d.*, verger 2*s.* 6*d.*" Notwithstanding this prohibition, "the cake" lingered yet among the institutions, for on May 29th, 1832, when Mr. Blanchard was sworn into the office of Recorder of Ripon, he gave "a cake" to the corporation, which was doubtless moistened with a little ale or wine.

1790-1. RICHARD BECKWITH, Bookseller.

Mayor in 1778. Died in 1796, aged 63.

A Public Dispensary was formed in Ripon for the relief of the sick poor. From a report published April 1, 1805, it appears that since the institution of the charity, 3829 patients had been admitted, of whom 3270 had been cured, 170 relieved, and 181 had died.

The Dispensary was in Agnesgate, until the building in Ferraby Lane was erected. See note under 1850.

Feb. 22nd. This Court of Common Council duly considering the good and salutary effects resulting from the Corporation and Test Acts, during a period of near 130 years, cannot help being solicitous about the preservation and continuance of these barriers of civil and religious freedom.

Resolved and ordered unanimously that Sir George Allanson Winn, Bart., and William Lawrence, Esq., representatives in Parliament for this Borough, be, and they are hereby desired to oppose the repeal of these Acts, but to use their best endeavours to support and maintain our excellent constitution as now by law established.—*Corp. Reg.*

1791-2. JOHN HUTCHINSON, Apothecary and Surgeon.

Mayor in 1770 and 1780. Son of Mr. Simon Hutchinson, mayor in 1732 and 1747. His brother Edmund was an eminent apothecary at Bath, where he died in 1791. Alderman Hutchinson died in 1792, aged 72.

A few days ago died at Ripon Bartholomew Rymer, aged 100 years. He was gamekeeper to Sir Bellingham Graham, of Norton Conyers, Bart., and shot game flying in his 99th year.—*York Courant*, 1791.

Ordered that it be referred to the mayor, recorder, and aldermen next the chair, and town clerk, to draw up and send a petition to the honorable house of commons, in the name of the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of this borough, praying that in the bill now depending in that honorable house for paving,

lighting, and watching the said borough and township of Ripon, the rights and privileges of this corporation within the said borough and township may be taken care of and preserved in the same state, manner, and form as they were before the bringing in of such bill into parliament, and if this reservation of rights and privileges be not made, to request the representatives in parliament for this borough will use their endeavours to prevent the bill from passing into a law.

At the next meeting the thanks of the corporation are ordered to be sent to William Lawrence, Esq., and Sir George Allanson Winn, Bart., for opposing and preventing the bill from becoming law, etc. (This order is repeated on 16th April, 1792).

10th June. Ordered that Dr. Richardson's Premiums for the present year shall be given for the best piece of *Woollen Cloth*, in quantity not less than 40 yards, on the usual conditions.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. iv., p. 100.

July 8th, 1791. Died Francis Wanley, D.D., Dean of Ripon. He was son of William Wanley of Exford, and was born in April, 1709. He was educated first at Kirkleatham, and afterwards at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1748. He was ordained deacon by Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, Archbishop of York, June 4th, 1732, and licensed next day to the curacy of Spofforth. He was also elected a Fellow of his college. He was instituted to the vicarage of Aldborough in the West Riding, in 1744; and resigned it in 1750. In the latter year Archbishop Hutton, whose chaplain and relative he was, gave him the rectory of Stokesley; which he held at the time of his death; as he did also the prebend of Hinton in Hereford, to which he had been collated June 21st, 1745. He was admitted to the prebend of Norwell Overhall in Southwell minster September 17th, 1748; to the prebend of Stillington in York, May 18th, 1749; this he resigned in the same year to Hugh Thomas, but in the following year, July 12th, was again appointed to it on the resignation of Thomas. He only held it a month, and was on Aug. 29th, 1750, collated to the prebend of Weighton, in the same church. He was made chancellor of York, December 1st, 1749; this also he resigned to Hugh Thomas in 1750.

Notwithstanding these preferments, he fell into pecuniary difficulties, from which he was never entirely extricated. He retired to the Continent, and on his return to Ripon found the deanery house occupied by the Canon Residentiary, who refused to relinquish possession. He died in 1791 in his own house in Kirkgate, among sincere friends, who did not desert him in his hour of need. He was buried in the minster, July 12th, where was the following inscription on a marble tablet fixed to the south wall of the nave:—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Francis Wanley, D.D., many years the justly respected Dean of Ripon and Rector of Stokesley. He married Jane (one of the sisters of the Right Hon. Sir John Goodricke, Bart., late of Ribstone), and her remains are deposited in this Cathedral, near those of her husband and her son William. F. W. died in 1791, aged 82.

J. W., 1788, aged 70. W. W., 1786, aged 43." On August 8th, 1860, this tablet fell suddenly from its position, and was dashed to pieces on the floor of the church.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 273-4.

In this year was the House called "Green Royd" built by Mr. Robert Fletcher. He was a singular man; attended no place of worship; dressed in the antique style, cocked hat, long flapped waistcoat, ruffles at the hands, long tailed coat, large silver buckles on knees and shoes, and long gold-headed cane, never went into society. Died March 31st, 1823, aged 88 years, buried at Aldfield.—*Tutling's MS.*

1792-3. THOMAS WILKINSON, Spirit Merchant.

Mayor in 1781. He died in 1796, and was buried in the north aisle of Ripon Minster, where a stone yet bears the following inscription, "To the memory of Thomas Wilkinson, Alderman and twice Mayor of Ripon, who died the 19th day of July, 1796, aged 72 years."

Feb. 2nd. Resolved unanimously that the thanks of this Corporation be given to Mrs. Allanson, and to William Lawrence, Esq., and to Sir George Allanson Winn, Bart., our two worthy representatives in parliament, for their liberality in ordering this town to be annually lighted at their expence; and to assure them this corporation will always retain the highest sense of gratitude for this act of generosity to the town, which has rendered any application to parliament for that purpose wholly unnecessary.

16th April. Ordered that Dr. Richardson's Premiums shall this year be for "the best two pieces of *Raw Linen Goods* in the Brown," in quantity not less than 40 yards, on the usual conditions.

11th June. Address to his majesty king George "on his late royal proclamation."

"A new Theatre, built by the late George Hassell, Esq., was opened by Mr. Butler's company of comedians, on the 20th of August, 1792; the scenery and decorations are excellent, and the manager endeavours to provide a respectable dramatic corps, with the novelties of the day, for the gratification of the public, during the season." This was the building in Park Street, now used as a drill hall.

William Weddell, Esq., of Newby Hall, died April 23th, 1792. He was a gentleman of a most refined taste, especially in sculpture and the fine arts. He built the statue gallery at Newby, and filled it with one of the best private collections in the kingdom, amongst which is the celebrated Barberini Venus, which is considered the best statue of Venus ever brought to England. No account of his life, that we are aware of, has been published; and the place of his death has been differently stated to have been London and Bath; and that event hastened by an injudicious use of the cold bath. He was buried in a vault beneath the chapter house in Ripon minster, where is the following brief inscription:—"1792. William Weddell, of Newby Hall, Esqre., died 28th of April, in the 56th year of his age. Also Elizabeth,

his widow, died July 12th, 1831, aged 82." In the south transept of the church, under an elegant bust, executed by Nollekins, placed beneath a canopy, supported by four Corinthian columns, which is from a design of the Lantern of Demosthenes at Athens, is the following inscription:—"To the Memory of William Weddell, Esqr., of Newby, in whom every virtue that ennoble the human mind was united with every elegance that adorns it. THIS MONUMENT, a faint emblem of his refined taste, is dedicated by his widow.

'Whom what awaits, while yet she strays
 Along the lonely vale of days?
 A pang, to secrete sorrow dear;
 A sigh, an unavailing tear;
 Till time shall every grief remove,
 With Life, with Memory, and with Love.'"

1793-4. THOMAS TERRY, Banker and Grocer.

Admitted a freeman 1st October, 1773; chosen assistant 13th November, 1776, in place of John Grimston, declined; elected alderman 11th December, 1792, in place of alderman John Hutchinson, deceased.

7th May. Ordered that every alderman of this corporation who shall neglect to attend his duty in the house on the summons of the mayor, shall forfeit and pay for every such default a fine of five shillings, and every assistant the sum of two shillings and sixpence.

1794-5. JOHN EWBANK, Butcher.

Admitted a freeman 27th June, 1755; chosen assistant 14th August, 1767; elected alderman 11th Jan., 1793, in place of the Hon. Fred. Robinson, alderman, deceased. Died July 9th, 1816, aged 82 years; buried in the south transept of Ripon minster.

17th May, 1794. Ordered that Dr. Richardson's Premiums shall this year be given for the best pieces of *Worsted Goods*, on the usual conditions.

June. Public rejoicing at Ripon for the victory obtained by Lord Howe over the French fleet.

June 12th. At a general meeting of the gentlemen, clergy, and inhabitants, resident in the borough, neighbourhood, and liberty of Ripon, held this day at the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proper measures to be adopted (under the sanction of parliament), for internal defence and security against invasion, and intestine commotion, JOHN DALTON, ESQ., in the chair.—RESOLVED that a corps of infantry, consisting of sixty men, and upwards be raised in the town, neighbourhood, and liberty of Ripon, for its internal defence; and that a subscription be opened for this purpose. Then follows a subscription list, from which we give a few of the names:—Rich. Wood, Hollin Hall, 52*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, Mrs. Allanson, 52*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, John Dalton, Slenningford, 50*l.*, The Hon. G. Hobart, 50*l.*, T. Kilvington, 50*l.*, Chris. Oxley, 25*l.*, John Elliott, 20*l.*, Rev. J. Geldart, 20*l.*, Roger Pickering, annually during war,

10*l.* 10*s.*, Peter Taylor, 21*l.*, Ch. Harrison, jun., 10*l.* 10*s.*, Wm. Dawson, Azerley, he having already subscribed 10*l.* to St. Andrew's, 10*l.* Next follow twenty-one names of subscribers of 5*l.* 5*s.* each, the others being smaller sums.

One sergeant, one drummer, and one fifer are immediately wanted for this corps.—*York Courant*.

A few days ago (Sep. 1st) died, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. William Lord, of Pateley Bridge, one of the greatest adventurers in mineral works in the kingdom.—*Ibid.*

Ripon Loyal Volunteer Company.—John Dalton, Esq., to be captain; Hon. Vere Hobart, first lieutenant; and Peter Taylor, gentleman, second lieutenant.—*Gazette*.

1795-6. WILLIAM GRIMSTON, Grocer.

Mayor in 1772 and 1783.

Died in 1805; buried at Ripon.

Jan. 6. A committee appointed to consider the supplying of the town with fresh water. Thirteen members were appointed, and it is "ordered that seven of this committee have power to act."—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. iv., p. 132.

Nov. 21st. Resolved and ordered that an address be presented to his Majesty on his providential escape from the late atrocious attempt made upon his person, in his passage to and from parliament.

PERAMBULATION DAY AT RIPON BY MR. HARDCASTLE'S SINGING BOYS, 1795.—The day appointed for this was always on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday before Holy Thursday; any one of these three days it was to be done. The choir and the vicar met as on other days for service at ten o'clock, with ten blue-coat boys, with branches of plane or sap tree; the service was gone through as on other days, till we came to the collect; then we came out of the choir, and the blue-coat boys met us at the choir door with their branches of plane tree; then the choir formed themselves, the blue-coat boys with their branches in their hands, Henry Hamilton, the dean's (Waddilove) vergier with his mace, then the song-boys, then the song-men, then the clergyman in whose week it happened to be. The first psalm by the choir was the 25th Psalm, begun at the choir doors, and sung down the body of the church, down Beddern Bank and Bondgate, till about the centre of a field belonging to Thomas Parker, saddle-tree maker, where the Gospel for the fifth Sunday after Easter was read by the clergyman, then we went down Heckler-lane to Borrish-bridge, where we commenced singing the 134th Psalm, and sung it to the centre of Skellgate to the Holy Lamb Inn; there we commenced with the 65th Psalm, and sung it to the top of Skellgate, down Westgate as far as Mr. Humphries'; then the clergyman went to a field belonging to Mrs. Lucas, at back of Pickill Hall, and read the same Gospel. Thence we commenced singing in Park Street the 103rd Psalm, down Westgate, across the Market Place, past the cross, down the Middle Street, down North Street to the end of it; then we sung no more till we came to Magdalens, when the clergyman entered a

field back of Magdalen's Chapel, and read the same Gospel; and the choir went round by the chapel to meet the clergyman; and then commenced in the field where the Chapel stands to sing the 67th Psalm, to the centre of Stammergate, or above the draw-well, and ended the Psalms with the *Gloria Patri*; then began chanting the Litany, the clergyman chanting his own part, and the choir responding to him in the usual form as at church; and we chanted the Litany all the rest of the way, entering the gate at the east end of the church, round the church-yard, by the school steps, and where the sap trees stand, and out at the stile at the west end of the church, then turned round and entered the church, up the body, chanting the Litany, and into the choir, and concluded the prayers in the usual form, and then went home to get our dinners—if we had any. (This perambulation was discontinued by dean Webber; and also Candle-light Sunday).—*Tuting's MS.*

Ordered that Dr. Richardson's Premiums shall this year be given for the two best pieces of *Worsted Goods*, in quantity not less than 30 yards each, on the usual conditions.

1796-7. WILLIAM BELL, Surgeon.

Son of Mr. Stephen Bell, of Tanfield; he died 1st October, 1803, aged 47, and was buried in Tanfield church-yard.

A Chapel of the New Connexion of Methodists was built in Low Skellgate. This Society originated in the following manner:—In this year, about seventy delegates from all parts of the kingdom met the Wesleyan Conference at Leeds, and proposed that in future the annual conference should consist of an equal number of preachers and representatives of the people, to be chosen by them. This proposition being rejected by the conference, the Methodist New Connexion was formed, chiefly by the talents and zeal of Mr. Alexander Kilham, a distinguished preacher, from whom they were sometimes called Kilhamites. At its formation it embraced only seven preachers, seven circuits, and 500 members, very widely scattered, and having but few chapels, but they so far succeeded that in fourteen years after their establishment they had 23 circuits, 101 chapels, 207 societies, and 8292 members, 44 itinerant, and 229 local preachers. This chapel was used until 1860, when it was abandoned for the elegant building called Zion Chapel, in Blossomgate.

On October 16th, 1796, about six o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of Ripon were greatly alarmed by a violent earthquake, which shook almost every house in the town; a mile from which, near Littlethorpe, about three roods of ground sunk nineteen fathoms, and a large ash tree growing on the spot entirely disappeared. For some time the gulf continued to increase, and an immense body of water issued from it, which filled the inhabitants with fear, for as there were no coal pits in the neighbourhood, it was evidently a great natural concussion. (*May-hall's Annals of Yorkshire*, vol. i., p. 187). The above description is wildly exaggerated; the whole

area disturbed by the subsidence might be nearly three roods, in two portions, with a piece of firm unbroken ground between them; then as to the depth, 19 fathoms, or 114 feet, would sink the gulf 20 feet below the level of the sea, and upwards of 60 feet below the level of the river Ure, half a mile to the eastward. The deepest portion of this gulf was enclosed in the grounds attached to his mansion by the late Mr. Rothery, who threw a bridge across it, and made it ornamental in all respects but the colour of the water, which retains the hue which gained it from the first the name of "The Black Hole." This, so far as we know, is the earliest account of any of the subsidences of the ground in this neighbourhood; though it is evident from the pits and hollows in the surface of the earth that the process has been going on for countless ages, and yet continues at intervals.

Ordered that Dr. Richardson's Premiums shall this year be given for the two best pieces of *Raw Linen Cloth*, in quantity not less than 40 yards each, on the usual conditions.

1797-8. JOHN STEVENSON, Mercer.

Admitted a freeman (being a foreigner, and described as a grocer), 26th August, 1782, and same day chosen assistant, in place of Richard Harrison, deceased; elected alderman 13th August, 1797, in place of alderman Richard Beckwith, deceased.

29th April. Ordered that the sum of five pounds per annum be paid by the mayor out of the rents of the poor lands for the education of twelve poor boys belonging to the town of Ripon.

Ordered that Dr. Richardson's Premiums shall this year be given for the two best pieces of *Linen Cloth*, in quantity not less than 40 yards, on the usual conditions.

The society for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, have last year restored to liberty 490 persons; amongst whom were two from the gaol at Halifax, fifteen from Knottingley, three from Richmond, one from Ripon, and fifteen from York, all in this county.—*York Courant*, April 24th.

September 24th. Died at Hollin Close Hall, near Ripon, in the 87th year of his age, Richard Wood, Esq. At the same place, three hours before, died Elizabeth, wife of the above Richard Wood, in the 70th year of her age. They had been married fifty-two years.—*Ibid.*

1798-9. WILLIAM ATKINSON, Timber Merchant.

Admitted a freeman 26th April, 1769, and described as a house carpenter; chosen assistant 4th January, 1774; elected alderman 13th August, 1796, in place of alderman Thomas Wilkinson, deceased.

Died March 2nd, 1802, aged 74; and was buried at Ripon. His eldest son, Mr. Peter Atkinson, an eminent architect, died April 24th, 1812, aged 36 years.

2nd February. Ordered that Mr. Robert Williamson do renew the inscription on the market cross,

which he has proposed to do for half a guinea, and to support the same for seven years.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. iv., p. 156.

On Friday, Feb. 2nd, the foundation stone of the new Mansion House at Ripon, now building by Mrs. Allanson, of Studley Royal, was laid by William Atkinson, Esq.; who the same day entered on the duties of his office as Mayor of the borough for the year ensuing. Afterwards, a most liberal entertainment, of every variety the season could afford, was given to the Corporation and gentry of the town by the mayor at his own house; several loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk, and the evening concluded with the utmost harmony and conviviality.—*York Courant*.

Until the Town Hall was completed, the meetings of the Corporation were held at the Unicorn Inn.

March 2nd. Resolved that this Corporation do subscribe 50*l.* towards the aid and support of Government in repelling the hostile attempts of the common enemy, and to obtain an honourable and lasting peace; and that the same be remitted to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for that purpose.—*Corp. Reg.*

Ordered that ten guineas be paid to the workmen who are building the Town's Hall, three guineas at the laying of the corner stone, and seven guineas at the raising of the roof of the building.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. iv., p. 156.

Ordered that Dr. Richardson's Premiums shall this year be given for the two best pieces of *Worsted Goods*, in quantity not less than 30 yards each, on the usual conditions.

The Company of Ripon Loyal Volunteers, commanded by Captain Dalton, have signified their readiness, in case of invasion, to march, not only to the extent of the Northern District, but to any part of England where their services can be most useful, to oppose the inveterate enemies of their country.—*York Courant*, April 23rd.

17th December, 1798. Ordered that this corporation purchase the land-tax of the corporation lands, the poor lands, and the lands belonging to Maison Dieu Hospital, and that the purchase money be paid out of the rents and revenues of the said respective lands.

14th May, 1799. Ordered that 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* be paid to Mr. Fairgray and his servants as a gratuity for the use of his rooms for public business during the time that the Town Hall was re-building.

14th May, 1799. Orders to work fire engines four times a year, viz., Wilfrid Monday, fifth November, Old Candlemas Day, and Whit Tuesday; Christopher Husband and Richard Dalton to have two guineas per annum each, and to provide men sufficient for the working of the engines.

1799-1800. WILLIAM DOWNING.

Admitted a freeman (being a foreigner) as an honorary freeman, 29th April, 1797, and same day chosen assistant, in place of Francis Smith, deceased; elec-

ted alderman 3rd April, 1798, in place of alderman John Terry, deceased.

Agent for the Studley estate; died January 12th, 1813, aged 60 years; he was buried in the south transept of Ripon minster. His tomb bears the following inscription:—"The good are remembered longer than the great. Sacred to the memory of Wm. Downing, Esqre., of Studley. He died Janry. 12th, 1813, aged 60 years, justly esteemed. His loss will be truly deplored by his family and friends, and his memory be long revered."

Ordered that Dr. Richardson's Premiums shall this year be given for the two best pieces of *Worsted Goods*, in quantity not less than 30 yards each, on the usual conditions.

MAGDALEN FEAST SUPPRESSED, 1799.—The bishop of Chester, passing on the feast day (Sunday), did not approve of the turmoil, and requested the dean to put it down; which he did, and allowed them (the sisters in the hospital) a money payment instead. At this Codlin Feast each sister laid in a ten gallon barrel of ale—the apples were sprinkled over with rose water and sugar, and eaten along with spice rolls, etc.—*Tutting's MS.*

OLD BOOTS.—No native of Ripon has attained to such celebrity or notoriety as Old Boots; not from any qualities natural or acquired, but simply from



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the malformation of his countenance. The first, and also the best account of him, was given in *Granger and Caulfield's Wonderful Museum*, No. 63, 1807.

as follows:—"Among the infinite variety of human countenances, perhaps none ever so much excited astonishment and popularity as that of 'Old Boots,' whose portrait has often been engraved. This extraordinary person was favoured by Nature with a nose and chin so enormously long, and so lovingly tending to embrace each other, that he acquired, by habit, the power of holding a piece of money between them. Being a servant at the Unicorn Inn, in Rippon, Yorkshire, it was his business to wait on the travellers who arrived there, to assist them in taking off their boots. He usually introduced himself into the room with a pair of slippers in one hand, and a boot-jack in the other, exactly in the attitude represented in his picture. The company in general were so diverted with his odd appearance, that they would frequently give him a piece of money, on condition that he held it between his nose and chin. This requisition he was always ready enough to comply with—it being no less satisfactory to himself, than entertaining to them. Although the extraordinary length of his nose and chin may appear almost incredible, yet we can assure our readers that the drawing from which the engraving was made, was taken from the life in the year 1762. He continued in the same house for many years." He appears to have had no peculiarity but his face; and there are but slight traditions current about him in the town. He was generally called "Old Boots," sometimes "Tom Crudd," but his proper name was Thomas Spence. He is said to have been born with either three or five teeth, and these came out very early, and he never had any more. He was the last man that was buried in Ripon minster yard, in the front of the S.W. tower, near the "horsing stone."

1800-1. ROBERT SHAW, Sadler.

Admitted a freeman 28th August, 1773; chosen assistant 14th October, 1775; elected alderman 17th December, 1798, in place of alderman William Lawrence, deceased. He died in 1821, and was buried at Ripon, where a gravestone yet remains inscribed:—"Sacred to the memory of Robert Shaw, Senr., who was Alderman, and once Mayor of this town, who departed this life the 10th day of March, 1821, aged 79 years; also Margaret, the wife of the above-named Robert Shaw, who departed this life 20th day of June, 1802, aged 60 years."

One day a man was brought before him in his magisterial capacity, charged with stealing a blanket. He took down the inevitable "Burns' Justice," and having pored for some time with a mingled air of vexation and perplexity on the pages headed with the letter B., exclaimed: "Go away man, there's no law for blankets!"

Jan. 27th. Lately died, in the 101st year of his age, much respected, Mr. William Fenteman, of Ripon, formerly an eminent farmer. He was buried 10th January, 1800 (*Ripon Par. Reg.*) He died at Ripon, in the house of Michael Theakstone, of Low Skellgate, the said Michael Theakstone having married his grand-daughter. In a book belonging

to Michael Theakstone, of the "Crown" Inn, Low Skellgate (1856), is written, "William Fenteman departed this life Jan. 7, 1800, above 100 years of age." Added afterwards, "103 years of age;" and the latter statement is said to be founded on good authority. He was a man of temperate habits, but drank a little gin. He was buried in Ripon minster yard. His farm is believed to have been at one of the Hewicks. His son, Thomas Fenteman, who died 24th Decr., 1825, aged above 80, in the Queen's Head yard, Market-place, Ripon, occupied the farm at Whitcliffe Hall, under Mr. Aislabie, of Studley Royal.—*W. H.*

6th May. Ordered that five guineas be paid to the late mayor for money he has expended in coals, etc., used for airing the new town's house, and for other expenses of that nature.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. iv., p. 175.

Ordered that Dr. Richardson's Premiums be given for two best pieces of *Linen Cloth*, in quantity not less than 40 yards, on the usual conditions.—*Corp. Reg.*

May 28th. Resolved that a humble petition of condolence be presented to his Majesty upon his late providential escape from the hand of the assassin; and that Sir James Graham, and J. Heathcote, Esq., representatives in parliament of the borough, be requested to present the same.—*Ibid.*

July 2nd. The Ripon Loyal Volunteer Corps of Infantry, commanded by Capt. Dalton, were inspected on Ripon Common, by Colonel Armstrong, who expressed himself perfectly satisfied with their military discipline and appearance. The officers afterwards gave an elegant entertainment to the colonel, and several other gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, at Fairgray's "Unicorn" Inn. The non-commissioned officers and privates of this corps lately presented to Captain Dalton, their commandant, a silver cup, value fifty guineas, as a small mark of the high sense they entertain of his strict attention, and unremitting assiduity, in promoting the discipline of the corps; and of his patriotic zeal, manifested on all occasions, in support of the good government and constitution of this country.—*York Courant*, July 7th, 1800.

1801-2. JOHN PEARSON, Banker.

Admitted a freeman (as a currier) 16th October, 1775; chosen assistant 15th November, 1783, in place of William Bell, elected an alderman; elected alderman 6th August, 1799, in place of alderman Thomas Horner, deceased. Died in 1815, aged 70.

On Monday, Feb. 2nd, John Pearson, Esq., Alderman, a partner in Messrs. Coates and Co.'s Ripon and Knaresborough Bank, was sworn into the office of Mayor, on which occasion he gave an elegant entertainment at the town house to a numerous and very respectable company.—*York Courant*.

According to the census taken this year, there were in Ripon 329 houses, 746 families, 1470 males, 1741 females, total, 3211 inhabitants.

Ordered that Dr. Richardson's Premiums be given for two best pieces of *Linen Cloth*, in quantity not less than 27 yards, on the usual conditions.

6th January. Ordered that thirty pounds be subscribed by the corporation towards the relief of the poor of Ripon.

20th April. Ordered that the bellman's fees for making calls in the town in future be threepence each, and fourpence for the country.

2nd August. Ordered that a subscription be entered into for Mrs. Allanson's picture.

2nd August. Ordered that every alderman of this corporation who shall in future be duly elected to the office of Mayor of the corporation and borough of Ripon, and shall neglect or refuse to serve the said office, shall pay a fine of fifty pounds to the mayor for the time being, or otherwise resign and give up his office of alderman, and the payment of such fine shall be considered and taken as a compensation in lieu of serving the office of mayor, until it shall again come to his turn to serve in the usual rotation.—*Corp. Reg.*, vol. iv., p. 182.

1802-3. THOMAS WILKINSON.

Son of alderman Wilkinson, mayor in 1781 and 1792. Chosen assistant 4th September, 1781, in place of the Hon. Frederick Robinson, elected an alderman; elected alderman 28th October, 1801, in place of alderman Thomas Walker, resigned.

Sworn into the office of Mayor, May 17th, in pursuance of a mandamus directed to him for that purpose (*York Courant*). Mr. Wilkinson had been elected on 2nd January, being the day appointed by the charter, but on the 25th of the same month he signified to the corporation that it would be very inconvenient for him to qualify himself to execute the office, and requested to decline, and to be permitted to retire. His request was granted upon payment of a fine of 5*l.* to which he had become liable, pursuant to an order by law made at a meeting of the Corporation dated 22nd August last, which fine he then paid, and Alderman Coldbeck was elected in his place. On Feb. 2nd following, some doubts were suggested as to the legality of Coldbeck's election, and Mr. Wilkinson still refusing to be sworn, the mace was delivered to the senior alderman. Subsequently an application was made to the court of king's bench for a writ of mandamus, authorizing the Corporation to proceed to the election and swearing of a Mayor. This writ was tested 7th May, 42nd George III., and the return certifying that Mr. Wilkinson was chosen, he was sworn in on 17th May. The fine paid by Mr. Wilkinson was returned to him.

Died 1811, buried at Ripon, in the minster yard, where the following inscription yet remains to his memory:—"Thomas Wilkinson, an Alderman of this Corporation, who once filled the office of Mayor; he was the son of the late Alderman Wilkinson, and departed this life May 14th, 1811, aged 58 years. His cordiality and genuine integrity ensured the tribute of respect to his memory from his surviving family and numerous friends."

January 5th. Ordered that this corporation do contribute one half of the expenses of providing the

window curtains, and for a screen to be placed before the door of the great room, the directors of the assembly having offered to pay the other half part thereof.

November 30th. Ordered that serjeant Dinsdale be allowed one guinea for dispersing the hand bills for several years past amongst the weavers respecting the prize webs of cloth, and that he be allowed in future five shillings per annum.

John Williamson, barrister-at-law, elected recorder in place of William Withers, deceased.

1803-4. WILLIAM COLBECK, Cooper.

Admitted a freeman 1st October, 1773; chosen assistant 20th August, 1784, in place of John Myers, deceased; elected alderman 5th January, 1802, in place of alderman William Robinson, resigned; he died April 17th, 1806, aged 60. Buried in Ripon Minster.

January 4th. It being represented to this meeting by the town clerk that Mrs. Allanson has been pleased to discharge the bills of costs incurred by the late applications to the court of king's bench for a mandamus for the election and swearing of a mayor of this borough in the last year—

Resolved and ordered unanimously that the thanks of this corporation be given to Mrs. Allanson for this additional mark of her attention and generosity towards us in discharging this account, and to assure her that this corporation will always retain a grateful sense of her kindness, and that the town clerk do transmit the same to Mrs. Allanson accordingly.

March 2nd, 1803. An address sent to the king congratulating him "on the happy and providential discovery, and discomfiture, of the late wicked and atrocious conspiracy to overturn the laws and constitution of this realm, and which also had in view the diabolical design to destroy your majesty's most invaluable life."—*Corp. Reg.*

Ripon Subscription School.—At a meeting held the 1st day of January, 1803—present, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Grimston, Mr. Darnbrough, Mr. Fielden—It was resolved by the subscribers present, that the Rev. Mr. Beetham be appointed master. That the master shall teach twelve boys, and no more, at 8 guineas each per annum, to be paid to him quarterly. That the commencement of the school shall be on Monday, the 10th day of January instant. Then follow rules as to school terms, vacations, fees and how they are to be paid, etc., concluding with the resolution, "That each subscriber shall pay to the master the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* annually, towards finding coals; that Mr. Peacock, Mr. Grimston, and Mr. Robinson be a committee, and have power to vary and make new rules, from time to time, as occasion may require, and also to appoint meetings, and summon the subscribers. We, whose names are hereunder named, being the residue of the said subscribers, do approve of the above resolutions—William Dawson, Esq., Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Leadley, Mr. Wright, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Rowell."

Bonaparte notifies the commencement of war with

Great Britain. June 7th. Great preparations for the invasion of England. Scott's "Antiquary," note H. —Alarm of invasion. The story of the false alarm at Fairport, and the consequences, are taken from a real incident. Those who witnessed the state of Britain, and of Scotland in particular, from the period that succeeded the war, which commenced in 1803, to the battle of Trafalgar, must recollect those times with feelings which we can hardly hope to make the rising generation comprehend. "Almost every individual was enrolled either in a military or civil capacity." The orders issued by the 3rd Lord Grantham to his troop of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry are very strict; they are dated Ripon, November 5th, 1803, and the last two paragraphs may appropriately be re-printed here, as illustrating the feeling with which the threat was received at Ripon:—"As commanding officer of this troop, I feel myself responsible to his majesty for the state of discipline of those whom I have the honour to command, and I am bound to use every means of promoting it. But it will afford me the highest gratification to find that a sense of duty, and the noble spirit which has induced you to come forward, will alone be sufficient to ensure that regular attendance and soldier-like conduct which you all must feel to be so essentially and indispensably necessary. At the same time that I assure you that my exertions shall never be wanting to give you every assistance and information in my power, it is almost unnecessary to add that, advanced as you are in a state of military discipline, nearly everything now depends upon yourselves. Your attention and perseverance alone are requisite to complete what your sense of public duty has begun. And if there is any consideration which can give weight to these suggestions, it must surely be the idea that, by pursuing this conduct alone, we can manifest the reality of our zeal to repel an enemy whose designs against us are most inveterate, and whose only aim is to destroy whatever we esteem most dear and valuable."

Nov. 14. "Government have declined accepting of the Corps of Riflemen to nearly the amount of 100, who had offered their services under the command of Lieut. Col. Dalton, of the Grange, near Ripon, the quota of the West Riding Volunteers being complete."—*York Courier*.

A Sunday School established at Ripon.

1804-5. JOHN BRITAIN, Grocer.

Admitted a freeman 3rd January, 1792, having served an apprenticeship with alderman Walker, grocer, and same day chosen assistant, in place of John Holdsworth, deceased; elected alderman 17th May, 1802, in place of alderman William Atkinson, deceased.

May 26th. Resolved and ordered unanimously that the thanks of this corporation be presented to Mrs. Allanson for her kind attention and munificence to us in the augmentation she has lately been pleased to make to the mayor's annual income, and that this corporation will always retain a due sense of her

favours, and that the same be transmitted to Mrs. Allanson by the town clerk accordingly.

May 26th. "Ordered that the sum of £10 be subscribed by the Corporation towards the treating the non-commissioned officers and private volunteers, who have been serving on permanent duty at Leeds, with a dinner, upon their return from thence.

June 12th. "At this meeting the Corporation assembled to meet the Ripon Loyal Volunteers, upon their return from doing permanent duty at Leeds. Accordingly the Corporation in their gowns met the Volunteers at Borrage Bridge, where they were drawn up, and having congratulated them on their return, passed the whole length of the line uncovered (who stood with presented arms) returned before them unto the Town Hall, and after the volunteers were drawn up in the Market-place, Mr. Recorder made an appropriate speech, which was answered by Colonel Wood; and the mayor and corporation, at their own expense, afterwards dined with the officers at the Town Hall."

Oct. 20. "The volunteers commanded by Lieut. Col. Wood were inspected by Colonel Orde, when that loyal and respectable corps performed a variety of evolutions with a steadiness and precision which could not be surpassed by regular troops. . . . After the inspection a dinner was prepared for the officers at the Unicorn Inn, and the evening concluded with the utmost conviviality and mirth."—*York Courier*.

1805-6. WILLIAM THEAKSTON, Stocking Weaver.

Admitted a freeman 26th April, 1769; chosen assistant 4th January, 1785, in place of George Snowden, deceased; elected alderman 19th December, 1803, in place of alderman William Bell, deceased. Son of Mr. Thomas Theakstone, who died in 1793, aged 94. William Theakstone died in 1824, aged 89.

Whereas, by a certain by-law or ordinance duly made by this corporation at a meeting held on Saturday the twenty-second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and two, it was ordered that every alderman of this corporation who should be duly elected to the office of mayor, and should neglect or refuse to serve the said office, should pay a fine of fifty pounds, or otherwise resign and give up his office of alderman, and whereas, upon mature consideration, the aforesaid by-law or ordinance hath been found defective and insufficient to answer all the good purposes thereby intended, it is therefore hereby agreed, ordered, and declared that the said recited by-law or ordinance shall be from henceforth repealed, abrogated, vacated, and annulled, and the same is hereby repealed, and from henceforth abrogated, vacated, and annulled.

Ordered that Dr. Richardson's premiums be given for the two best pieces of *Raw Linen Cloth*, in quantity not less than 30 yards, on the usual conditions.

April 20th. Resolved, it is the opinion of this corporation that it would be proper to build a dwelling house upon the common for the accommodation of the herdsman in the execution of his office in looking after the cattle.

September 16th. Resolved and ordered unanimously that the thanks of this corporation be presented to Mrs. Allanson for her kind attention and munificence to them in the very handsome and liberal augmentation she has lately been pleased to make to the mayor's annual income (as communicated by Miss Lawrence), that this corporation will always retain a due sense of this additional mark of her regard towards them, and also a grateful remembrance of the many favours she has been pleased to confer upon them.

1806-7. JOHN FAIRGRAY, Hotel Proprietor.



The arms on his badge are: gules, on a bend wavy argent three anchors. Crest: an anchor.

Behind is engraved:—"In memory of his daughter Jane, by her son, John Fairgray Sharpin, mayor of Scarborough, 1853."

John Fairgray-1806

Admitted a freeman 29th April, 1797; chosen assistant 17th December, 1798, in place of Mr. William Downing, "now an alderman"; elected alderman 16th September, 1805, in place of alderman William Askwith, resigned.

Born at Lockerbie, near Dumfries. He was steward at Studley Royal; and for twenty years proprietor of the Unicorn hotel. He married Jane, daughter of captain Tobias Dunn, R.N., of Seaton Carew, county of Durham, who was commander of the preventive service, and captain of the "Lapwing" cutter, on the North Sea station. Died December 7th, 1809, aged 45, and was buried in the Cathedral Churchyard.

His grandson, John Fairgray Sharpin, Esq., mayor of Scarborough in 1853-4, presented a portrait of Mr. Fairgray to the corporation of Ripon, which now hangs in the court room. He also presented this badge, which was added to the wakenman's belt in 1889.

April 23rd. Ordered that the fire engines, pipes, ladders, and buckets be repaired and taken care of and worked under the directions of Richard Dalton, and the expense paid by the overseers of the poor.

1807-8. PETER WRIGHT, Mercer.

Admitted a freeman, being a foreigner, 5th January, 1796, chosen assistant 13th August, 1796, in place of William Atkinson, "now an alderman"; elected alderman 29th January, 1806, in place of alderman William Grimston, deceased.

Died 1825. Buried in the north aisle of Ripon minster, where is an inscription:—"In memory of Peter Wright, who died May 10th, 1825, aged 58 years. He was twice mayor of this borough."

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January 6th. Resolved and ordered unanimously that the thanks of this corporation be presented to Mrs. Allanson for her kind liberality in reimbursing the mayor the money paid by him for painting and whitewashing the town hall, and to assure her that this corporation will always retain a grateful remembrance of this further mark of her attention and kindness towards them, and that this order be signed and transmitted to Mrs. Allanson accordingly.

May 4th. An address from the corporation to the king, "to offer our humble acknowledgments for the firm, dignified, and effectual protection, recently given by your majesty, to the protestant reformed religion, as by law established, by effectually resisting the late attempts to pull down those ancient barriers of our constitution, the Test Laws."—*Corp. Reg.*

May 4th. Ordered that the Honourable Frederick John Robinson, and George Gipps, Esq., be admitted to the freedom of this borough as honorary freemen without fine, and that the town clerk signify the same to Mr. Robinson and Mr. Gipps accordingly.

November 18th. "Ordered that a sum not exceeding 200*l.* be appropriated by this corporation in the purchasing of lands and doing other necessary work in widening and improving Bedern Bank, and that the Mayor, the Recorder, Mr. Alderman Downing, Mr. Alderman Terry, Mr. Alderman Fairgray, Mr. Alderman Rawson, and Mr. Town Clerk, be a committee to co-operate with the Rev. the Dean in carrying the same into effect."—*Corp. Reg.*

1808-9. JOHN RAWSON, Builder.

Admitted a freeman 14th June, 1793; chosen assistant 7th January, 1794, in place of Thomas Shaw, deceased; elected alderman 9th August, 1806, in place of alderman William Coldbeck, deceased. He died in 1812. Buried in the minster yard, where an inscription remains:—"Sacred to the memory of John Rawson, Alderman, and once Mayor of Ripon, who departed this life the 6th of July, 1812, aged 64 years."

March 25th. Miss Lawrence having communicated to this house (by the town clerk) that the late Mrs. Allanson has by her will given and bequeathed a legacy of three hundred pounds to this corporation, and Miss Lawrence having also requested the corporation to attend the funeral, resolved and ordered unanimously that this corporation do, in their corporate capacity, accordingly attend the funeral of their late good friend and kind benefactress, Mrs. Allanson, of whose memory they will ever retain a grateful remembrance, and that the thanks of this corporation be given to Miss Lawrence for the favor of her communication by transmitting her a copy of this resolution.

January 3rd, 1809. In commemoration of the memory of our late good friend and worthy benefactress, Mrs. Elizabeth Allanson, of Studley Royal, for the many signal benefits conferred by her on the inhabitants of the town in general and the corporation in particular, Resolved and ordered unanimously that a handsome marble tablet be put up and fixed above

the chimneypiece in the Committee Room, with the following inscription engraved thereon, namely:—
 "In grateful remembrance of the benefits conferred on this Town by Elizabeth Allanson, widow, late of Studley Royal, who erected these buildings MDCCXCIX; and during her life permitted them to be used for the preservation of the muniments of the Corporation of Ripon, and for holding the public meetings of that body; and who, in addition to a legacy of 300*l.* given to the Corporation, did, by the directions in her will, contribute to the lighting of the streets, the support of the Dispensary, and the placing a clock in the church. This tablet was fixed, A.D. MDCCCVIII., by the permission of Miss Elizabeth Sophia Lawrence, to whose favour the subsequent use of these buildings for the above purposes is to be referred.

JOHN RAWSON, Mayor."

April 30th Ordered that the horn-blower have a coat annually provided for him at the expense of this corporation.

Ordered that the corporation new bell be put up under the direction of the present mayor.

Ordered that the town clerk write to John Fawcett, of Slensingford, miller, to make satisfaction for breaking the common gate.

October 9th, 1809, died the Rev. Isaac Godmond, vicar of Burton Leonard, incumbent of Skelton, master of Jepson's Hospital School, and 43 years one of the vicars choral of Ripon church, aged 75 years. He was buried in the north transept of Ripon minster, where a monument bearing the following inscription was erected to his memory:—"Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Isaac Godmond, Clerk, late Vicar of Burton Leonard, in this county; and also one of the Vicars Choral of this Collegiate Church forty-three years; who having devoted a long and valuable life to a faithful discharge of the several duties of his sacred office, died universally lamented, on the 9th day of October, Anno Domini 1809, ætatis 75 years. Also in memory of Elizabeth, his faithful wife, the affectionate mother of ten children, rich in every domestic virtue, she departed this life on the 25th day of April, in the same year, ætatis 77 years. Their surviving children have caused this tablet to be erected as an humble tribute of gratitude and affection to the memory of their revered parents."

1809-10. THOMAS TERRY, Banker and Grocer.

Mayor in 1793. He occupied the premises of the present "Old Bank," which at that time included a grocer's shop. Died in 1811; buried in the south aisle of Ripon minster, where an inscription remains:—"Sacred to the remains of Thomas Terry, Esqre., senior Alderman of this Corporation, who departed this life Dec. 14, 1811, aged 62 years."

April 24th. Memorandum. Mrs. Allanson having by her will given a legacy of 300*l.* to this corporation, the sum of 200*l.* part thereof was applied in purchasing land, building Mr. Oxley's garden wall, and widening Beddern Bank street. The account is discharged.

The archbishop of York arrived at Ripon to visit and confirm the children, on Monday, the 26th of June.

It having been previously considered that the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and town clerk, should offer themselves to congratulate his grace the archbishop of York upon his arrival here, a note was sent by the sergeant-at-mace requesting to know the time and place when it would be most convenient for them to attend his grace for this purpose, when the archbishop named the Deanery, after the church service.

Accordingly the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and town clerk above named, met at the Town Hall, at eleven o'clock, and (after the confirmation was over) proceeded to the Deanery, when the recorder addressed the archbishop, to which his grace replied.

A new clock, by Thwaites, of London, was placed by the Dean and Chapter in the south-west tower of the minster. It cost above 400*l.*; to which Mrs. Allanson, of Studley, contributed 100*l.*, and Lord Goderich 50*l.*

A motion being made that there is in this Corporation a good, ancient, and laudable custom now existing and immemorially used, that on every treat and entertainment given in the Corporation, the viands placed on the mayor and alderman's table, and on the assistants' table, have always hitherto been equally alike, or as near thereto as possible. THAT at the mayor's summer feast the haunch of venison, which was always placed before the senior commoner's chair, was wanting, and that on that account, an enquiry should be made into the cause of it. AND Mr. Alderman Fairgray, who had the conduct and management of the entertainment having apologized to the house for the omission and neglect, ORDERED, that the apology of Mr. Alderman Fairgray be accepted.—*Corp. Reg.*

Being the jubilee year of the reign of his majesty King George III., the following requisition was presented by the inhabitants of Ripon to the mayor. We give it along with the mayor's answer, *in extenso*.

JUBILEE.

Ripon, 30th Sept., 1809.

We beg leave to request the mayor of Ripon will call a meeting of the Corporate Body and the inhabitants of the town, to consider of the most proper method of celebrating the 50th anniversary of his Gracious Majesty's reign, on the 25th October next.

Jno. Fairgray, Peter Wright, Robt. Shaw, John Pearson, John Ewbank, William Theakstone, John Rawson, Thos. Wilkinson, John Britain, Richard Johnson, Thos. Jackson, Henry Jackman, William Lyall, Henry Spence, A. Robinson, B. Hague, J. Dowson, I. H. Cartman, Thos. Aystop, Jos. Terry, Saml. Neesom, R. and C. Auton, Tho. Wyche, R. Raw, James Britain, Jas. Russill, Frans. Theakstone, J. Waite, H. A. Williamson, Richd. Parkin, Edwd. Clarkson, Frans. Parker, N. Henry, Tho. Drake, John Lumley, Chr. Yeates, Miles Shepherd, Willm. Edeson, Is. A. Simpson, Willm. Hodgson, Thomas Brunton, Edwd. Coates, Thos. Williamson, Chrstr. Nelson, Geo. Coates, Ralph Heslop, I. Godmond,

G. C. Harrison, Wm. Askwith, W. Raynard, Thos. Wood.

Ripon, 9th Octo., 1809.

The Mayor's respectful compts. to the Gentn., and after having taken their application into consideration, thinks it most advisable to leave every gentleman at liberty to celebrate his majesty's accession in the way most agreeable to himself, without calling any meeting of the inhabitants for this purpose.

October 25th. Resolved that the following address be transmitted to the Earl of Liverpool, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, to be by him presented to his Majesty.

To the King's Most Gracious Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Commonalty of the ancient Borough of Ripon, in the County of York, in Common Hall assembled, think ourselves called upon at this time to express, in the strongest manner, our loyalty to our Sovereign, and our attachment to the Constitution of these kingdoms, and to offer our sincere and heartfelt congratulations to your Majesty on the important event of the anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the Crown of these realms, and of your Majesty's entering on the 50th year of your reign; and we hope and trust that the same good Providence which has hitherto guarded and preserved your Majesty's invaluable life, will, for the benefit and happiness of all your subjects, still vouchsafe to your Majesty a long continuance of it, with a full enjoyment of all the blessings of health.

And we cannot on this occasion express our hopes and sincere wishes that those bright and shining examples of your Majesty's own public and private virtues, will, under the directions of Divine Providence, have the happiest influence upon all ranks and degrees of your Majesty's subjects in this wide and extensive empire.

That your Majesty may long continue to reign over a free and happy people is the united prayer of your faithful subjects.

Given under our common seal, the 25th day of October, 1809.—*Corp. Reg.*

Jan. 9th. Ordered that Dr. Richardson's premiums be given for the two best pieces of *Linen Cloth*, to be made of bleached linen yarn, not exceeding sixteen cuts to the pound, and to contain in length not less than 33 yards each, and in breadth one yard and one eighth each, on the usual conditions.

1810-11. JOHN EWBank, Butcher.

Mayor in 1794. Son of George Ewbank, butcher, who purchased the Freedom of the Corporation in 1725, and was elected Assistant in 1740. Died in 1816, aged 82.

January 2nd. "Resolved that a memorial from the Corporation be sent to the Secretary of War respecting the oppression of the Innkeepers and inhabitants of the Borough by having soldiers quartered upon them so long, that is to say the 68th Regt. of Infantry for above twelve months in the

years 1806 and 1807, and the 15th Regt. several months last year, and to request that the said 15th Regt. may be immediately removed to some more convenient Town, more able to bear the burthen of a Regt. of soldiers quartered upon them."—*Corp. Reg.*

January 17th. "Ordered that the sum of £250, or so much thereof as may be wanted, part of the funds of this Corporation, be lent and advanced to the contractors for building the new Bridge (Bondgate Green) or their sureties, in aid and to forward the work, and that the money be repaid so soon as the same is received from the West Riding."—*Corp. Reg.*

Ordered that Dr. Richardson's Premiums be given for the two best pieces of *Linen Cloth*, the same as ordered in the last year. The same order is repeated every year up to 1818.

SINGULAR TENURE.—Previous to its enclosure at the commencement of the present century, Hutton Moor, partly in the parish of Ripon, and partly in the parishes of Wath and Topcliffe, was an extensive tract of moorland, depastured by cattle, sheep, and rabbits. Up to the time of its enclosure, for which the final act of parliament was obtained in 1800, the following singular tenure, according to "Blount's Ancient Tenures," existed here. Near Hutton Conyers, which lies a few miles from Ripon, there is a large common, called Hutton Conyers Moor, whereof Mr. William Aislabie, of Studley Royal (lord of the manor of Hutton Conyers), is lord of the soil, and on which there is a large coney warren belonging to the lord. The occupiers of messuages and cottages within the several towns of Hutton Conyers, Melmerby, Baldersby, Rainton, Dishforth, and Hewick, have right of estray for their sheep in certain limited boundaries on the common, and each township has a shepherd. The lord's shepherd has a pre-eminence of tending his sheep on any part of the common, and wherever he herds the lord's sheep, the several other shepherds are to give way to him, and give up their hoofing place so long as he pleases to depasture the lord's sheep thereon. The lord holds his court the first day in the year; and to entitle those several townships to such right of estray, the shepherd of each township attends the court, and does fealty by bringing to the court a large apple pie and a twopenny sweet cake, except the shepherd of Hewick, who compounds by paying sixteen-pence for ale (which is drunk as after-mentioned), and a wooden spoon: each pie is cut in two and divided by the bailiff, one half between the steward, bailiff, and the tenant of the coney warren before mentioned, and the other half into six parts, and divided amongst the six shepherds of the before mentioned six townships. In the pie brought by the shepherd of Rainton, an inner one is made, filled with prunes. The cakes are divided in the same manner. The bailiff of the manor provides furnety and mustard, and delivers to each shepherd a slice of cheese and a penny roll. The furnety, well mixed with mustard, is put into an earthen pot, and placed in a hole in the ground, in a garth belonging to the bailiff's house, to which place the steward of the court, the bailiff, the tenant of the warren, and the six shepherds adjourn, with their respective wooden

spoons. The bailiff provides spoons for the steward, the tenant of the warren, and himself. The steward first pays respect to the farmety by taking a large spoonful, the bailiff has the next honour, the tenant of the warren next, then the shepherd of Hutton Conyers, and afterwards the other shepherds, by regular turns; then each person is served with a glass of ale (paid for by the sixteen-pence brought by the Hewick shepherd), and the health of the lord of the manor is drunk; then they adjourn back to the bailiff's house, and the further business of the court is proceeded with. [From a letter addressed by Mr. Henry Atkinson, Town Clerk of Ripon, to the editor, dated 19th January, 1778].

In addition to the above account, which the editor received from the steward of the court, he learned the following particulars from a Mr. Barroby, of Dishforth, who has several times attended the court, and observed the customs used there. He says that each pie contains about a peck of flour, is about 16 or 18 inches in diameter, and as large as will go into the mouth of an ordinary oven; that the bailiff of the manor measures them with a rule, and takes the diameter, and if they are not of a sufficient capacity, he threatens to return them, and fine the town. If they are large enough, he divides them with a rule, and compasses into four equal parts, of which the steward claims one, the warrener another, and the remainder is divided amongst the shepherds. In respect to the farmety, he says that the top of the dish in which it is put is placed level with the surface of the ground; that all persons present are invited to eat of it, and those who do not are not deemed loyal to the lord; that every shepherd is obliged to eat of it, and for that purpose is obliged to take a spoon in his pocket to the court, for if any one of them neglects to carry his spoon with him, he is to lie down upon his belly, and sup the farmety with his face to the pot or dish; at which time it is usual, by way of sport, for some of the bystanders to dip his face into the farmety; and sometimes a shepherd, for the sake of diversion, will purposely leave his spoon at home. — *Blount's Ancient Tenures*.

1811-2. JOHN STEVENSON, Mercer.

Mayor in 1797. Son of Mr. George Stevenson, some time resident at Azerley, but born at Rainton; baptized at Kirkby Malzeard, July 6th, 1749; died 17th April, 1824, aged 75. At first a grocer, but afterwards, in consequence of family arrangements, a draper. He first lived in a shop now occupied by Mr. Gricewood, and afterwards in Mr. Bateman's shop. He bought the first entire hogshead of sugar imported into Ripon.

January 1st. It being represented to this meeting by Mr. Taylor, our clerk, on the part of Mr. alderman Gippes, one of the representatives in parliament for this borough, whose name stands the first in rotation as a light for the office of mayor, that on account of the particular situation of public affairs, Mr. Gippes' attendance being required in parliament, it would be inconvenient for him to serve the office of mayor for the year ensuing, on consideration of these

circumstances. Ordered unanimously that Mr. Gippes' name be withdrawn from the rotation list, and that he be excused accordingly.

April 22nd. Memorandum. This corporation have paid and advanced in the building a wall, purchasing land, and other works for widening Beddern Bank street, in the mayoralty of Mr. alderman Rawson, in 1808. £200 0 0

In the mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Terry was also paid and advanced for purchasing land and building a wall at John Burnett's garden, for the more conveniently building the new bridge in 1809, the further sum of £89 7 5

N.B.—This sum is sunk for the use of the public £289 7 5

This corporation have also advanced the further sum of £150 to the contractors to forward the works of the new bridge, in the mayoralty of ald. Terry.

August 21st. The corporation at this meeting having taken into consideration the general use of the votes of the honorable house of commons which have been sent us by our representatives in parliament, are of opinion that their use to the corporation is not equal to the expense, and that if in future the votes were exchanged for the "Sun" newspaper, it would be more useful and agreeable to the members of the corporation, it is ordered that the sentiments of this meeting be sent to the Honourable Frederick John Robinson, and George Gippes, Esquire, our present worthy members in parliament, and if it should meet with their approbation, to have the votes exchanged accordingly.

In the census taken this year the population of Ripon was returned as 3683, and that of Bondgate as 521. Total 4204.

1812-3. REUBEN RAW, Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Admitted a freeman 7th January, 1800, being a foreigner and "a dealer in bacon"; chosen assistant 6th May, 1800, in place of Christopher Thompson, deceased; elected alderman 21st August, 1811, in place of alderman Thomas Wilkinson, deceased. He was son of Reuben Raw, of Hood Hole, near Ripon; bap. 4th Nov., 1763; died 12th Dec., 1841, aged 78. Buried at Aldfield.

January 29th. Ordered that the address, now read, to the governors of the free grammar school, in favor of the Rev. Thomas Pickersgill being appointed master, be presented by the town clerk to the governors at their next meeting.

Jan. 5. Resolved, and ordered unanimously, that the Corporation do petition both houses of parliament, that the present claim of the Roman Catholics of Ireland may not be granted.—*Corp. Reg.*

April 29th. Inasmuch as Dr. Richardson recommended the wells on Borrage Green and Skellbank to the care of the Corporation, it is ordered that so much of the balance of 28l. 19s. 6d. as now remains on his trust account, as the mayor and aldermen shall adjudge necessary and sufficient, be advanced and paid for and towards the finishing of the new Baths,

lately erected at Skellbank well, and towards the completing and making the same commodious for public use, according to the intentions of the subscribers thereto.—*Corp. Reg.*

August 24th. Upon the motion of the mayor it is ordered that the knives and forks, delf dishes and plates, and the other articles mentioned and contained in the schedule or account hereunder written, be provided and purchased by the mayor for the use of the corporation, and that after the same shall be so purchased, a copy of such schedule be given to the mayor, and by him delivered to his successor, and in order that the same goods may be kept complete for the use of the corporation, it is further ordered that the present and every succeeding mayor of this borough shall, at the expiration of his mayoralty, make up all deficiencies in the articles mentioned in the schedule, to his successor in office, and deliver the same over to him in a full and complete state, and in perfect good order, and that the same shall be kept for the use of the corporation, and not to be lent without a special order of the corporation.

St. John's Chapel, in Bondgate, enlarged for use as a boys' National School.

1813-4. WILLIAM FARRER, Bookseller.



The arms upon his badge are: Argent, on a bend engrailed sable 3 horse shoes of the field.

Crest: A horse shoe between two wings.

Admitted a freeman 15th April, 1796, having served an apprenticeship with Mr. Christopher Turner, a bookseller; chosen assistant 19th June, 1803, in place of John Britain, "now an alderman"; elected alderman 29th January, 1812, in place of alderman Thomas Terry, deceased. He was third son of Mr. Peter Farrer, of Bishop Monkton, near Ripon, in which township his ancestors were once considerable freeholders. He commenced business in Ripon as a bookseller, and published a history of the town, the first edition of which appeared in 1801, and the second, much enlarged, in 1806. He was twice mayor of Ripon—in 1813 and 1823—and was made a magistrate for the Liberty of Ripon in 1821. After giving up the business of a bookseller, he became a banker, and ultimately a wine merchant. He died July 14th, 1865, at Bonsall, near Matlock, in Derbyshire, at the venerable age of 91 years.

Jan. 5th. Mr. Thomas Ayrton, organist, takes up his freedom by patrimony, being the son of his father, William Ayrton, organist, deceased.

January 5th. Whereas, the Right Honourable Frederick John Robinson, and George Gipps, Esq., two of the aldermen of this corporation, have been

elected and returned as members to represent this borough in parliament, Ordered, that on the account of their attendance being required in parliament, Mr. alderman Robinson and Mr. alderman Gipps have leave of absence accordingly, and that they be excused from attending the meetings of this corporation until further order.

April 10th. Ordered that the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of Ripon be, and they are hereby nominated and appointed the by-lawmen for the management of the commons of Ripon, and for the regulating the stocking thereof for the year ensuing, according to the number of cattlegates belonging and appertaining to every burgrave, messuage, and cottage respectively, and that they or any two or more of them (whereof the mayor is to be one) have power to act accordingly, and it being proposed and agreed that the commons shall be drained and cleaned from the bushes and rubbish thereon, under the orders and directions of the said by-lawmen. It is further ordered that a sum of not less than one shilling for each cattlegate be subscribed and collected from the several owners and occupiers of burgages, messuages, and cottages in Ripon, who shall stock the commons with cattle according to the number of cattlegates they shall stock for respectively, and the money to be applied towards defraying the expenses of such improvement.

April 10th. Ordered, unanimously, that a silver cup be presented to Mr. Taylor, the town Clerk, as a mark of approbation of the whole body, of his conduct in the execution of his office; and that a suitable inscription be engraven thereon; and that the same be ordered to be made immediately by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Carter. This cup is now in the possession of Mrs. Husband, High St. Agnesgate.

"Sauviter in modo et fortiter in re."

To Peter Taylor, Esq., Town Clerk of the ancient Borough of Ripon, THIS CUP is respectfully presented by the Corporation, as a tribute of distinguished abilities, united with public and private virtues; and as a memorial of esteem for the upright and dignified manner in which he has discharged the important duties of his situation for the last thirty years.

WILLIAM FARRER, ESQ., Mayor, 1813.

November 9th. The inhabitants of the township of Ripon having been indicted at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Liberty of Ripon, for not repairing Beddern Bank and Agnesgate streets, and the Court having set fines upon them to the amount of 250*l.*; which sum has been levied upon the said inhabitants for the same, and collected and laid out, and expended in such repairs, under the direction and inspection of Mr. Mayor, Mr. Ald. Stevenson, and Mr. Richard Shepherd, to whom the same was referred by the said court.

It is ordered that the thanks of this Corporation be given and presented to the Mayor, Mr. alderman Stevenson, and Mr. Richard Shepherd, for their attention, care, and diligence in planning, directing, and superintending the new pavement, and other works lately done, in the raising and repairing Beddern Bank, and Agnesgate streets, so as to make the same

convenient and commodious for the use of the public, adjoining to the new bridge over the river Skell.

The old bridge by which access was previously had from Bondgate Green to the town was a narrow and inconvenient structure, which crossed the river a few yards east of the present bridge, and led into Agnesgate by a passage at the west end of the Maison de Dieu Hospital. The improvement effected at this time was an important benefit to the town.

1814-5. RICHARD JOHNSON, Watch Maker.

Admitted a freeman 14th June, 1793; chosen assistant 12th July, 1793, in place of John Gilbertson, deceased; elected alderman 24th August, 1812, in place of alderman John Rawson, deceased. He was second son of Mr. Christopher Johnson, of Hay-a-Park, near Knaresborough. Lived in the second house from S.W. corner of the Market Place. Died March 2nd, 1844, aged 85 years; buried at Trinity Church, Ripon.

Feb. 2nd. Ordered unanimously that the thanks of this corporation be given to Mr. alderman Farrer, late mayor, for his able and upright conduct in the discharge of the duties of his office as chief magistrate in this borough during his mayoralty, and for his assiduity and strict attention to the true interests and welfare of the town and borough of Ripon.

June 25th. Resolved that an Address be presented to the Prince Regent on the signature of the treaty of peace between his Majesty and the most Christian King.

The Mayor and Corporation, in their robes, afterwards proceeded to the town hall, and walked three times round the market cross, where the Prince Regent's proclamation, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, was read, according to ancient custom, stating that a definite treaty of peace and friendship between his majesty and his most christian majesty had been concluded at Paris, on the 30th day of May last; and to command the same to be published throughout all his majesty's dominions; and that the same should be observed inviolably, as well by sea as land; and in all places whatsoever, by all his majesty's loving subjects.—*Corp. Reg.*

July 26th, 1814, died General Miles Staveley, of North Stainley Hall. He was buried in the north transept of Ripon minster, where he is commemorated by the following inscription:—"Sacred to the Memory of Miles Staveley, Esq., of North Stainley, General in His Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 4th or Royal Irish Regiment of Dragoon Guards; he died the 26th of July, 1814, in the 77th year of his age."

August 27th. It being represented to this meeting that Miles Wilson, a pauper at present in the workhouse, and who lately received a voluntary donation of two shillings per week from this corporation, has been guilty of using insolent and abusive language in his conduct towards the mayor, Ordered that the allowance of two shillings per week made to him the said Miles Wilson from this corporation be for the present suspended, and be no longer paid.

1815-6. JAMES BRITAIN, Brewer.

Admitted a freeman 17th May, 1802, being a foreigner; chosen assistant 30th November, 1802, in place of George Snowden, resigned; elected alderman 10th April, 1813, in place of alderman Downing, deceased.

January 3rd. Whereas, the peace and harmony of the mayor's company at the usual entertainments is often interrupted and disturbed by the voluntary intrusion of improper persons coming there without invitation, for remedy whereof, it is resolved and ordered unanimously, that in future, no person be admitted into the company of the mayor and corporation to partake of any of their usual entertainments without producing a card or ticket from the mayor or mayor elect for the time being for that purpose; and to prevent mistakes happening, that a list of the company to whom cards or tickets of admission have been sent, be given to the serjeant-at-mace, in order that he may prevent the intrusion of any other person or persons who have not had such invitation, and also that a copy of this order be given to the serjeant, that he and his assistants may make the same known and observed accordingly.

Feb. 2. On the day that his successor was sworn into office, it was "resolved unanimously that the thanks of the Corporation be given to Mr. Alderman James Britain, the late mayor of this borough, for his diligent, able, and upright conduct in the discharge of the duties of his office as chief magistrate in this borough and liberty during his mayoralty, particularly for his attention and activity in the prosecution and bringing to justice of several notorious and daring felons, and other offenders, who infested this town and neighbourhood during the course of the last year; and for his strict attention and assiduity in promoting the true interests, and supporting the rights and principles of this corporation, and also those of the borough and liberty of Ripon.—*Corp. Reg.*

A new prison was built for the liberty of Ripon in this year.

April 22nd. Ordered, that on account of the age and infirmities and long service of our serjeant-at-mace, his salary be augmented from six pounds per annum to fifteen guineas per annum, and that this be paid to him by the mayor for the time being, and during our will and pleasure only, and no longer.

July 31st. Ordered that the public acts of the last session of parliament, which have been sent to the mayor by order of government, be bound and kept in the committee room at the Town Hall, for the use of the corporation, and that the public acts of parliament to be made and passed in any future session of parliament, and sent to the mayor for the time being, be in like manner bound and kept in the committee room, and that the expense of binding the same be paid by the mayor for the time being out of the revenues of this corporation.

Ordered that four hundred of the abstracts of the several acts of parliament made and now in force against swearing, Sabbath-breaking, and drunken-

ness, now produced, be printed by Mr. alderman Farrer, and dispersed in and throughout the liberty and borough of Ripon.

December 9th. A motion being made, and the question being put, that an order be made respecting the necessary duties to be done and performed by the recorder of this borough.

For the order (26); against the order (1).

Whereupon, it is ordered that the following conditions and duties be annexed and attached to the office of recorder of this borough, and that before any recorder to be hereafter elected and appointed be admitted and sworn into office, he do undertake and agree faithfully to do and perform the same, that is to say,

First.—In order to assist the mayor in his official business, and to support, maintain, and defend the rights, jurisdiction, franchises, and privileges belonging and appertaining to the corporation and borough of Ripon, and expedite public business, the recorder must qualify himself and act as a justice of the peace for the borough and liberty of Ripon.

Second.—That he shall (unless prevented by illness or some other inevitable cause) attend and act as a justice of the peace at the four general quarter sessions of the peace to be held annually at Ripon, in and for the borough and liberty of Ripon, and also at the special sessions commonly called the brewster sessions for licensing the innkeepers.

Third.—That he shall attend the meeting of the mayor and corporation on the second day of February, being the annual charter day appointed for swearing the mayor into his office, and also on the days of election of members to serve in parliament for the borough of Ripon.

And further, that this order be made a standing order of this corporation.

Dec. 9. Be it remembered that the mayor and aldermen present (being the major part of the mayor and aldermen of the borough of Ripon aforesaid), did duly and unanimously elect and appoint Charles Harrison the younger, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, barrister-at-law, recorder of the said borough, in the place and stead of John Williamson, Esq., barrister-at-law, late recorder thereof (who has been removed and discharged, and who afterwards sent in a resignation of the said office), to hold and exercise the office of recorder of this borough during the good pleasure of the mayor and aldermen of the said borough for the time being, he, the said Charles Harrison the younger, conforming and complying with a standing order of this corporation, made respecting the execution of the duties of the office.

1816-7. WILLIAM MORTON, Land Agent.

Admitted a freeman, without fine, as an honorary freeman, 4th January, 1814, and same day chosen assistant, in place of Thomas Lax, resigned; elected alderman 31st July, 1815, in place of alderman Pearson, deceased. Eldest son of Mr. William Morton,

of Swinton; forty-two years agent for the Studley estates; resided at Roseville. Died in 1855, aged 78.

April 20th. A motion being made that copies of the charters of this corporation shall be made out and delivered to the junior commoners of this corporation, and the motion being seconded and the question proposed, the previous question was moved and seconded, that that question be now not put. It passed in the negative; and that there has been no sufficient reason given for putting the question first proposed to the vote of this corporation.—*Corp. Reg.*

This inflated and pompous verbiage was evoked by the request of Mr. Langdale to use translations from the two charters of incorporation for the purpose of a "Guide" to the town which he was then compiling. One of the documents was invalid, and the contents of the other might have been safely promulgated at the market cross. The refusal was, however, eminently characteristic of the time and the place.—*J. R. W.*

May 18th. An Address from the Corporation of Ripon to the Prince Regent on the marriage of his daughter, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, with his Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe Coburg:—"We felicitate ourselves on an alliance which, while it promises stability to the throne of these realms in the protestant line of the House of Brunswick, from the high accomplishments of the princely bride and bridegroom, insures at the same time the pleasing prospect of their domestic happiness."—*Corp. Reg.*

May 18th. Mr. Henry Thirlway, bookseller, a foreigner, applies to take up his freedom of this borough, the three sums nominated and set by the mayor are five pounds, ten pounds, and fifteen pounds. Whereupon a fine of ten pounds is fixed for the said Henry Thirlway's admission to his freedom. He is admitted and sworn.

May 18th. Mr. Nicholas Thomas Dall Ayrton, musician, applies to be admitted to his freedom of this borough.

August 24th. Ordered unanimously, that Mr. Richard Booth, of Studley Roger, be admitted to his freedom of this borough as an honorary freeman, without fine. He is admitted and sworn.

1817-8. WILLEY EDWD. CARTER, Watch Maker and Jeweller.

Admitted a freeman 23rd April, 1806, having in the year 1800 paid his fine for admission; chosen assistant by the casting vote of the mayor, 6th January, 1807, in place of Jesse Talbot, resigned; elected alderman 4th August, 1816, in place of alderman Ewbank, deceased. Son of the Rev. John Carter, vicar of Myton-on-Swale. Died at Kent Road, London, in 1842, aged 82. See *postea* under 1829.

Feb. 2nd. An address of congratulation from the Corporation of Ripon to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, "on the happy and providential protection of your royal highness from the late daring attack made upon your royal person, in returning from both houses of parliament; an attack which we

consider as an atrocious attempt to overthrow the laws and constitution of this realm, and which also had in view the diabolical design to destroy your royal highness's most invaluable life.—*Corp. Reg.*

December 9th. Ordered that the fines set and forfeited by the several members of this corporation who have neglected to appear and do their duty at the several meetings held in and for the borough of Ripon be demanded and collected by the serjeant-at-mace, and that he do levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such of those members who refuse or neglect to pay the same.

Dec. 15. Ordered that an address of condolence be presented to the Prince Regent on the much lamented death of her late royal highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta.—*Ibid.*

A branch of the Claro Savings Bank was established at Ripon in this year.

1818-9. JOSEPH BEEVERS TERRY, Banker.

Admitted a freeman 2nd January, 1810, "being the son of Thomas Terry, Esq., the present mayor, is entitled to his freedom by patrimony"; chosen assistant 17th January, 1810, in place of George Gipps, "now an alderman"; elected alderman 25th August, 1817, in place of alderman Shaw, resigned. He lived at the Old Bank in the Market Place.

A chapel for Independents, called "The Temple," was built in Allhallowgate, this year. In 1816 the West Riding Home Mission Society turned attention to Ripon. Preaching commenced in James Foxton's house, in Allhallowgate, which being well filled, shortly afterwards a house in Agnesgate was taken, where services were held until the new chapel was opened, in September, 1818. This building was used until 1871, when that denomination erected the handsome Congregational Church, on the northern side of the town.

1819-20. JOHN BRITAIN, Grocer.

Mayor in 1804. See *postea* under 1831.

January 5th. Dr. Richardson's premiums ordered to be for *Linen Cloth*, same as in 1809 (except that the webs are only to be one yard in breadth), and that printed hand bills be dispersed amongst the manufacturers accordingly.

April 24th. At this meeting a very handsome silver tankard was presented to the corporation by Peter Taylor, Esquire, our town clerk, which was most graciously received. On one side is engraven the arms of the town, with the motto: "Retain your loyalty; preserve your rights." On the other side: "Presented to the Mayor and the Corporation of Ripon by Peter Taylor, town clerk, as a small mark of his esteem, regard, and good wishes for their prosperity, 1819."

August 2nd, 1819, died Peter Taylor, Esq., a man highly esteemed for his talents and integrity, and many years Town Clerk of Ripon. He was buried in the north aisle of the choir of Ripon minster, where is the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Peter Taylor, Esq., late Registrar of this church,

and thirty-five years Town Clerk of this Borough, who departed this life the 2nd day of August, 1819, aged 79. 'My hope is Christ.'"

The following notice of his death appeared in the "York Chronicle."—"On the 2nd inst., in the 79th year of his age, after a tedious illness, supported with fortitude and resignation, Peter Taylor, Esq., solicitor, etc.

The following autograph letters, received by the town clerk in 1804-5, are very interesting, referring as they do to the portrait of Mrs. Allanson, now hanging in the Town Hall:—"Sir,—I am much obliged by your wishes of my safe arrival in Brook-street; I am very well in Grosvenor Square, where Mrs. Allanson has been so good as to receive me near a month. My house finishing, Bonaparte's coming, and the weather growing warmer, are three things I have almost daily expected for several weeks past; however, I hope two of them will really happen in the course of a fortnight. I mentioned the inscription you proposed on the Town Hall to Mrs. Allanson, but she rather wishes it may not take place. I have sent her picture to a Mr. Melbourne, a painter I have been recommended to in Quebec-street, who thinks he can make a full length and preserve the likeness; he says he is so much engaged at present that it may be three months before it is finished; his price is forty guineas, which, as I hope I can pay without any distress to myself, I shall be very happy to bestow that sum on a token of Mrs. Allanson that may be gratifying to her friends. I am much flattered by your desiring my picture, but shall be more so in shewing you the original, which I hope to do at an assembly in the course of the summer. Mrs. Allanson bears the cold weather rather better than could be expected; she unites in compts. to Mrs. Taylor, with

Sir, your very obedt. Servt., E. S. LAWRENCE.
Grosvenor Square, April 19th, 1804."

(Communicated by Mrs. Husband, St. Agnesgate, great-niece of Peter Taylor).

Brook Street, June 12th, 1805.

Sir,
According to the wishes of the mayor and corporation, I have had Mrs. Allanson's picture drawn, and hope it will have a safe journey to Ripon. The varnish is not sufficiently dry for it to travel this week, and I am going out of town for a short time, but Mr. Downing will see that it is sent off before he leaves London, and inform you of its arrival. I shall be happy if any likeness to Mrs. Allanson is discovered in it, and hope the mayor and corporation will approve of the picture. I wish I could give a more favorable account of Mrs. Allanson's health, but think her at present very indifferent. I am much stouter than when I had the pleasure of seeing you in town. Hope I shall soon find you and Mrs. Taylor well in Yorkshire, to whom I beg my best compts.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

E. S. LAWRENCE.

To Peter Taylor, Esq., Town Clerk.

(Communicated by Mr. M. Kirkley, Town Clerk).

August 28th. Richard Nicholson elected town clerk in place of Peter Taylor, deceased.

August 28th. The Borough House, in the Horse Fair, the property of the corporation for the time being, is ordered to be rebuilt.

October 20th. The house proceeded to consider the propriety of presenting an address to his royal highness the Prince Regent, assuring him of the unshaken attachment of this corporation to the laws and constitution of the realm, and to the existing institutions, civil and religious, as by law established. And it was ordered that the address now produced and read be adopted, and that the same be presented by Charles Harrison, Esquire, the recorder, at a levee, if the Prince Regent shall hold one, during the ensuing week; and, if not, through the medium of lord Sidmouth, immediately.

October 20th. Much inconvenience and loss to the corporation having arisen from the irregular manner in which strangers coming to reside within the borough have been called upon to take up their freedom, Ordered that in future it be adopted as a general rule that every person opening a shop or beginning to exercise any trade in this borough, shall be called upon to take up his freedom at the first corporation meeting afterwards.

In this year was born at Aldfield, near Ripon, the celebrated artist, William Powell Frith, R.A. His baptism is thus entered in the parochial register in Ripon minster:—"William Powell Frith, son of Thomas and Jane Frith, of Studley Royal, baptized 10th January, 1819, by J. Clarke, vicar."—*Register of Baptisms, Ripon Minster, No. 459.* Mr. Thomas Frith, the father, was house steward to Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Hall; a short time after his son's birth he removed to Harrogate, where he kept the "Dragon" hotel until his death. Further particulars of the artist can be obtained from his own charming autobiographical volumes.

1820-1. PETER WRIGHT, Mercer.

Mayor in 1807. He died May 10th, 1825, aged 58, and was buried in Ripon minster, in the north aisle of the nave, where an inscription to his memory records the above facts, and that "he was twice mayor of this borough."

January 4th. Ordered that a new cover for the cushion of the mayor's seat in church, and a book-case with drawers for the corporation books and papers, be forthwith provided at the expense of the corporation.

February 2nd. Ordered that Dr. Richardson's premiums for *Linen Cloth* be the same as last year, and that hand bills be printed and distributed amongst the manufacturers, offering the same.

February 4th. The proclamation of George IV. as king of England having been received by the corporation, and being now read to the house, the mayor and corporation, in their robes, afterwards proceeded from the Town Hall, and walked three times round the market cross, where the said proclamation was read according to ancient custom, and our present

gracious sovereign lord King George the Fourth was published and proclaimed our only lawful liege lord and king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

February 23rd. Ordered that an address be presented to the king from this corporation, condoling with his majesty on the death of his father; and offering our congratulations on his accession to the throne. And also ordered that the address now produced by the town clerk and read to this meeting be adopted; and that the same be forthwith transmitted by the town clerk to the recorder, in order that he may present the same at his majesty's next levee, accompanied by the members of parliament for this borough.

May 31st. Joseph Bateman, tailor and draper, a foreigner, appears and requests to be allowed to take up his freedom in this borough. Admitted and sworn 2nd January, 1821.

August 7th. Ordered that the new Corporation House be let by the committee appointed for the building and management thereof, to Mrs. Williamson, for the best rent and on the most advantageous terms that can be obtained. That the sum of nine hundred pounds be borrowed by the corporation towards defraying the expenses of building the new house; a further sum of 400*l.* was borrowed on this account in 1831; on 28th April in the same year the house was insured against fire for 1000*l.*

1821-2. RALPH HESLOP, Wine Merchant.



Crest : a squirrel.

There is also upon the badge the representation of a greyhound running.

Admitted a freeman 28th October, 1801, being a foreigner; chosen assistant 19th December, 1803, in place of John Bell, deceased; elected alderman 11th January, 1820, in place of alderman William Theakstone, resigned. Son of Francis Heslop, of Brafferton, gent.; died January 22nd, 1842, aged 61; buried in a vault in Ripon minster.

The population of Ripon and Bondgate, according to the census taken this year was:—Ripon, 953 houses, 1009 families, 2114 males, 2449 females—4563. Bondgate, 114 houses, 121 families, 278 males, 273 females—551.

Jan. 2. Ordered that this corporation do address the throne with renewed assurance of our devoted loyalty and attachment to the king and constitution, and that the address now produced and read by the town clerk be adopted and presented to Lord Sidmouth by the recorder on his return to London.

January 2nd. Ordered that Dr. Richardson's premiums for *Linen Cloth* be the same as last year, and that hand bills be printed and distributed amongst the manufacturers, offering the same.

April 28th. Ordered that glass salvers to be used at the corporation treats be provided by the mayor out of the corporation funds.

July 19th. The proclamation of his most sacred majesty King George the Fourth, given at the court at Carlton House, the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, in the second year of his said majesty's reign, appointing a day for the solemnity of the coronation of his majesty. Being read to the house, the mayor and corporation in their robes afterwards proceeded from the Town Hall, and walked three times round the market cross, where the said proclamation was read according to the ancient custom.

This year a chapel was erected for Primitive Methodists, in Priest Lane. This society originated in 1809. The Wesleyan conference having passed a resolution condemning the holding of camp meetings by members of the society, excluded two brothers named Bourne from the conference; and the Primitive Methodist Society was the consequence. In February, 1812, they had only twenty-three preachers, and thirty-four places of worship. In 1814, several meetings for prayer were held at Belper, and when these meetings were closed, the people, on returning home, were accustomed to sing through the streets. This circumstance procured them the name of *Ranters*, which name was afterwards spread very extensively. The chapel built at this time was considerably enlarged and improved in 1841.

1822-3. WILLIAM PEARSON, Currier.

Admitted a freeman 2nd January, 1810, by patrimony, being the son of alderman John Pearson; chosen assistant 17th January, 1810, in place of Thomas Long, resigned; elected alderman 31st July, 1821, in place of alderman John Stevenson, resigned.

January 1st. Ordered that Dr. Richardson's premiums for *Linen Cloth* be the same as last year, and that hand bills be printed and distributed amongst the manufacturers, offering the same.

Baines's "History and Directory of Yorkshire," published in 1822, gives us some particulars of the state of Ripon at that time. William Farrer was postmaster and sub-distributor of stamps, his office was in the market place. Letter bags were received from Leeds, York, Boroughbridge, and London, at 7 o'clock in the morning in summer, and 8 in the winter; and the dispatch was at 6 in the evening always. The postage to or from London was 11d.; Leeds 7d.; York 6d.; Boroughbridge 4d. A horse post to Pateley Bridge and villages on the route went

every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. At that time there were ten attorneys in the town—John Cartman, Kirkgate; Coates and Morley, Market Place; Thomas Darnbrough, North Street; John Howard, Skellgate; Richard Morley, Westgate; Richard Nicholson (the Town Clerk), Market Place; Robert Robinson, Skellgate; William Siddall, Allhal-lowgate; John Tasker, North Street; Thos. Wyche, Park Street. There were eleven schools, of which two were for ladies, and one for girls. The Rev. William Plues, M.A., was head master of the grammar school; and the Rev. Robert Poole master of the blue-coat school. There were three banks—that of Britains and Thackwray, in the Market Place; John Coates, in the Market Place; and Harrison and Terry (Old Bank), in the Market Place. Three booksellers, stationers, and binders:—Thomas Langdale (printer, and dealer in musical instruments), Market Place; Stephen Lodge (printer and subscription library), Market Place; and Henry Thirlway (printer and circulating library), Market Place. There were thirty-six hotels, inns, and taverns, every one with a distinctive sign, beginning with the "Angel," and ending with "York Minster." Two physicians—Thomas Grimston, Esq., Market Place, and Francis Whaley, Esq., Park Street. Six surgeons—Thomas Appleby, Horse-fair; James Moore Bowman, Kirkgate; S. B. Bruce, Westgate; Francis Earle, Westgate; John Grimston, Market Place; and James Morley, Kirkgate. Four chemists and druggists; and all the tradesmen generally found in towns of the same class; and all of which yet continue to exist, with the exception of two flax dressers. The coaches passing through the town were—the "Telegraph," from Newcastle to London, leaves Newcastle at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in London at half-past 3 in the afternoon, performing the distance of nearly 300 miles in 36 hours, and only one night out. The "Tally-ho," to Leeds, through Ripley, Harrogate, and Harewood, at quarter past 5 in the morning; returns to Ripon at quarter past 5 in the evening. These two went from the *Unicorn*. From the *Black Bull* ran the "Royal Union," at half-past 5 in the morning, returned at 6 in the evening. There was a post coach to York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 in the morning, returned on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Heavy goods were carried by stage waggons, along the high roads, and by boats along the canal and river Ouse.

1823-4. WILLIAM FARRER, Bookseller.

Mayor in 1813. He lived in the Market Place, now the County Court Office.

January 7th. Ordered that Dr. Richardson's premiums for *Linen Cloth* be the same as last year, and that hand bills be printed and distributed amongst the manufacturers, offering the same.

Sep. 13th, 1823, died Thomas Kilvington, Esq., M.B. He was a distinguished physician, and by his will bequeathed 13,000*l.* to his relative, the Rev. Edward Kilvington, M.A., for Christian purposes, who applied the same to the erection of Trinity Church, on the western side of Ripon. He was

buried in the north transept of Ripon minster, by the side of his wife, with the following brief inscription above them:—"Mary, the wife of Thomas Kilvington, Esq., M.B., died the 2nd day of May, 1809, in the 72nd year of her age. Thomas Kilvington, Esq., M.B., died the 13th day of Sept., 1823, in his 92nd year."

1824-5. REUBEN RAW, Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Mayor in 1812. He lived in North Street, in a low thatched house, on the site now occupied by Mr. Wells' residence.

January 6th. Ordered that the sum of twenty pounds, part of the balance in hand on Dr. Richardson's Trust Account, be expended in coals for distribution amongst the poor of Ripon. Also ordered, that Dr. Richardson's premiums for *Linen Cloth* be the same as last year (except that the cloth must be made of yarn not exceeding thirty cuts to the pound, and to contain in length not less than thirty-three yards, and in breadth one yard and one eighth).

January 13th. First stone of a new church laid at Sharow, by lord Grantham, in the name and on the behalf of his son.

June 23rd. Thomas Dinsdale elected serjeant-at-mace in the place of his father, Thomas Dinsdale, deceased; and at their next meeting the corporation order that the expenses of the funeral of the late serjeant-at-mace be paid by the corporation.

1825-6. RICHD. JOHNSON, Watchmaker.

Mayor in 1814.

January 4th. Ordered that the premiums under Dr. Richardson's will be offered for *Linen Cloth*, the same as last year.

March 11th. A meeting to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament against further concessions to the Roman catholics. Resolved to petition.

May 7th. The Glasgow mail for the first time passed through Ripon.

August 17th. Resolved, that it is expedient and desirable that the mayor should convene a public meeting of the freeholders, common right owners, and inhabitants of this borough, to take into consideration the propriety of applying to parliament in the next session for acts to inclose the open commons within the township of Ripon, and for the improvement of the town.

September 28th. Sharow church consecrated by the archbishop of York; and on the 29th he consecrated the newly re-built chapel at Bishop Thornton, both in the parish of Ripon.

October 17th. Meeting at the Town Hall to consider the propriety of enclosing Ripon common, and improving the town generally.

1826-7. GEORGE SNOWDEN, Mercer.

Admitted a freeman 23rd April, 1806; at that time co-partner with Mr. Lumley; chosen assistant 29th

January, 1812, in place of William Farrer, "now an alderman"; elected alderman 17th August, 1825, in place of alderman Peter Wright, deceased.

Younger son of Mr. William Snowden, of Eston, in the parish of Ormesby, in Cleveland. He died November 6th, 1858, aged 80 years, and was buried at Eston.

January 3rd. Ordered that the premiums under Dr. Richardson's will be offered for *Linen Cloth*, the same as last year.

April 17th. Ordered that the best thanks of the corporation be presented to John Wayne Rockliffe, Esquire, of Asenby, who has presented to the body a portrait of his ancestor, Hugh Ripley, Esquire, the last wakerman and first mayor of Ripon. That a handsome frame be procured for the same, at the expense of the corporation; and that respectful application be made to Mrs. Lawrence for her permission to allow the picture to be afterwards hung up in the committee room at the Town Hall; the use of which she is graciously pleased to grant to the corporation for their public meetings.

April 29th. The regiment of Yorkshire Hussars called out to quell the riots of the weavers and others, at Blackburn, in Lancashire, and that neighbourhood.

April 29th. Very severe frosts during several nights in this week.

July 29th. The first stone of Trinity Church, Ripon, was laid. The mayor and corporation in their robes, and the clergy of the neighbourhood in their canonicals, accompanied by a large body of the most respectable inhabitants, and the persons connected with the works, walked in procession, preceded by the band of the Yorkshire Hussars, from the Town Hall to the site of the intended building, where large and commodious erections had been made for their accommodation, and for that of the ladies of the neighbourhood. About half-past eleven o'clock, the preparations being complete, a mallet and silver trowel were handed to lord Grantham. His lordship having performed the usual ceremony of spreading the mortar, the stone was lowered down into its bed, and his lordship then struck it several times with the mallet, and said, "May almighty God prosper this holy undertaking!" The Rev. Edward Kilvington, the founder, then read an address, in which he advanced the superior claims which the church of England possessed to the support of every person attached to Christianity. Its origin, he observed, was apostolic, its doctrines scriptural, and its liturgy and public forms eminently calculated to promote the spiritual discipline of its members. Two suitable psalms were sung by the choir, accompanied by the band. The devotional part of the service was performed by the rev. founder, who read appropriate selections from the Book of Common Prayer. Among the company present were Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Royal, Lady Grantham, the Hon. Thomas Robinson, son of Lord Grantham, most of the clergy of the neighbourhood, and a very large proportion of the respectable inhabitants of the town, particularly ladies, and as the place appropriated to their accommodation formed a kind of amphitheatre, they were seen to great advantage.

The day was brilliant, and everything concurred to render the ceremony pleasing and impressive.

July 31st, August 1st and 2nd. Perambulation of Ripon commons, etc., previous to enclosure, in accordance with a notice issued by Mr. John Humphries, commissioner appointed for the said enclosure, which states:—"I will begin such perambulation on the 31st day of July, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the gate situate near the north end of the Horsefair, entering upon the Ripon high common, and shall proceed to perambulate that common, and afterwards all the other commons and parcels of waste ground within the township of Ripon, and also the stinted pastures called by the several names of Bishopton High Ellers and Bishopton Low Ellers, Sharow Ox Close and Littlethorpe Ox Close."

The stinted pasture of Quarry Moor, which belongs entirely to Bondgate, is not adapted for enclosure, on account of its uneven surface, it having been nearly all worked over for the purpose of quarrying stone, either for building purposes or to burn into lime. A list of the owners and occupiers of houses and cottages in Bondgate, made in 1823, entitled to average rent, and having cattlegates on Quarry Moor, gives the number of owners of messuages as 24, and of cottages as 11; each messuage receiving 5s. 3d., and each cottage 2s. 7½d. annually from the mayor of Ripon. The number of cattlegates was 59, and the herbage was grazed under the following regulations: The pasture is stocked at Old Mayday until Old Michaelmas Day ensuing, from six o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening. Any beast or beasts found before or after these hours straying upon Quarry Moor pasture, are liable to be impounded. In a list of the owners of cattlegates, made in 1747, occurs the name of "Eugenious Airham," now the world-notorious "Eugene Aram," the hero of Lord Lytton's novel, and Tom Hood's poem.

Oct. 9th. This day Lancelot Shadwell, Esquire, one of his majesty's counsel, having at a prior meeting of this corporation been presented with the freedom of this borough, was admitted thereto and sworn; and, having also at the same meeting been unanimously elected an assistant of this corporation, accepted the said office, and was admitted thereto and sworn. He also paid to the mayor his fine of two pounds six shillings and eightpence for his admission.

This was one of the hottest and driest summers ever known in England, as well as the earliest harvest. On the 28th of June a most terrific thunderstorm broke over the country between Ripon and York—rain fell in torrents, and hailstones five inches in circumference; in some places the crops were ruined, and three persons struck dead by the lightning. On the 28th the thermometer stood at 85° in the shade, and in the sun at 124°. Such was the drought and sultriness of the weather, that even in the midst of the hay harvest prayers were offered up in the churches for rain. In the month of July the extensive moors in the west riding of Yorkshire were in a state of conflagration, not merely on the surface, but consuming the peat down to the rock or clay. Hawksworth moor was entirely consumed; on Ilkley

moor five hundred acres were burnt; Burley moor, Burnsall fell, Hebden, Grassington, Rombalds, Blubberhouses, Fountains Earth, and Dallowgill moors, were all on fire. The flames and smoke together presented an imposing and formidable appearance from high grounds, whence a view of them might be obtained.

1827-8. JAMES BRITAIN, Brewer.

Mayor in 1815. He was brother to alderman John Britain, three times mayor of Ripon. Lived in Skellgate, on south side of the "Lamb and Flag," he also occupied a farm at Hutton Moor. Died in 1833; buried at Kirklington, where a tombstone is erected to his memory:—"James Britain, alderman and twice mayor of Ripon, who died February 11th, 1833, aged 58 years. Also Elizabeth, his wife, who died April 13th, aged 57 years."

January 2nd. Exchange of lands arranged under the "Ripon Enclosure Act," between Mrs. Lawrence and the corporation.

February 24th. Ordered that an address of condolence from this corporation to his majesty King George the Fourth, on the death of his majesty's royal brother, the late Duke of York, be presented.

February 24th. Ordered that the premiums under Dr. Richardson's will be offered for *Linen Cloth*, the same as last year.

September 25th. Ordered unanimously that the freedom of this borough be presented to Louis Hayes Petit, Esquire, one of the representatives in parliament of this borough. And the said Louis Hayes Petit, being present, was thereupon sworn and admitted a freeman of the borough of Ripon.

September 25th. Ordered that the expenses attending the alterations recently made in the dress of the mayor, serjeant-at-mace, and other officers of the corporation, be defrayed out of the funds of the corporation.

October 5th. The duke of Wellington at Ripon, also at Studley.

October 5th. The house assembled this day for the purpose of deciding upon some mark of respect to be paid to His Grace the Duke of Wellington, on his passing through the town of Ripon. Ordered unanimously that the mayor, attended by the corporation, do personally present to his grace a congratulatory address, and that the address, now produced by the town clerk and read to the house, be adopted. Accordingly, on the arrival of his grace in Ripon, during the afternoon of this day, the mayor, aldermen, town clerk, and assistants, proceeded in their robes from the Town Hall, and the address was read and presented to the Duke of Wellington personally, when his grace was pleased to receive the same most courteously, and afterwards made a suitable reply.

The address expresses regret that the duke's important engagements should shorten his stay; and concludes by saying:—"And we feel convinced that, if the opportunity had been offered, we should have been joined by all our townsmen and neighbours in unanimously expressing to your Grace the veneration which is felt by us all for that great captain who

fought the battles of his country with unrivalled success, and proved to the world what could be achieved by British troops commanded by a Wellington."

October 31st. Trinity Church, Ripon, consecrated by the archbishop of York.

1828-9. WILLIAM MORTON, Land Agent.

Mayor in 1816. Resided at Roseville, on the Studley Road, this house was built by Mr. Theakstone, the stocking weaver.

January 1st. Ordered that the premiums under Dr. Richardson's will be offered for *Linen Cloth* the same as last year.

January 25th. Colonel Elsley killed in hunting near Ripon.

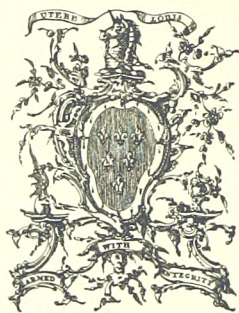
May 6th. Ordered that petitions from this corporation be presented to both houses of parliament, praying for the repeal or alteration of the act of parliament, passed in the seventh year of his present majesty's reign, prohibiting the circulation of bankers' promissory notes under a limited sum; and that the petitions now produced by the town clerk and read to the house be adopted, and transmitted by the town clerk for presentation.

May 9th. First horticultural show in Ripon held in the Town Hall.

August 18th, 1828, died Robert Darley Waddilove, LL.D., F.A.S., dean of Ripon, aged 92 years. Son of Robert Darley, gent., Boroughbridge, by his wife Anne, sister of Robert Waddilove, Esq., President of Barnard's Inn, London, whose name the Dean assumed on inheriting his uncle's property in early life. He was born at Boroughbridge, November 5th, 1736. Educated at Westminster School; admitted of Clare Hall, Cambridge, in 1755; elected a scholar, 1756, of Dr. Green's foundation; and in 1757 advanced to a better scholarship of Freeman's foundation; became B.A. 1759, and M.A. in 1762. In 1761 was elected to a fellowship, on the Exeter foundation, but unable to hold it on account of his landed property. Curate of Wooton, in Surrey, in 1761, where he remained until March 2nd, 1767, when he was instituted by archbishop Drummond to the incumbency of Whitby, in Yorkshire. In 1771 he was appointed chaplain to the embassy of Thomas, Lord Grantham, to the court of Madrid, which post he occupied eight years; and during that period he was inducted, February 6th, 1774, to the vicarage of Topcliffe, in exchange for Whitby; and afterwards, March 9th, 1775, to the rectory of Cherry Burton, in his own patronage, both of which he held to the time of his death. In the latter year he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1780, soon after his return from Spain, he was collated to a prebend in Ripon, and became residentiary; in the same year he was elected by the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen a corresponding member of that body. On February 22nd, 1782, he was collated to the prebend of Osbaldwick, in York, but resigned it in the following year for Wistow, in the same church, to which he was admitted March 17th. He was installed

Archdeacon of the East Riding, March 3rd, 1786. He was also chaplain to archbishops Drummond and Markham; and in 1791, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dr. John Moore, archbishop of Canterbury. During his residence in Spain, having formed an intimacy with the Abbé Bayer, the preceptor to the young Infant of Spain, he procured, through his influence, constant access to the library of the Escorial, with the view of making collations with a valuable and remarkable MS. copy of "Strabo" preserved there. These were intended for, and were afterwards incorporated into, the edition of "Strabo" by Thomas Falconer, which, long after the editor's death, was printed at the Clarendon Press, in two vols. folio, 1807, under the superintendence of his nephew, the Rev. Thomas Falconer. The delegates of the press presented a splendid copy to dean Waddilove, which, together with another curious and recondite work, in two vols. folio, "Bibliotheca Arab. del Escorial," he bequeathed to York minster library. The dean was presented by the infant Don Gabriel of Spain with a translation of *Sallust*, made and published by the prince. While in Spain he also assisted Dr. Robertson very materially in his "History of America." In 1808 he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an interesting description of the font in South Kilvington church (see *Archæologia*, vol. xvi., p. 341); and in 1810, "An Historical and Descriptive Account of Ripon Minster" (*Archæologia*, vol. xvii., reprinted at Ripon, 1827). In 1825 he communicated to the Society a drawing of the capital of the Minstrels' Pillar in the church of St. Mary at Beverley, (engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. xxi., 553). He also wrote some remarks on the pictures in the king of Spain's collection, which formerly belonged to Charles I. of England; and he translated "Mengs' Essay on Painting." He was very zealous in the promotion of public and private charity, especially forwarding the "Society for the Relief of the North Riding Clergy," of which he was president. As archdeacon of the east-riding, he was patron of Mapleton, and gave 100*l.* in 1811, and 200*l.* in 1822, to augment the benefice. He also gave 100*l.* in 1809, 200*l.* in 1811, and 200*l.* in 1827, to meet grants from Queen Anne's Bounty, in augmentation of the perpetual curacy of Pateley Bridge. He married, April 3rd, 1781, Anne Hope, daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant, of Grant, Bart., sister to the 5th and 6th earls of Seafield. She died May 21st, 1797, aged 50, leaving issue, of whom his son, the Rev. W. J. Darley Waddilove, M.A., chaplain to 5th and 6th dukes of Roxburghe, and prebend of Ripon, married Elizabeth, sister of the eminent statesman Sir James Graham, of Netherby, Bart., one of whose daughters, Georgiana Maria, married the late Charles Christopher Oxley, Esq., of Redcar and Ripon, and left issue. His son, admiral Waddilove, R.N., of Beacon Grange, Hexham, who has issue, and survives; and his grandson, George Hope Waddilove, Esq., of Brunton House and Woodhorne Manor, in Northumberland, son of the late major Waddilove, represents the family. Of the dean's daughters, Harriet died unmarried, at Thorpe Lodge, Ripon; and Ann Margaret married Charles

Oxley, Esq., as his second wife, and left issue, of whom captain Oxley, of Bishopton, and major Robert Oxley, eldest son of the late Robert Darley Oxley, who is married and has issue, are the representatives. With the dean's change of name became extinct the very old family name of Darley, which had been one well known and of eminence in the 17th and 18th centuries in various parts of Yorkshire, notably the east riding, though it has been recently revived by two female branches of the family reassuming the name. The dean's branch had been settled at and near Sewerby from 1430 till his father migrated to Boroughbridge; the family having originally sprung from Darley Dale, in Derbyshire, where, in the 13th and 14th centuries, they were a family of very great importance. Monumental effigies in various places, and their arms in the east window of Ashbourne church, still testify to their departed greatness. A very fine brass of about 1450 at Herne, in Kent, represents John Darley, an ecclesiastic, with a very pretty figure of a lion looking up at him; and in 1383, Dn's Hugo de Darley, rector of Wilford co. Lincoln, erected a very magnificent stained glass window "In honorem be'æ Mariæ Virginis" (*Harl. MSS.*, 6829). By the kindness of the Rev. W. H. Oxley, M.A., of Filey, great-grandson of the dean, we are enabled to give a copy of the dean's book-plate, representing the Darley arms.



The dean survived until 1828; both were buried in Ripon minster, where there are tablets to their memory; on the dean's is this inscription:—"In Memory of the Very Revd. Robert Darley Waddilove, Dean of Ripon, and Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire. The Dean was nominated in the year 1791, and held the Deanery for the term of nearly forty years. He died August 18th, 1828, æt. 92. During this long space of time, his attention and assiduity in the duties of his station were as remarkable as they were constant and sincere. His private life was equally marked by the firmness of his friendship, and by the upright discharge of all the social charities, which become a man and a Christian. May those who follow him, follow also his example.!"—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., p. 275; with additions by the Rev. W. H. Oxley.

1829. WILLEY EDWARD CARTER, Watch Maker and Jeweller.

Mayor in 1817. He was son of the Rev. John

Carter, vicar of Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, and carried on business as a jeweller in Ripon for a number of years, retiring about 1837, leaving the business in the hands of his son, Henry Carter. He married Frances James, niece of Miss Hardman, of York, on the 30th May, 1785, at S. Botolph's, Aldersgate-street, London. He "died of old age," in 1842, and was interred at Camberwell church, London, on the 5th October.

January 6th. Ordered that the premiums under Dr. Richardson's will be offered for *Linen Cloth*, the same as last year.

May 11th. The "Union" coach overturned near Quarry Moor.

May 27th. Ordered that a set of table cloths be procured for the use of the corporation at the public treats given by any member of the body.

The minster at this time was found to need extensive repairs; and, at the desire of the dean and chapter, the fabric was surveyed and reported on by Mr. Blore, the celebrated architect, who recommended the following repairs, as requisite to put the building in a substantial state:—A new roof to several parts, estimated to cost 1790*l.*; glazing of windows, 356*l.*; and stone work to the same, 200*l.*; stone work requisite on the exterior, 350*l.*; cleaning, repairing, and colouring the interior, 400*l.* A subscription was then begun, which ultimately reached 5000*l.*; and this with funds appropriated by the chapter, was expended in roofing anew the nave, groining the choir, and other necessary repairs.—*Ripon Guide*, 1838.

August 14th. Great floods in the Laver and Skell; the two dams at Bishopton both washed away, and walls and fences destroyed at Borrage, and much damage done lower down.

October 21st. A serious affray between the gamekeepers of Sir William Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley, armed with pikes, and a party of three poachers, in which one of the latter, named Thomas Holmes, was mortally wounded, and died next day. The gamekeepers were tried at York assizes, for manslaughter, and acquitted.

November. An immense oak tree was dug out of a marsh at the north-east corner of Ripon common.

December 26th. A meeting to consult on the expediency of lighting Ripon with gas. See note under 1830.

1830. JOSEPH BEEVERS TERRY, Banker.

Mayor in 1818.

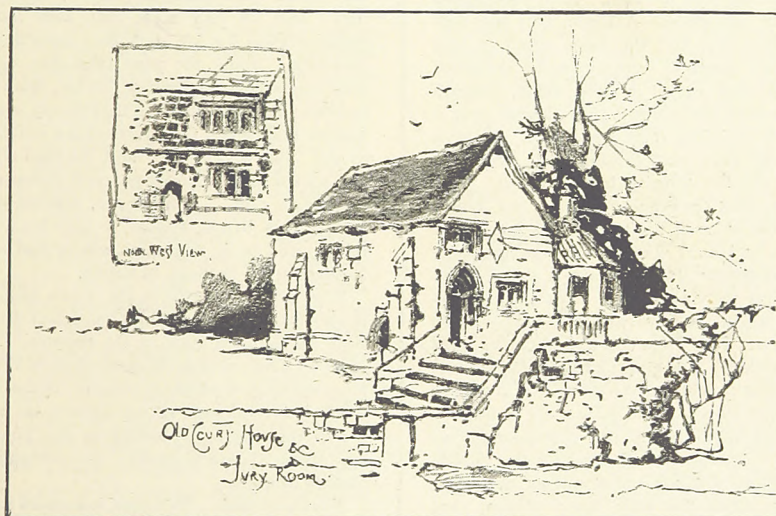
January 5th. Ordered that the sum of twenty guineas be contributed out of the corporation funds in aid of the subscription now in progress for the repairs of Ripon minster.

February 2nd. Ordered that the premiums under Dr. Richardson's will be offered for *Linen Cloth*, the same as last year.

May 1st. Ordered that application be made to the Commissioner under the "Ripon Inclosure Act," requesting him to divert the foot road over Skellbank, and to take it along the bottom instead of the top of the hill over which it now leads.

June 14th. The old Court House at Ripon was taken down, and the foundation stone of the present one laid. On a plate was inscribed: "Laid by J. B. Terry, Esq., Mayor of Ripon, 14th June, 11 Geo. 4, 1830. E. V. Vernon, Archbishop of York, Jno. Coates, Clerk of ye Peace, T. Grunwell, Architect." The old building formerly formed part of the archbishop of York's palace, and some fresco paintings were discovered on the walls when pulled down.—*Tuting's MS.*

July 2nd. The proclamation of William IV. as king of England having been received by the corporation, and being now read to the house, the mayor and corporation, in their robes, afterwards proceeded from the Town Hall, and walked three times round the market cross, where the said proclamation was read according to ancient custom; and our present gracious sovereign lord King William the Fourth was published and proclaimed our only liege lord and King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.



1831. JOHN BRITAIN, Grocer.

Mayor in 1804 and 1819. He was born at Sutton Howgrave, in 1770, being the son of William Britain, who sprung from Sutton Howgrave and Kirklington; married in 1797 to Anne, daughter of Henry Hardcastle, of Dacre. He carried on business as a grocer in Ripon, and occupied the premises at the S.W. corner of the Market-place, for many years known as "Britain's Corner." He ultimately joined his uncle, John Britain (a landed proprietor at Kirklington), as a banker. He filled several public offices, being a J.P., and a governor of the grammar school; he interested himself in the cause of the Maison de Dieu and Magdalene Hospitals, also Jepson's Hospital—being instrumental in bringing about the Charity Commissioners' Inquiry which took place here in 1820. He died in January, 1834, and was buried at Kirk-

lington, where he is thus recorded:—"John Britain, senior alderman and three times mayor of Ripon, who died January 23rd, 1834, aged 63 years. Also of Nancy, his wife, who died November 17th, 1818, aged 36 years."

September 2nd. Mr. Arthur Oates, of Hutton Hall, attacked and stabbed by George Cussons, a Russian travelling potter. On March 20th, 1831, Cussons was tried at the York assizes, and found guilty of only a common assault.

September 18th. Ordered that an address be presented to his majesty King William the Fourth from this corporation, condoling with his majesty on the death of our late king, his majesty's brother, and offering our congratulations on his accession to the throne.

October 28th. Ripon lighted with gas for the first time. Prior to this period the city was lighted with oil lamps, and the whole of the expense was borne by the proprietors of Studley Royal. The lords of Studley continued to contribute £25 yearly towards the lighting of Ripon until 1863.

November 8th. Mr. Thomas Selley killed by his horse, near Norton Conyers.

January 25th. Accident to the "Telegraph" coach between Ripon and Leeds; driver killed near Harewood.

February 2nd. Old Joseph Dacre, joiner, killed by a wall falling on him, on Borrage.

Feb. 6th. Died at Hastings, the Hon. Frederick William Robinson, only son of lord Grantham, in the 21st year of his age. By his death, the only son of viscount Goderich, then in his fourth year, became heir presumptive to the earldom of De Grey, the barony of Grantham, and a baronetcy.

Feb. 26th. A Mechanics' Institute was established, and associated with a Literary Society in 1844; it

was held in a hired apartment until 1849. See note under that year.

April 23rd. Ordered that the hornblower's salary be increased to thirty shillings a year.

April 23rd. It is ordered that the town clerk write to Mr. Recorder Batley and acquaint him that unless he can make such arrangements as will ensure his attendance, in his official capacity, at every quarter sessions for the Liberty of Ripon, it is the wish of the corporation that he should resign the office which he holds in the corporation. On 29th May, 1832, a letter from Mr. Batley was read resigning his office of recorder, when it was resolved that the resignation of Mr. Recorder Harrison Batley be accepted; and that this house have to express their sincere regret that the state of Mr. Batley's health should impose upon him the necessity of retiring from the service of the corporation of this borough.

August 18th. Andrew Roy and Elizabeth Medley drowned in Maudland's pool, in the river Ure, at Ripon. Elizabeth Medley's body was found on the 23rd Andrew Roy's on the 24th. Both were buried on the 24th, in one grave. A Ripon lady has thus described this event, and the scene where it took place:—"More beautiful scenery never delighted mortal. The bank rested in deep shade, beneath lofty oaks; whilst the roaring river dashed over a rocky bed, or boiled in deep whirlpools. Many a human life had there been extinguished. Within a few years a terrible tragedy had occurred. Two lovers, having spent the evening together at a dance, rushed from the scene of festivity to this fatal spot. A head-dress and scarf were left on the trampled sward, and footprints showed where a struggle had taken place near the river's edge. Friends had forbidden their union; the girl was to be sent to more distant relatives. They knew that their hereafter must be passed together. The grand idea of reunion overpowered all idea of death or the grave. It is beautiful as a classical story—a fine subject for a tragedy or a poem—but terrible in real life. The poor mother died of grief."—*My Good-for-Nothing Brother*, p. 256.

The population of Ripon and Bondgate, according to the census taken this year, was:—Ripon, 1174 houses, 1129 families, 2399 males, 2681 females—5080. Bondgate, 149 houses, 145 families, 318 males, 337 females—655. In Liberty, 2921 houses, 2780 families, 6556 males, 6632 females—13,187.

September 8th. The coronation of king William IV. celebrated at Ripon by a ball at the Town Hall, 170 present.

September 18th. Affray between Winn, Binns, serjeant-at-mace, and Sweeting, Ripon constables, and the Sinklers, etc., near Pateley Bridge, in an attempt to apprehend the two latter (*Nicholson's Diary*). The brothers Sinkler, Elisha and John, were notorious poachers, of Pateley Bridge, and often came in collision with the guardians of the game, and the gamekeepers were frequently the sufferers. In August of this year, they had met with and severely beaten, on Dallowgill moor, a game watcher of the name of Barker, employed by Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley; and it was for that assault that warrants were issued

for their apprehension, which led to the above affray. The constables had captured Elisha, when his brother Jack, and a young man named William Langthorne, rescued him, and then all three fell upon the constables and beat them most severely, so much so that some of them narrowly escaped with their lives. On November 16th, 1832, Elisha Sinkler was captured by the gamekeepers of Mrs. Danby, of Swinton, and Mrs. Lawrence, on Fountains Earth moor. William Langthorne was taken in February, 1833; both were committed to take their trial at York assizes, where, on the 5th of March following, they were convicted and sentenced to death, but afterwards reprieved to transportation for life. Jack Sinkler was yet at large, defying all attempts of constables and gamekeepers to catch him, although frequent attempts were made for that purpose. Elisha, his brother, returned from transportation, and resuming his former practices, was captured on February 21st, 1842, by T. Robinson, a gamekeeper of Mr. Yorke's, of Bewerley Hall, and again committed to York castle; on March 29th, his brother Jack was apprehended, and also sent for trial; and on July 12th, both were sentenced to transportation for life, and were accordingly sent to Australia. About the year 1860 they again made their appearance at Pateley Bridge, this time not as outlaws; they had obtained their liberty, and acquired money, with which they purchased a building known as the "old workhouse," and the land adjoining it, and settled down to more peaceful pursuits.

October 15th. John Smith, master of Jepson's Hospital, in Ripon, applies to take his freedom, on terms; and he is thereupon sworn and admitted a freeman of the borough of Ripon.

Nov. 12th. Meeting at the Town Hall, swearing in special constables, in apprehension of disturbances, from the agitated state of the country. The movement for a reform of parliament was now in full swing; large meetings were taking place in the unenfranchised towns, and riots were of not unfrequent occurrence.

November 17th. Meeting at the Town Hall to establish a "board of health," as a precaution against cholera morbus.

November 26th. Whereas, it appears to this meeting that it is probable, from occurrences and circumstances which have recently taken place and transpired, that a disposition is entertained, and that an attempt may be made on the part of many of the magistrates for the Liberty of Ripon (acting under the commission of his grace the archbishop of York), to act as justices of the peace within the borough of Ripon, and thereby interfere with the exclusive jurisdiction which the magistrates of this borough have long maintained within their own precincts. It is resolved and ordered unanimously, that the borough magistrates, for a long period of time, have maintained the right of acting as justices of the peace within the borough of Ripon, in exclusion of all liberty and county magistrates; and that any attempt which may be made on the part of the magistrates for the Liberty of Ripon to interfere with the administration of justice within the borough of Ripon, be by every means resisted.

1832-3. CHRISTOPHER NELSON, Grocer.

Admitted a freeman 16th September, 1805, being a foreigner; chosen assistant 10th April, 1813, in place of James Britain, "now an alderman"; elected alderman 15th October, 1831, in place of alderman J. B. Terry, resigned. Died February 13th, 1843, aged 66 years, and was buried in the south aisle of Ripon minster.

January 3rd. Ordered that the premiums under Dr. Richardson's will be offered for *Linen Cloth*, the same as last year.

May 29th. W. Blanshard, Esq., barrister-at-law, was elected Recorder, in place of Charles Harrison Batley, Esq., resigned.

September 15th. At this meeting, called by the mayor expressly and exclusively for the purpose of taking into consideration the course to be adopted by the corporation in consequence of the actual interference which had recently taken place on the part of the magistrates for the liberty of Ripon, with the magistrates for the borough of Ripon (who are chartered justices of the peace for the borough, and as such have for a long period exclusively maintained exclusive jurisdiction within the borough in all matters except in cases of felony) the house proceeded to a deliberate consideration of the question. Upon which, it is reported to the house by William Blanshard, Esq., the recorder, that he has been allowed an inspection of the case and evidence on the part of the liberty magistrates, from which it clearly appears: That from a hundred roll returned into the Court of Exchequer by the sheriff of Yorkshire, in the reign of his majesty King Edward the Second, his grace the lord archbishop of York was then lord of the liberty of Ripon, and that in the enumeration of the several places within that liberty, the borough of Ripon is mentioned. That in a boundary roll of the 21st year of the reign of his majesty King Edward the Fourth, the liberty of Ripon is stated to comprise the whole of the borough, town, and township of Ripon. That, in Trinity Term, in the 28th year of the reign of his majesty King Charles the Second, a writ of *Quo Warranto* was filed by two of the aldermen of the borough of Ripon, questioning the rights of the archbishop of York (as lord of the liberty of Ripon), within the borough of Ripon, and that the proceedings were ended by a *Nolle Prosequi* being entered against the aldermen. That previously to the year of our Lord 1750, the liberty magistrates acted continually as liberty magistrates within the borough. And that since the said year 1750 they have frequently acted in the same manner, although not so generally as before that time. And it is thereupon resolved and ordered by the house that the right of the magistrates for the liberty of Ripon to act within the borough of Ripon concurrently with the chartered justices for the borough be henceforth admitted.

March 21st. National fast, or day of humiliation, on account of the cholera visitation to this kingdom.

June 7th. The Reform Act received the royal assent, by which the burgage holders of Ripon lost

their special privilege of electing members of parliament, and became merged amongst ordinary householders; by this measure the electorate was about tripled in number.

August 30th. James Horner, a plumber, suffocated in Mr. Knowles' well, at Sharow.

October 5th and 6th. A bazaar at the Town Hall for the purpose of raising funds for completing the repair of Ripon minster. Continued on the 9th and again on the 11th, when some of the remaining articles were disposed of by ticket.

October 16th. The first barristers' court held for revising list of voters for the borough of Ripon; terminated on the 23rd.

Nov. 19th. George Raw, a bricklayer's labourer, killed by a fall in the inside of the central tower of Ripon minster.

The 1832 and 1835 Elections.—Ripon is one of those old boroughs which for several centuries enjoyed the privilege of sending members to parliament. On the 3rd of October, 1295, two members were summoned from Ripon to a Parliament to be held at Westminster on the 13th November following. The representation was discontinued in the 19th Edward II. (1326), but was renewed again in the last Parliament of Edward VI. (about 1550). The privilege was maintained for more than 300 years, Ripon losing one of its members under the Reform Bill of 1867, and in 1885, when there was a further redistribution of seats, and an admission of the rural voters to the franchise, Ripon was merged in the county, and with Harrogate, Knaresbro' (also a disfranchised borough), Boro'bridge, Pateley Bridge, and district was constituted the Ripon Division of the West Riding. Amid the various changes which have taken place under successive Reform Bills, none aroused greater excitement and enthusiasm than the passing of the first Reform Bill of 1832. Many old boroughs which, in point of population, had almost become extinct, were deprived of their representatives, and larger towns were given the right of electing members to Parliament. A vast number of the people were admitted to the privilege of voting under the 10*l.* franchise, and popular representation in Parliament was placed upon a broader basis. The change which took place in the country generally may be illustrated by the case of the borough of Ripon. Prior to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, the right of election was vested exclusively in the legal owners of Burgage tenements, and of these about 140 were Burgage transfer votes, and belonged to one individual, who might certainly be said to have had the sole control over the borough. But what was the condition of the borough under the Reform Act? About 320 new and independent votes were created, and there only remained of the burgage transfer votes 26. The popular ministers of the day, as leaders of the Reform movement, were Earl Grey and Lord John Russell, and at the general election which followed the passing of the Bill, it is needless to say that the Reform party obtained an overwhelming majority. In Ripon, the largest freeholder was Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Royal, whose memory is venerated as well for her

charitable acts, as for the liberal support she gave to all worthy objects. Mrs. Lawrence was a conservative in politics, and under the state of things existing before the Reform Bill was passed, it was natural to suppose that the members for the borough of Ripon would also be conservatives. The waves of the reform movement, however, agitated the small and close borough of Ripon, and instead of accepting the conservative candidates—alleged to be “the nominees of Studley”—the reformers agitated for their own representatives, and their cause was championed by two local gentlemen, Mr. T. K. Staveley, of Old Sleningford, and Col. Crompton, of Azerley Hall. The contest was a severe one, it was fought with all the bitterness and party rancour which alone can be aroused when parliamentary topics are matters of controversy, and the results had an influence on the old town and its inhabitants which was felt for many years. There are several aged inhabitants of Ripon and neighbourhood who well remember the eventful period, and from the records kept by them, and from other sources, we have been enabled to place on permanent record the history of the General Election of 1832. The conservative candidates were Sir Charles Dalbiac and Col. Markham—the former a man of undoubted ability and statesmanlike capacity. These gentlemen were the friends of Mrs. Lawrence, and whether by the sanction of that lady or not, the Studley interest was certainly exerted in their behalf. In his address to the electors, General Dalbiac disclaimed distinctly on the part of himself, and as distinctly deprecated on the part of all other persons, any desire to influence electors to vote by undue means and contrary to their own consciences and interests. He pointed out that throughout the country, high, low, rich and poor, whigs and tories, reformers and anti-reformers, voters and non-voters, men and women, were exerting all their influence to bring others to their political thinking, and to the interests of their own favoured candidates preparatory to the general election. This influence—which he described as a legitimate influence—he admitted having courted among all classes in the borough on behalf of his colleague and himself. He had never heard of any person being proscribed with respect to the exercise of that influence; he had seen no list published of persons against whom the privilege was interdicted. Why then was an exception to be taken to the proprietor of Studley Park. Had the proprietor of Studley Park so little connection with the borough of Ripon, and so little stake in the country, as to be in nowise entitled to entertain an interest with respect to its representation in Parliament. Had Mrs. Lawrence conferred so few benefits on this borough, and had the town of Ripon been so little admitted within the pale of her liberalities, that she alone was to be precluded from the exercise of the same influence which every other individual in the town and neighbourhood was (more or less) exercising without control. Or was it that an utter extinction was to be put upon all influence derivable from property and from station, from character and from beneficence? If the exercise of influence by Mrs. Lawrence was unconsti-

tutional, it was equally unconstitutional in all others who exercised it, by however inferior gradations. As the contest proceeded it was evident that the two parties were pretty equally divided; and very heated discussions took place on the legality of the twenty-six burgage transfer voters. These were characterised as “deliberate impostures, fabricated to forward a most iniquitous purpose.” From the legal aspect of the question, it would appear that, whether equitable or not, the burgage tenants had a right to vote, though if it was correct that these votes were manufactured, the whole thing was unjust. Section 33 of the Reform Act provided:—“That no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for any city or borough, save and except in respect of some right conferred by this Act, or as a burgess, or freeman, or as a freeman and liveryman, or in the case of a city or town being a county of itself, as a freeholder or burgage tenant, as hereinbefore mentioned; provided always that every person now having a right to vote in the election of any city or borough (except those enumerated in Schedule A) in virtue of any other qualification than as a burgess or freeman or liveryman, or in the case of a city or town being a county of itself, as a freeholder or burgage tenant, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall retain such right of voting so long as he shall be qualified as an elector according to the usages and customs of such city or borough or any law now in force, and such person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament, for such city or borough, if duly registered according to the provisions hereinbefore contained.” An opinion was given by Mr. Frederick Pollock, the leading barrister on the northern circuit, in which he said:—“The twenty-six voters in question are clearly entitled to vote by law; their right is as good and as undoubted as that of the largest householder in a scot and lot borough.” The following is a list of the twenty-six Burgage Transfer Voters to whom reference is made:—William Auton, Galphay; John Brown, Fountains; Robert Brown, Fountains; the Rev. J. Charnock, Bishopton Close; Daniel Elsworth, Studley; Thomas Farmery, near Kirkby; T. Hammond, Galphay Mill; Robert Harrison, Lindrick; Thomas Judson, Lindrick; John Kendall, Low Fields; Wm. Lee, Bishop Monkton; Edward Nelson, Grantley; Rev. J. Newsam, Sharow Vicarage; John Nicholson, Misses, Kirkby; G. Parker, Hutton Conyers; Edwd. Parker, Whitcliffe; Francis Parker, Copt Hewick; Samuel Parker, Hutton Conyers; Simon Pickersgill, Galphay; Thomas Pybus, near Whitcliffe; William Slayter Smith, Green Royd; Northing Snowden, Hutton Moor; Christopher Spence, Fountains; T. Stelling, Whitcliffe; Jonathan Wood, Hackfall; J. Wrather, Sharow.

A large quantity of literature was published during the election contest, collections of which were made by Mr. Staveley, Mr. J. Tuting, and others, and from this much may be gathered of the strong party feeling existing. The printers had evidently a bountiful harvest, and amongst those who were most

largely patronised were Mr. Langdale, Mr. Thomas Procter, and Mr. Thirlway. The writers were not satisfied with prose, they burst forth in poetic strains :

To Dalbiac yield each vocal strain,
Rever'd where glory shines,
Distinguish'd in bright Honour's train
The deep embattled lines !

True blue for ever.
Whilst worth and talents we revere,
'T would be disgrace and shame
If we withhold a gen'rous cheer
To noble Markham's name !

True blue for ever.

The orange party had also their poets, and "A New Song" was published, to the tune of "All the blue bonnets are over the border."

March ! March ! Staveley and Crompton bold !
On, my lads, onward ; and dinna rebel.
March ! March ! Fisher and gallant Linn !
We want the blue banners toss'd over the Skell.

The proceedings generally were not such as would be tolerated in these days of stringent "Corrupt Practices Acts." Bands of music were engaged on either side ; the parties rallied round the various banners ; faction fights were the order of the day, and each side had its own special constables, many of whom did gallant service in running in voters of the opposite party. The inns and public houses were all open with free drinks for their respective supporters and partizans, many of whom, the thirsty ones in particular, had two sets of badges and coloured cards, in order to gain admittance to the public houses of either party. The refreshments included beef, bread, beer, and tobacco, as much as could be partaken of. Wines and spirits were only allowed to committee men ! The result was, the committee rooms were very numerous, and if there was only a sheet or two of writing paper, with blotting paper, pen and ink, on a green cloth on the table, this was sufficient to constitute a committee room. Of course it was in the power of any committee man to invite a friend to drink, and this was a privilege largely exercised. With respect to the free opening of public houses, Mr. Staveley has left on record the following explanation :—"The campaign was opened on July 11th. From that day until the day of nomination, December 11th, was an unceasing, harassing canvass of the electors, and efforts to prevent the effects of intimidation and bribery, to keep them up to their promises as voters. The 10th of December was fixed for the day of nomination, and the 11th December for the election. At the beginning of December I considered all my work of canvassing complete, and all my voters were considered staunch and enthusiastic in the cause, when lo ! on Monday, the 3rd of December, I received a visit from three of my committee, viz., Messrs. Linn, Fisher, and Alfred Smith, who arrived with very long faces, to announce that the 'blues' had opened all the public houses in their interest, hanging out large blue flags over their doors,

and intimating that unless I did likewise with the publicans in the orange interest, my presumed majority of six would dwindle to nothing, from the defection of innkeepers, and perhaps others. After all the proceedings of the last five months, the only course I could pursue was to authorise the same on my side, and as there was no time to lose, without consulting Mr. Crompton—who certainly took things very easily, and beyond making speeches about 'bonny lasses,' certainly did not trouble himself or work with me—the houses in the orange interest were opened, the blue flags, ostentatiously shown at the houses of the blues, were answered by orange banners from liberal or orange houses, and I have reason to believe a disgusting scene of revelry took place at my expense ; for be it known, although Mr. Crompton was willing enough to profit and gain his election by these means, he never paid one farthing of the expenses, but acted the fable of 'the fox and the goat.' This conduct was not forgotten by the electors, as the gift of two beautiful silver wine coolers, now in my possession, will testify. This step certainly produced its desired effect, for on the day of nomination all my promised voters met me, four abreast, with music, at the turn to Ripon common, and accompanied me to the booth erected in the Market-place ; and on the next day—the day of election—every voter came to the poll, and so unanimous were they, that the majority for myself and Mr. Crompton was six—the glorious majority !" The effect of the free opening of public houses was to add greatly to the election expenses. Altogether, thirty-six innkeepers unfurled the orange flag, and the total amount of the refreshments they dispensed to "the free and independent electors" was 170*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Other expenses, such as printing, hire of horses and carriages, etc., amounted to 594*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* The bands of music cost 162*l.* 2*s.* ; the flag-bearers, etc., 43*l.* ; dinner and ball, 494*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* ; coals, 50*l.* ; total, 3046*os.* 2*d.* ! No wonder that a pamphlet, written in 1837, declared that "the recent examples of veniality and profaneness in England have elicited the astonishment and censure of foreign nations." The accounts of some of the innkeepers are curious reading. Here is a specimen :—"The Committee of the Hon. M.P.'s for the 'rotton' Borough of Ripon, Mr. Crompton and Mr. Staveley, to John —, Dr. : For eating of the Electors, and other well-wishers to the friends of the Orange party, 15*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* ; to spirits, ale, etc., etc., 35*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* ; breakage of glass, 15*s.* 6*d.*—£51 15*s.* 6*d.*" Many of the inns named are long since extinct. The landlord of the "Queen Adelaide" sends in a bill for "85 bottles of wine, 20*l.* 15*s.* ; spirits, 3*l.* 10*s.* ; ale, 9*l.* 18*s.* ; eating, 6*l.*—Total, £40 3*s.*" Another account is sent in for 397 gallons of ale for voters, which, with "eatage" for three days, amounted to a total of £52 17*s.* 4*d.* The bill for the "Turk's Head" winds up as follows : "Cooking, waiters, etc., £1." In most cases, the amount of liquor and eatables each day was set out in separate columns. Occasionally an account would be made out in this comprehensive form :—"To ale, meat, and spirits, during the election £48 10*s.*" The appetites of the electors were

improved with various condiments, charged under the head of "pickles." The following is a curious mixture:—"Ale, eating, baco, shuger." The chief hotels had the largest accounts—wines and lunches and other items bringing up the figures in one instance to £277 10s. In another instance, the bill for wine, rum, gin, brandy, was £132 10s.

Amongst the comic incidents of the election may be mentioned the proceedings of a well-known resident, Mr. Wm. Cant, usually known as "Billy" Cant. This gentleman was always most uproariously excited at election times, and was encouraged by the orange committee to keep the multitude in good humour with his antics and grotesque appearance. He took the lead of the processions in the rôle of drum-major, with his staff of office. He styled himself "King William," and wore a paper gilt crown, with blue ribbon of the garter, and other royal emblems. He also had on a red frock coat trimmed with gold lace. His grand and effective appearance considerably impressed the people, especially those from the country, who looked upon him as a most important functionary, and the generalissimo of the whole proceedings.

Owing to the numerous temptations offered for drinking, it was necessary to take special precautions for maintaining the sobriety of the banner-bearers, of whom, for the orange party, there were 41, under the leadership of David Forsyth. Accordingly each man was asked to sign the following agreement:—"We, whose names are undersigned, do hereby agree with the members of the orange committee to carry their flags and banners for five shillings per day, and that we will conduct ourselves with sobriety, and never on any account during the election be drunk or disorderly when on duty; if any of us be so, we agree to be discharged immediately, and to forfeit whatever wages may be due to any of us." There appears to have been some difficulty in providing a sufficient number of banner-bearers, for the following note was addressed to Mr. Fisher:—"Ripon, Decr. 12, 1832. Mr. Fisher, Sir,—I hope that you will be so good as to pay my young man for carrying the cullers three days, as you was quite fast for one. I am, yours, Geo. Cockfield." The day of election was a memorable one. The candidates and their immediate friends drove in carriages drawn by grey horses, sixteen pairs being required by each party, the postilions on the one side wearing blue silk jackets, caps, and rosettes, and those on the other side orange silk jackets, caps, and rosettes. It was a glorious sight to see each party enter the Ripon Market-place, the orange party by the Middle Street and the blues by way of Westgate, each party taking their respective sides east and west, the hustings being in front of the Town Hall. Each procession was headed by numerous banners and bands of music. The tenants from the Studley, Hutton, and other estates, rode on horseback four deep; those from Old Sleningford and Aberford riding also in the same formation. The square was filled to overflowing, while from the windows of the various houses were displayed by the ladies their respective party colours. At the close of the poll it was

found that the numbers were, Staveley 168, Crompton 168, Dalbiac 162, and Markham 159. The popular enthusiasm at the return of the liberals was immense, and some exciting scenes followed, accompanied by free fights. The elected members were afterwards chaired amid popular demonstrations. On the 19th February, 1833, some electors petitioned against the election of Messrs. Staveley and Crompton, and in favour of the return of Messrs. Dalbiac and Markham, on the grounds of imperfections in the register, and disorder and tumult at the election. The committee reported, April 1st, 1833, that Messrs. Staveley and Crompton were duly elected; that the petition did not appear frivolous or vexatious; that the opposition to the petition did not appear frivolous or vexatious, and also that they had struck off the vote of George Snowden as having no right to vote at the election. The return of Messrs. Staveley and Crompton was made the occasion for public celebration, a banquet and ball being given at the expense of the members, at which there was much feasting.

Mr. Staveley took a very active part in parliamentary matters, and soon after his election came prominently before the house in presenting a petition from Ripon for the adoption of vote by ballot. The new Parliament was dissolved in 1834, and Ripon again found itself in the throes of a hotly contested election. The electors were thoroughly satisfied with Mr. Staveley's representation, and a largely signed invitation was given to him to offer himself for re-election. It was as follows. "Ripon, Saturday, December 6th, 1834. We, the undersigned electors of the borough of Ripon, contemplating the probability of a dissolution of parliament, and being highly satisfied with your conduct and attention as member of this borough, do hereby request that you will allow us, in the event of an election, to put you in nomination as a candidate, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to give you our support." Owing to the state of his health, Mr. Crompton retired. Mr. Staveley again upheld the cause of the reformers, while Sir Charles Dalbiac was joined by Mr. Thomas Pemberton, barrister-at-law, in the conservative cause. The result was a reversal of the victory of 1832. The election took place on January 6th, 1835, when there were for Dalbiac 246, Pemberton 235, and Staveley 125. The two former were declared elected—the gentlemen described as the nominees of Studley being once more successful. Very strong opinions were expressed as to the result of the contest, and it was argued that had Mr. Crompton joined Mr. Staveley as in 1832 their seats might have been retained. No doubt, however—whether with the sanction of Mrs. Lawrence or not—other influences were at work, and considerable correspondence followed. A "Liberal," writing in the *Leeds Mercury* on the 17th January, 1835, says:—"The reformers at Ripon, knowing their position to be weak, cautiously abstained from making any remarks on the election which has just terminated here, having no wish, like their opponents two years ago, to be obliged to eat up what they had said, but now, after the contest is over, may I, as one of the 125, through the medium of your columns be

permitted to explain to my fellow-countrymen how it is that we have suffered defeat—if defeat it may be called; for I would rather be in the situation of Mr. Staveley than in that of General Dalbiac and Mr. Pemberton. Mr. Staveley has had the disinterested support of 125 electors, 115 of whom were plumpers; and although General Dalbiac and Mr. Pemberton have polled nearly twice the number, yet they cannot fairly be said to be anything but the nominees of Mrs. Lawrence; for there are 25 transferees who are only purchased voters—about as many cowhouse and potato garden voters; the whole of the aldermen, who are generally as much under the influence of the house of Studley as the transferees themselves; and about two-thirds of the common councilmen among their supporters; and the rest are all got through the influence of the surrounding tory gentry." With regard to the votes here referred to, it may also be interesting to quote a letter from Mr. John Durham. Writing on January 31st, 1835, in the *Leeds Mercury*, he says:—"Not one borough in the kingdom will create more surprise or excite more sympathy than Ripon. In the election of 1832 we made a noble effort, which was crowned with success. We returned two reformers, Messrs. Staveley and Crompton, notwithstanding that we were opposed by the great interest of Studley Royal. The health of Mr. Crompton prevented him from attending to his parliamentary duties in the manner which was required whilst so many important measures were passing through the house. But Mr. Staveley was all zeal; whig and tory were agreed that his study was to serve his country. Such was also our worthy M.P.'s attention to all local applications, that his re-election I should have pronounced certain, had I not, as overseer, had such an opportunity of judging of the means resorted to by the agents of Mrs. Lawrence. Let any gentleman in passing through Ripon take a circuit past the minster and up Stonebridgeway, when he arrives at the Gasworks, then look up towards the Market-place, he will see a field so subdivided that, as a stranger, he would naturally enough pronounce them sheep pens for a fair—little would he suppose that these were fresh links added to our fetters which are effectually to bow us to the ground. Few places possess more local beauties than Ripon; let any admirer of the picturesque visit Red Bank, the celebrated pasture, he will feel no little pleasure in an evening before sunset in viewing Studley Park—the dark shades cast by the Studley woods beautifully contrasting with the setting of the sun and the far-famed Fountains Abbey, Ripon, with its fine obelisk and noble structure, the Minster, from this station has a most imposing effect; below is a rivulet, on the banks of which, towards the east, you may have a delightful view of a number of beautiful cottages of a superior class, surrounded by gardens; but how the heart sickens when he views this extensive pasture staked out in 42 divisions, and becomes acquainted with the fact that the owner of this fair mansion of Studley has done this to rob us of our birthright. Yet, Mrs. Lawrence's agents call these portions of land allotments, which, with a small field

or two, and a cottage, are let principally to poor men, and it is at their peril that they vote for any candidate but those appointed by the authority of Mrs. Lawrence." On Mr. Staveley's retirement, an address, with a piece of plate, was presented to him by his supporters. The address read as follows:—"To Thomas Kitchingman Staveley, Esquire. We, the undersigned inhabitants of the borough of Ripon and its vicinity, electors and non-electors, beg leave respectfully to address to you our regret at the result of the last election, which has deprived this town of its liberty, and the House of Commons of one of its most exemplary and most independent members. We feel that a heavy debt of gratitude is due to you from every Liberal man for the honourable and disinterested manner in which you came forward in 1832, at the first election after the passing of the Reform Bill, to advocate our rights and break open our close borough in opposition to the most powerful and unconstitutional influence. We have watched your conduct as a Member of Parliament during two years, and have marked with pleasure the manly honesty of your votes, and the assiduity of your attention to our interests and to those of the country in general; and we are assured that as a public man you have commanded the respect not only of your constituents but of your country at large, and even of your political opponents. These considerations, Sir, have induced us to purchase and present to you the accompanying Piece of Plate; and we beg that with it you will accept of our most heartfelt good wishes for your health and happiness, and those of your amiable lady; and we do earnestly hope that ere long we shall once more hail you as an independent Member of Parliament for the independent Borough of Ripon." The inscription on the Plate was:—"Presented to Thos. K. Staveley, Esq., A.D. 1835, by 610 of the electors and inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Ripon, in testimony of their approbation of his manly and independent conduct during the time he represented the borough in the first Reformed Parliament." The number of subscribers was 610, and the amount 113*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.* Below are other newspaper extracts which will give further and more detailed accounts of the elections of 1832 and 1835, from different points of view, and will show more effectively the popular feeling aroused during the stormy days of reform.

1832.

Ripon Election.—We last week wrote to a friend of ours in Ripon, all our reporters being engaged, to request him to furnish us with an account of the election proceedings there; but owing to the letter getting into wrong hands, our friend did not receive it in sufficient time to comply with our request. This we extremely regret, for nothing would have afforded us more pleasure than to be able to give an account of the glorious triumph of the independent and spirited electors of that borough. We have however now obtained the means of presenting our readers with a brief description of the proceedings, and we do it with high gratification. On Monday week, the candidates on both sides, Messrs. Staveley and Crompton on the Independent and Liberal, and Sir Charles Dalbiac

and Col. Markham on the Tory, were escorted into the town by processions, with music, flags, etc. The procession of the orange party was much more numerous than the other, and their candidates appeared in carriages with their friends, who, walking arm in arm, went twice round the Market-place. And never were there such numbers of spectators known in the town. Spacious hustings and a polling booth at a short distance off had been erected. The liberal candidates appeared on the hustings amidst deafening shouts of applause, whilst the reception of their opponents was anything rather than flattering. The candidates were proposed in the following order:—Sir Charles Dalbiac by Messrs. Farrer and Q. Rhodes; T. K. Staveley, Esq., proposed by Mr. Earle in an eloquent speech, and seconded by Mr. Linn, one of the most active and indefatigable of the committee of the liberal candidates. Messrs. Bruce and G. Snowdon nominated Colonel Markham; and Messrs. J. Walbran and J. Stevenson proposed and seconded J. S. Crompton, Esq. General Dalbiac, who was ill received, then addressed the assembly in a long speech, in which he praised our ancient institutions, declared he would have all the church revenues expended for ecclesiastical purposes, combated Lord Milton's arguments on the corn laws, and altogether appeared favourable to a real tory government. While Sir Charles was speaking, he was repeatedly interrupted by cries of "Bristol," "Col. Brereton," etc. Sir Charles, it will be recollected, was the prosecutor of the late unfortunate Col. Brereton. He took no notice of the cries from the crowd. Mr. Staveley then presented himself, amidst immense cheering, and in a manly tone replied to the General, who did not appear to relish his remarks, although they were received by the crowd with repeated cheers. Mr. Staveley also declared he would support the present administration, and that he was strongly attached to all liberal principles. Col. Markham's speech was short, and was directed principally against the Whig, and in favour of a Tory administration. He was very loud in condemnation of "revolutionary France," but avowed that whatever might be his principles, he would support measures, not men. Mr. Crompton commenced his speech amidst long-continued applause, and in an eloquent manner declared his warm attachment to liberal principles, and his detestation of colonial slavery. He depicted in the most affecting terms instances of which he himself had been eye-witness, of the dreadful consequences of such a system. With respect to the church, he observed he admired its doctrines, and was totally opposed to its abuses, and to bishops having seats in the House of Lords. More gratifying speeches than those of the liberal candidates to all friends of reform we never heard in Ripon. A show of hands was in favour of the liberal candidates. — At the hustings, J. C. Ramsden, Esq., M.P., Sir B. R. Graham, Bart., Wm. Wyvill, Esq., and other gentlemen were with Messrs. Staveley and Crompton. Several of their flags had very pointed allusions to the person in whose interests Sir C. Dalbiac and Mr. Markham came forward, and on one, which excited Sir C. Dalbiac's

animadversion, was written "Behold the nominees of Studley!" There was another flag, on which were represented the 26 burgage transfer voters of Mrs. Lawrence. On Tuesday morning, the electors in the interest of Messrs. Staveley and Crompton met at the "Bull" Inn, and proceeded thence with music and banners to the polling booth. The poll was briskly kept up until near four o'clock, and while it was going on the candidates addressed a great crowd from the hustings. At the close of the poll, the numbers were, for Staveley 168, for Crompton 168, for General Dalbiac 162, for Col. Markham 159. Nothing could exceed the joy of the people or the gloom of the tories at this triumphant result of a very severe contest. After the state of the poll had been declared, a large flag was brought to the hustings, inscribed "Staveley and Crompton, the free and unbought representatives of a free and unsold people." The candidates, in the course of their speeches, frequently referred to it, amidst great cheering. Soon after 4 o'clock the members were chaired for a short time only. On Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, the members were chaired in a very splendid manner through almost every street in the town, after going twice round the Market-place. They were accompanied by numerous bands of music, immense processions, and were rapturously cheered. John Wood, Esq., the patriotic Recorder of York, and late parliamentary representative of Preston, was in Ripon on Monday and Tuesday, actively assisting in the return of the members. The orderly conduct of the orange procession has been deservedly highly spoken of, and the only disturbance which occurred was between special constables of the tory party and some of the people, but it was speedily ended. Thus has terminated the first Ripon election of members to serve under the Reform Bill. Thus have the independent electors nobly vindicated their rights, and declared that they will never again submit to petticoat government. For ourselves, when we consider that all the tory families of the neighbourhood had exerted themselves to secure the election of the tory candidates, some of them by means not the most honourable, that the clergy had virulently opposed the liberal candidates, that no money, no intimidation, no threats, no attempts at the seduction of the electors from right principle had been wanting; that the 26 burgage transfer holders had been admitted to vote, and were entirely under the influence and command of the owner of Studley, we feared that all chance of the emancipation of the borough, even though the reform bill had passed, was hopeless. We, therefore, and all friends of freedom and reform, were both surprised and delighted to learn this happy result, and we most sincerely congratulate the independent electors and the inhabitants generally of Ripon on having thus asserted their rights, and returned two such excellent reformers as Mr. Staveley and Mr. Crompton. We need not remind them of the necessity there is that in future times their noble exertions should be repeated. Their present happy escape from the infliction of tory members by tory and petticoat dictation will teach them this lesson.—*Leeds Mercury*, Dec. 22nd, 1832.

Ripon Election.—This election took place on Monday, the 10th inst. The candidates were met by their respective friends, attended with music, banners, etc., a short distance from the town, whence they went in procession to the hustings, which were erected in the Market-place, opposite the Town Hall. The blues had a most magnificent flag hoisted at the top of the Town Hall, and the balconies were crowded with ladies wearing blue favours. The mayor, having gone through the usual formalities, William Farrer, Esq., proposed Major-General Sir James Charles Dalbiac, and Quintin Rhodes, Esq., seconded the nomination; Samuel B. Bruce, Esq., proposed Col. Markham, and Mr. Alderman Snowden seconded the nomination. Mr. Earle proposed T. K. Staveley, Esq., and Mr. Linn seconded the nomination. Mr. Walbran proposed J. S. Crompton, Esq., and Mr. Stevenson seconded the nomination. The four candidates then addressed the electors, and the polling was adjourned until Tuesday morning, when, after a severe contest, the two whig candidates—Messrs. Staveley and Crompton—were returned, much to the surprise of their opponents, who were quite confident of success; but it turned out that several electors who had promised to give their votes to Sir C. Dalbiac and Col. Markham, had been got over by "some stratagem or other" to the opposite party. The close of the poll stood thus:—Dalbiac 162, Markham 159, Staveley 168, Crompton 163. It is understood that the return will be petitioned against. Sir Charles Dalbiac, on the day of nomination, made a most statesmanlike and practical speech. He appeared quite master of every subject he was questioned upon, and his arguments were very powerful and convincing, particularly on the Corn Laws, where he exposed the sophisms contained in the pamphlet written by Lord Milton on that subject. Sir Charles is a man of great talent, experience, and ability. Col. Markham is highly and deservedly respected by all who have the honour of his acquaintance, and is an excellent landlord, he acquits all his tenants from the payment of tithes, and compounds with the clergy or person entitled to them himself. Most of his tenantry from Bramham and neighbourhood voluntarily attended the election. The two Whig candidates have not been pleased to show their faces in the town since the election, nor even to thank the electors for the honour they have done them; whilst on the contrary, Sir Charles Dalbiac and Col. Markham, though at present defeated, have both personally and by written addresses returned their sincere thanks to their friends for their support, and to the inhabitants in general for their kindness and attention.—*Yorkshire Gazette*, December 22nd, 1832.

Splendid Celebration of the Triumph of the Reform Members for Ripon.—On Tuesday last, this great and glorious triumph of the Liberal party in the long-enthralled borough of Ripon was celebrated by a splendid dinner, given by the members, in the room in Messrs. Fisher and Buck's maltkiln, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. The walls of the room, though extensive—measuring 31 yards by 8—were entirely covered with orange and yellow

flags, and the roof was decorated with laurel leaves and oranges, so as to resemble an orange grove in full bearing. The decorations did the greatest credit to the taste of the ladies by whom they were arranged, especially of Mrs. Parker, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. J. Stevenson, Mrs. T. Williamson, etc. Amongst the inscriptions upon the flags we noticed the following:—"Victory, 168, Decr. 11th, 1832;" surmounted by the letters W. R., and a crown composed of flowers; "the figure of a slave, bending before a West India manager, chained by the neck, hands, and feet, exclaiming 'Oh! that I was free,' surrounded by the words, 'Staveley and Crompton, the poor negroes' advocates;'" "the figure of Justice weighing the four candidates in the balance, the two conservatives represented as being found wanting—in her left hand a flag, inscribed 'Behold the nominees of Studley!';" on the right of Justice a ship called 'The Reform Victory,' in full sail; on her left a ship called 'The Tory,' in distress; the whole surrounded by 'Staveley and Crompton, the defenders of the people's rights;'" "Justice for the oppressed and independence for the borough;" "Trade and Commerce;" "Church Reform and Retrenchment;" "Abolition of Tithes and Colonial Slavery;" "Vote for Staveley and Crompton, the destroyers of corruption;" "The extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world;" "Staveley and Crompton, the free and un-bought representatives of a free and un-sold people;" "Independent electors, do your duty;" "Success to Earl Grey and his patriotic ministry;" "Staveley and Crompton, Trade and Commerce;" "The majesty of the people;" "Purity and Independence—Union is Strength, Staveley and Crompton;" "Confusion to those despots who combine against the liberties of mankind;" "King, Constitution, and Magna Charta;" "The people, and may they never be found wanting in constitutionally defending their just rights;" "The champions of Reform, Grey, Brougham, Althorp, and Russell;" a crown placed upon a woollack, inscribed "Justice and freedom of election, now's the day and now's the hour, Staveley and Crompton;" "Liberty—Staveley and Crompton expect this day every man to do his duty in defence of his fellow-townsmen's rights;" "Down with tyranny and oppression;" "Freedom of election, and no bribery—Rush to the poll—Vote for Staveley and Crompton—Emancipate yourselves from borough-mongering tyranny;" "Staveley and Crompton for ever—No sinecurists—No pluralists—No tithes—No place-hunters—No pensioners—Britons will be no longer slaves." At 10 minutes past 3 o'clock, the firing of six pieces of artillery, being the number of the majority by which the election was gained, and which were placed in the adjoining ground, announced dinner, which consisted of every delicacy in season, and was served up in excellent style by Mr. Handley Stevenson, of the Chapter Coffee House, under the superintendence of Mr. William Holmes, late waiter of the "Crown" hotel, Harrogate. The dessert was of the most splendid description, and the wines of the finest quality. Mr. Staveley and Mr. Crompton, the two representatives, presided, and Mr. T. Linn and Mr.

J. Stevenson were vice-presidents. About 260 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr. Staveley proposed "the King;" Mr. Crompton proposed "the Queen;" Mr. Staveley proposed "the Duke of Sussex and the rest of the Royal Family;" Mr. Crompton proposed "Earl Grey and His Majesty's Ministers;" Mr. Staveley proposed "the Navy and Army;" Mr. Crompton proposed "the glorious cause of Reform;" Mr. Linn proposed "the Chairman, T. K. Staveley, Esq., the Independent Member for the renovated Borough of Ripon;" Mr. Staveley responded;" Mr. J. Stevenson proposed "Joshua Samuel Crompton, Esq., our worthy representative;" Mr. Crompton responded, and proposed "Mrs. Staveley;" Mr. Staveley responded on behalf of his wife; Mr. Earle proposed "Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, Bart;" to which Sir B. R. Graham responded; Dr. Wilson proposed "John Charles Ramsden, Esq.;" Mr. Ramsden responded; Mr. Fisher proposed "John Wood, Esq., the late member for Preston, and the worthy and patriotic recorder of the city of York;" Mr. Wood responded; Mr. Crompton proposed "the health of the Visitors;" Mr. Pierse, of Thimbleby, responded;" Mr. Alfred Smith proposed "the Liberty of the Press, the parent and source of all liberty, civil and religious;" Mr. Crompton proposed "the Ladies." The company separated at twelve o'clock.—*Leeds Mercury*, January 19th, 1833.

Mrs. Staveley's Ball at Ripon.—Yesterday week Mrs. Staveley gave a splendid ball and supper to the electors of Ripon and their families in celebration of the triumph of independent principles in this hitherto close borough. The large room in Messrs. Fisher and Buck's maltkiln was ornamented with flags and artificial flowers, and brilliantly lighted up with gas. The floor was tastefully painted with a double border, and in the centre was drawn Earl Grey's coat of arms, enriched with the words "Staveley and Crompton," and the number 168, being that of the electors who voted for those gentlemen. An excellent band, including Messrs. Topham and Dearlove, of Leeds, etc., was engaged for the occasion, and placed at the top of the room. At 7 o'clock the electors with their families assembled, and including visitors, between 600 and 700 persons were present. Dancing then commenced, and was continued throughout the evening, with the utmost hilarity and good order. Mrs. Staveley and Mr. Linn opened the ball. Mr. Crompton delivered a short but animated and appropriate speech to the company, expressive of his gratitude for the kind support they had given him and his hon. colleague, and the pleasure he enjoyed in their society; and he added that they were much indebted to the ladies of Ripon, both for the cheering encouragement they had received from them during the contest, and for their attendance on that occasion. The refreshments, which were prepared under the direction of Mr. H. Stevenson, were elegantly served up in an adjoining room, and perhaps so numerous an assemblage was never so comfortably entertained. Among those present we noticed T. K. Staveley, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Staveley; J. S. Crompton, Esq., M.P.; Mr. and

Mrs. Hutchinson; Mr. and Mrs. Knowles; Mr. and the Misses Paley; Mrs. Humphries; and the Misses Elliott, etc.—*Leeds Mercury*, January 26th, 1833.

A relic of the 1832 Election.—The other day we were shown a copper medal commemorating the above memorable election at Ripon in 1832. It is about the size of a five shillings piece, and has "*Holliday fecit*" on the obverse, on which side is an armed and winged figure with a circular shield, treading on a cloud, and a prostrate demon grasping a brace of money bags. Above is a triangle inscribed "King, Lords, Commons," and "glory-rays" descend therefrom and envelope the principal figure. The circumscription is:—"The Genius of Patriotism driving Corruption from the Constitution, MDCCCXXXII." On the reverse:—"Purity and Independence Triumphant! T. K. Staveley and J. S. Crompton, Esquires, elected representatives of Ripon in the first Reformed Parliament, Dec. 11, 1832." Although we have the most vivid recollection of the thirty-two election at Ripon, from the trembling and almost inaudible declaration of the poll by the mayor (who was savagely and uncereemoniously ordered by the mob to "speak up and give it mouth"), to the sanguinary battle at the market cross between the "Unicorn Raven," decked in a blue ribbon, and the "Black Bull Raven," attired in an orange one—yet we have no particular remembrance of the above medal. *Ripon and Richmond Chronicle*, March 23rd, 1861.



1835.

Ripon Election.—On Tuesday, the nomination of candidates to represent this borough came on. T. K. Staveley, Esq., was nominated by Mr. Earle, seconded by Mr. Linn, and General Dalbiac proposed by Ald. Farrer, seconded by Mr. Rhodes. General Dalbiac in his address to the electors disclaimed being the

nominee of Mrs. Lawrence, but with true tory inconsistency gloried in having the Studley interest exerted on his behalf. Mr. Pemberton was nominated by Major Oxley, seconded by Mr. Collin. He also disclaimed being considered as the nominee of Studley Park, but he did not support his disclaimer by any proof that he offered himself on any other grounds. His speech was similar to that delivered by tory candidates in other places. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Staveley. Mr. Pemberton demanded a poll. Mr. J. S. Crompton, one of the late members, addressed the electors, and was very greatly cheered. A protest was entered by the friends of Mr. Staveley against the election being proceeded with by Mr. Prest, as the revising barrister had not put his name to the original lists according to the Act, but merely his initials. The mayor said he should go on, as the lists had been delivered to him.

Ripon, Wednesday.—At the close of the poll the result was:—For General Dalbiac (of Bristol notoriety), 246; and for Mr. Pemberton, barrister, of London, 235; for Mr. Staveley, 125. The two former are the tory nominees of Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Park, and in the above numbers 112 are tenants of the above very wealthy proprietor, who at the last election discharged every one of those who did not support her candidates! Even to the poor widow aged 80! The liberal candidate, T. K. Staveley, Esq., is one of the late members. The whole number of electors is 383. They will no more represent the electors of Ripon than Sierra Leone. On Mr. Staveley's entering the town on Tuesday, the horses were taken out of the carriage, and Mr. S. was drawn twice round the Market-place, amidst the congratulations of the vast concourse of people.—*Leeds Mercury*, January 10th, 1835.

Ripon Election.—On Tuesday last, the 6th, the election commenced at Ripon, when Mr. Earle proposed, and Mr. Linn seconded, T. K. Staveley, Esq., of Old Sleningsford, near Ripon, to represent that borough in parliament. Alderman Farrer proposed, and Mr. Quintin Rhodes seconded, Sir Charles James Dalbiac. C. Oxley, Esq. proposed, and Mr. Collin seconded, Thomas Pemberton, Esq. The show of hands was in favour of Messrs. Staveley and Dalbiac, when Mr. Pemberton demanded a poll. Notice was immediately given by the mayor, who is returning officer, for the poll to commence next morning. At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the polling commenced, and was carried forward with great spirit, the two conservative candidates keeping a majority all the day, and at 4 o'clock the poll closed for the day, when there appeared for Dalbiac 244, Pemberton 234, Staveley 121—only 13 voters remaining unpolled. The next day the polling was renewed, and when finally closed, the numbers were, Dalbiac 246, Pemberton 235, Staveley 124. The two former, both conservatives, were of course elected.—*Yorkshire Gazette*, January 10th, 1835.

Ripon Election.—The completion of the conservative triumph at Ripon took place on Saturday last, by chairing Sir Charles Dalbiac and Mr. Pemberton. The Market-place throughout the morning looked

very *blue*, the friends of the members wearing blue favours and cards of that colour; and at 12 o'clock the blue flags were unfurled, and the chairing commenced. The members in their circuit were received with greeting and hearty cheers; and the tune of the band, "The bonnets of blue," was responded to in many a heart from the windows as they passed along. After the chairing, the members appeared at the upper windows of the inn, and both thanked the electors for the proud situation in which they were placed. The reformers had placed themselves in the windows of Mr. Kettlewell, near the "Unicorn," and when the members had concluded, Mr. Linn, linen draper, addressed his little *squad*. He encouraged them to union and firmness, and said they would be ready to fight the battle again at another election. The Rev. Mr. Watts, the methodist preacher at Williamson's chapel, in Skellgate, also delivered a speech to his orange friends, which, from the noise, it was difficult to hear. He said: "Reforms must proceed, the abuses in church and state must be cut down, the influence—Studley—which prevailed in the borough must be resisted, the *chain* which bound the votes of the electors of Ripon to that influence must be broken, and its fragments cast to the winds of heaven." Mr. W. added: "*We* will scrutinise the members' conduct in parliament, *we* will watch their votes, and *we* will not fail to call them to account." It may be proper to state that the Rev. Mr. Watts occupies only a cottage house in Ripon, and has no vote. What he means therefore by *we* will do this, *we* will do that, and *we* will do the other is, we suppose, that he expects household suffrage next year, and then, as an *elector*, he will have the *right* to question the candidates; at present, as a non-elect, all this is bombast, but ludicrous to sober men, and lamented by religious people. In the evening the members met their friends, between 300 and 400, at a splendid dinner, which was provided by Mr. Thwaites, the spirited landlord of the "Unicorn" inn. Two tables at the Town Hall, and two in the "Unicorn" long room, were set out. Sir C. Dalbiac and Mr. Ald. Farrer presided at the Town Hall, and Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Oxley at the "Unicorn." The cordiality, enthusiasm, and delight which beamed in every breast, could not be surpassed, every heart appeared gladdened, and it is not too much to say that the constitutional Conservative principles of this great body of the electors of Ripon were so firmly cemented at this friendly meeting, that the low, common-place weak twaddle of the reformers will never again be listened to by that enlightened constituency. Several loyal and constitutional toasts were drank and introduced by the members, with appropriate speeches, and the loud, long, and repeated cheers that followed some of the toasts, will ever be remembered by many of the blue electors of Ripon. The company did not separate till a late hour. Ripon is again free from Radical domination. The two members have generously placed in the hands of their committee 200*l.*, to be distributed amongst the poor of Ripon and the adjoining parish of Bondgate.—*Yorkshire Gazette*, January 17th, 1835.

The following article is inserted in Mr. Staveley's collection of Election papers, but no date or reference is given. The date is probably 1847.

"We have to-day to tell the tale of a most degraded and debased constituency. It may be said, without exaggeration, that in Ripon every spark and particle of public spirit is literally crushed! In other nomination boroughs, at least the dying embers of political opinion may remain, giving hope, if nothing else, of vitality hereafter. But in Ripon there is nothing but the dry, cold, cheerless ashes of a once fiercely burning flame. In the whole town you could scarce excite one man to look forward to a better future. The short-lived independence of the place born of the Reform Act is not merely smothered, dead, and buried, but every trace of its progeny—every sign of the inheritance it might have bequeathed has been carefully extirpated. Nothing remains but sad and mournful recollections, the painful memory of a brilliant example ending in an irretrievable ruin.

"The representation of Ripon, from a very remote period down to the Reform Act, had been a mere appendage to the estate of Studley Castle. A hundred and forty burghageholds possessed by the proprietors of that estate, and exercised after a fashion more than usually unscrupulous, enabled the family of Aislabie and their successors to return two members for the town. The estate of Studley, in 1832, was held by a maiden lady. The House of Commons, with fastidious delicacy, went out of its way some years ago to suppress in one of its reports all mention of her name. In page after page of evidence, teeming with the strongest records of electioneering abuses, Miss Lawrence, of Studley, is only referred to as '—'. Such scrupulous caution has not been exhibited by parliament in dealing with the character and reputation of individuals far less deserving public reproof. It is only to be accounted for upon the supposition that the committee thought it unfair to hold Miss Lawrence responsible for the acts committed in her name. The lady had a friend and adviser in a high legal functionary, the present Vice-Chancellor of England, who held the somewhat unusual office of 'auditor' of her estates, and who is believed, and apparently not without reason, to have been the real dictator to the town of Ripon. At any rate, in the two last boroughmongering parliaments, the occupants of the seats were two Lincoln's-inn barristers, Mr. Louis Hayes Petit and Mr. George Spence; and it is much more reasonable to suppose that they were the nominees of the 'auditor,' than that they held their seats as the favoured swains of the 'Studley lady.'

"Great was the joy in Ripon when the Reform Act passed. The town is by no means an insignificant or contemptible place. There is wealth in it, though it is unaccompanied with independence. It boasts of a cathedral church, and in our day has been thought of sufficient consequence to be elevated, with Manchester, to the seat of a bishopric, and the centre of an important episcopal system. Great was the joy there when the Reform Act passed. The people really supposed themselves emancipated. The 1st of August, 1834, was not a day of more signal rejoicing

among the slaves of the West Indies than was the day of the royal assent to the Reform Bill among the slaves of Miss Lawrence's political dominion. They believed that they were free. The boundaries of the borough had been extended; the register promised to display the names of at least 400 electors; and two good men and true were likely to present themselves as candidates. These were Mr. Thomas Kitchingman Staveley, of Sleningford, and Mr. Joshua Samuel Crompton, of Sion-hill, both near neighbours to the town and representatives of families held in high respect throughout the county. With these candidates it was felt that Ripon would assume a parliamentary position not unworthy the character of the city, for under the new charter of liberty, said the townspeople, boroughmongering is at an end for ever.

"Poor deluded people! Soon, too soon, were they destined to discover how gross was the deceit. The old Studley members had, indeed, retired, but it was only to give place to candidates less associated with the ancient system, but not less capable of riding rough-shod over a constituency. It was a curious exchange that was made: the two Chancery lawyers gave place to two military martinets. They were General Sir Charles Dalbiac, who was just at the moment fresh from presiding over the court-martial which had sat at Bristol on the ill-fated Colonel Brereton, and Colonel Markham, a grandson of Archbishop Markham, who filled the see of York for a period of thirty years, from 1776 to 1807. To fully appreciate the position of the borough at this time, it must be borne in mind that a considerable number of burghage holders still had a right to vote. This, and a very strong exercise of Miss Lawrence's influence, rendered the contest severe. It became, indeed, towards the close, much more narrow than had been expected. Strong efforts were evidently being made by the tory party, but the voters were at that time too inexperienced in election affairs to discover the form which they assumed. However, Messrs. Staveley and Crompton were returned. Their majority was only six votes; the numbers being 168 for each of the liberals, and 162 for General Dalbiac. But the reformers believed that the smallness of the majority was entirely attributable to the burghage voters, and they determined to use every effort to strike them off on the ensuing registration, calculating that as they got rid of that class of electors the constituency would become purified, and the majority upon their side would be considerably increased."

The writer goes on to quote instances of persons who voted against Miss Lawrence's interests, being discharged from their holdings; also of others who had pensions taken from them.

"Bad as they were, these were by no means the worst means used of punishing the town, and preparing it to meet the next election in 'a better spirit.' The limits of the borough were extended by the Reform Act beyond the limits of the town. Several fields on the Studley estate were divided off into allotments, and sheds for cattle were built upon them, after the fashion of the 'linnies' at Totness. The parties put into possession of these cow-houses were

entered on the register as occupants of 'building and land,' and were permitted by the revising barrister to enjoy the franchise. Two farmers, who refused to allow votes to be thus made upon their lands, were summarily ejected—and one of them was, perhaps, the best farmer in all Yorkshire. At a subsequent period the system of faggot-vote making was carried even further than this. The right of voting is given, under the 27th section of the Reform Act, to any person *occupying* any building, being, either separately or jointly, with any land within the borough, of the annual value of 10*l.* A very great latitude has been given to the interpretation of this word 'occupying.' At Ripon, Mr. Revising Barrister Pollock seems to have understood it to mean this: that a man having a shed in the town of no real value, and a piece of ground outside the town of 10*l.* a year value, shall have a right to vote. One of the 'buildings' we saw at Ripon, which confers, under Miss Lawrence, the privilege of the franchise upon this principle, was as wretched a place as can be imagined: the roof half off, the window blocked up, the door fastened with a padlock, and all the filth of the locality heaped before it. Talk of universal suffrage not being 'respectable!' What do the great lords and ladies of the land say to the respectability of the reform ten-pounder?

"But to return to the elections. When the dissolution came in 1835 it was apparent that the liberal party had no chance. After the penalty paid by the voters of 1832, it amounted, in fact, to a cruelty to ask a reform elector to vote against Miss Lawrence. General Dalbiac and Mr. Pemberton, of the chancery bar, were the Studley candidates. Mr. Crompton withdrew his pretensions to the seat; Mr. Staveley, however, thought it right to give the independent voters an opportunity of recording their opinions, and also to test the length to which the Studley party would go in exercising their tenants' suffrages. So completely had they been brought into subjection, that not a single tenant of Miss Lawrence voted for the liberal! The poll was as follows:—For Dalbiac, 246; Pemberton, 235; Staveley, 125. Of the 235 voters for Mr. Pemberton, there were: 170 10*l.* householders, good votes, 59 of whom were tenants of Miss Lawrence; 21 ditto, divided qualifications—of these, 17 were tenants of the same; 20 cow-house votes—11 of these tenants of the same (9 other tenant cowhousemen tendered, and were rejected); 24 burghage holders under the Studley estate—faggot votes, every one. Thus, deducting the made votes and the tenant voters, Mr. Pemberton would have been in a minority, even allowing for six votes out of Mr. Staveley's 125 which appear to have been doubtful.

"The re-ascendency of the Studley interest thus secured, the borough relapsed into precisely its position before the passing of the Reform Bill. In 1837, two Lincoln's-inn men were returned, just as they had been in 1830 and 1831. At a subsequent period the place supplied a seat to Sir George Cockburn, and it afterwards had the felicity of returning the *Bombastes Furioso* Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. A. B. C. Smith. With the exception of Mr. Pemberton, who is a man of a noble impulse and a warm heart,

scarcely one of the members ever conferred the slightest benefit upon the town or its inhabitants—none of them were known or cared for, or obtained in the most remote degree the sympathies or affections of the people. In fact, Ripon and its people were never represented except during the three sessions when Messrs. Staveley and Crompton sat in parliament. Studley was represented before, and it has been ever since.

"Miss Lawrence has now passed from the scene of election strife, and her property and influence in Ripon have gone to Earl de Grey, who rarely visits the place, and perhaps is scarcely known by sight to a creature in the town. The Studley interest, however, is maintained. At the last election it returned as one of the members no less a person than that once glowing reformer, Sir James Graham. It was not so many years ago that Sir James, in a tremendous philippic at Hull, denounced the rotten borough of Ripon and the influence of the lady who returned its representatives! Yet, upon the Ripon hustings, he commenced his address by denying that Ripon was a nomination town! The groan with which the declaration was received gave it a sufficiently significant denial. What a satire on a public man's position! How just and appropriate, to be sure, the retribution which the Fates award to the renegade in politics! Sir James Graham, rejected by every large constituency in the empire, seeking refuge in the borough he exhibited as the worst example of the system he denounced!

"What is to be done with Ripon it is hard to say. The extension of its boundery would to all appearance only increase the evil; for on every side is Studley land, and Studley farms, and Studley tenants. The extension of the suffrage, it is feared, would only bring another class, still less able to bear it, under the pressure of Studley influence. The ballot might do some good; but it is a question with many voters whether the town is not too far gone in political degradation even for that panacea. The faggot voters, who are absolutely now a majority in Ripon (there is one case where five tenant farmers, resident within seven miles, are registered for one building in the town and a common field outside it)—the faggot voters are, of course, safe men, who would vote with the landlord and the steward under all circumstances, whether they voted openly or secretly. Those who take a real interest in Ripon, and they are very few, tell you plainly that to all other remedies they would infinitely prefer disfranchisement at once. To this extremity oppression has reduced them. . . ."

1833-4. RALPH HESLOP, Wine Merchant.

Mayor in 1821.

January 1st. Ordered that the premiums under Dr. Richardson's will be offered for *Linen Cloth*, the same as last year.

The Reform party in Ripon feeling the want of a room, raised £2000 in two hundred shares of £10 each, and erected the Public Rooms, and other offices, for Circulating Library, etc., in Skellgate, in this year. See p. 247.*

1834-5. JAS. MOORE BOWMAN, Surgeon.

Born July 28th, 1788, son of the Rev. Robert Bowman, Perpetual Curate of Askrigg and Monk Fryston, Pontefract; he married Ann, daughter of John Pearson, mayor in 1801. He practised as a surgeon in Ripon, and occupied the premises in Kirkgate, now No. 4. He died during his mayoralty, November 16th, 1834, aged 47. Mr. William Morton was mayor for the remainder of the year.

Admitted a freeman 5th January, 1813, being a foreigner; chosen assistant 27th August, 1814, in place of Henry Jackman, deceased; elected alderman 10th May, 1833, in place of alderman James Britain, deceased.

January 7th. Ordered that the premiums under Dr. Richardson's will be offered for *Linen Cloth*, the same as last year.

July 12th. "Ripon and the whole neighbourhood was shaken by a tremendous explosion, occasioned by a convulsion of nature, about a mile from the town, by which the earth had been affected to such a degree as to leave a fissure nearly twenty yards in width, and twenty-four in depth" (*Newspaper paragraph*). Mr. Henry Nicholson's account is more tame and sober—he gives the date June 19th, and which no doubt is the correct one: "A large quantity of earth sunk on the hill leading to Hutton, across Sharow Ox Close, leaving a chasm twenty-two yards deep and twelve or fourteen yards wide."—*Nicholson's Diary*, to which we are indebted for much information on local matters. Another report says that two sheep fell in with the ground, and were found immersed in water, they were rescued by ropes after considerable trouble, and were found to be not much worse.

September 17th. Death of Captain Elliott, of Elliott House, near Ripon. He was buried in Ripon minster, with the following biographic inscription:—"In memory of the late John Elliott, Esq., of Elliott House, near Ripon, Commander R.N., having entered the service of his country early in life, he circumnavigated the globe as a midshipman in the "Resolution," under the command of the celebrated captain Cook; he subsequently served as lieutenant of the "Ajax," of 74 guns, and was present in lord Rodney's glorious action of the 12th of April, 1792, in which he was severely wounded. He resided at Elliott House many years, greatly respected for his strict integrity and uprightness in all the relations of life. He was born January 11th, 1759, and died September 17th, 1834. Also to the memory of Isabella Elliott, his beloved wife, who was born November 22nd, 1762, and died July 9th, 1841, generally respected for her amiability and her domestic virtues. Likewise to the memory of the following children of the above:—Charles Frederick Elliott, born May 17th, 1790, and died January 4th, 1791. Gilbert Elliott, born February 13th, 1795, and died May 17th, 1795. Maria Elliott, born November 14th, 1797, and died September 3rd, 1800. Charles Bowes Elliott, born July 25th, 1791, and died at Durham, November 2nd, 1801. Charlotte Eleanor Elliott, born October 4th,

1803, and died April 17th, 1812. Frederick Edmund Elliott, born November 1st, 1808, and died June 18th, 1821. Anna Maria, the beloved wife of the Revd. William Hough, incumbent of Hambleton, in the county of Lancaster, born October 18th, 1802, and died, deeply lamented, November 18th, 1844."

November 14th. Investigation before a coroner's jury into the circumstances attending the death of Robert Lofthouse, of Dallowgill. Adjourned to Monday, the 17th, when Ursula, his wife, was committed to York castle, on a charge of poisoning him. On the 3rd of April following she was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, and executed on the 6th, along with two men, at York castle.

1835-6. THOMAS JUDSON, Druggist.



His badge bears the family crest:—a Wyvern.

Son of Charles Judson, Cabinet Maker, North Street; born in 1790. He was apprenticed with Mr. Harrison, druggist, Kirkgate; and in 1814 he commenced business in the Market-place, on the premises where the firm of Judson and Son still carry on the same trade. He married Margaret, daughter of Mr. Wm. Horn, of the "Oak Tree" inn, Leeming Lane, and a coach proprietor in the old coaching days. He was the last mayor elected under the charter of king James I.; elected a councillor under the new regime in 1835, when he was placed second on the poll; he was chairman of the meeting of the new corporation when the aldermen were elected, on 1st December, 1835. He died in 1870, and was buried in the cathedral churchyard, where an inscription records:—"Sacred to the Memory of Thos. Judson, of Ripon, who died August 13th, 1870, aged 80 years. Also Margaret, the beloved wife of the above, who died September 27th, 1831, aged 41 years."

Admitted a freeman 18th May, 1816, by patrimony, being the son of Charles Judson, a freeman; chosen assistant 25th Aug., 1817, in place of Joseph Beevers Terry, "now an alderman"; elected alderman 28th February, 1834, in place of alderman John Britain, deceased.

The following is a full list of the Members of the old Corporation on 6th January, 1835.

WILLIAM MORTON, ESQ., Mayor.

WILLIAM BLANSHARD, ESQ., Recorder.

Aldermen.—Ralph Heslop, Christopher Nelson, the Right Hon. Frederick John, Earl of Ripon, Reuben Raw, William Farrer, Richard Johnson, Willey Edward Carter, William Pearson, George Snowdon, the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Knight, Thomas Judson.

Assistants.—Thomas Taylor, Thomas Jackson, Thomas Robson, Esq., Francis Parker, William Turner, Richard Booth, William Neesom, Christopher Horn, William Williamson, Thomas Wright, John Willey, John Jordon, John Anderson, Anthony Buck, Peter Wright, Henry Morton, George Nicholson, Richard Greaves, Septimus Tutin, John Williamson, Samuel Barwick Bruce, Robert Horn, Henry Burlinson. At this Meeting ALDERMAN THOMAS JUDSON was elected Mayor.

The 5th Vol. of Minute Book ends here, and at the end of last meeting is written in pencil:—"Finis coronat opus: p. me; T. J. Maj' istius ville. χαίρε—χαίρετε.

The subjoined paragraphs from the *Leeds Mercury* go to show that the first Election under the Municipal Reform Act was fought on political grounds, and that the bitter party feeling of the 1832 and 1835 Elections had not died out.

Ripon.—On Thursday Evening week, a Meeting was held at the Public Rooms, Ripon, for the election of fit and proper persons for the office of Town Councillors. The chair was taken by F. Earle, Esq., M.D., at seven o'clock precisely, at which time the large room was crowded. A series of resolutions having been passed, the following individuals were fixed upon to represent the burgesses in Town Council:—Mr. Rd. Linn, Mr. F. Earle, Mr. John Stevenson, Mr. Thomas Williamson, Mr. John Walbran, Mr. Handley Stevenson, Mr. Francis Parker, Mr. John Robinson, and Mr. John Jackson. All these are good Reformers. Each name was proposed to the meeting separately, and all of them were decided upon without any dissent.—*Leeds Mercury, December 26th. 1835.*

On Saturday Evening a Meeting was convened by the members of the old corporation, C. Oxley, Esq. in the chair, when ten Blue and two Whig candidates were submitted to their choice. The first person proposed to the meeting was the present mayor, who, on a show of hands being called for, had about an equal number for and against him. All the others, with the exception of Mr. W. Williamson (for whom both parties were nearly unanimous), had ten persons against them to one in their favour; yet these individuals are to be thrust upon the town by the tenants and dependents of a certain lady to form the tail of her agents.—*Leeds Mercury, December 26th, 1835.*

On Saturday, the 19th inst., a Meeting was held at the Unicorn Inn, when the following names were proposed as Councillors in the Conservative interest, viz.: Thomas Judson, the present mayor; George Snowdon, linen draper; John Willey, linen draper; Wm. Williamson, banker; Christopher Nelson, grocer; Christopher Horn, linen draper; Thomas Fisher, brewer; George Jackson, currier; Anthony

Buck, hatter; Richard Greaves, druggist; Thomas Darnbrough, solicitor; and Quintin Rhodes, solicitor.

—*Leeds Mercury, December 26th, 1835.*

Ripon.—The following is the result of the poll for this borough for twelve councillors:—

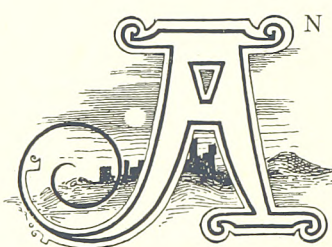
William Williamson, banker (Liberal)	255	votes,
Thomas Judson, druggist (Tory)	219	..
Thomas Fisher, maltster (Liberal)	216	..
Quintin Rhodes, solicitor (Tory)	214	..
George Snowden, draper (Tory)	213	..
Christopher Nelson, grocer (Tory)	213	..
Thomas Williamson, varnish manu- facturer (Liberal)	213	..
John Walbran, Iron Merchant (Lib'l)	209	..
George Jackson, currier (Tory)	209	..
Anthony Buck, hatter (Liberal)	207	..
Richard Greaves, druggist (Tory)	207	..
John Willey, draper (Tory)	204	..

Thus seven Tories and five Liberals are returned; three of these Liberals, viz.: Messrs. William Williamson, Thomas Fisher, and Anthony Buck, were the only Liberals on the Tory list, put there to make it more acceptable to those who were opposed to the Tories, or rather to their list of twelve names. The whole number of twelve Liberals would have been returned but for the mighty influence which Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Hall, possesses over this borough. In no place is the ballot so much wanted as at Ripon, for on the burgess list there are 425 voters, of whom 78 are tenants under the above wealthy proprietress. On the revision of the burgess list, twenty-five of the tenants of Mrs. Lawrence, had received a charity called the Mayor's Dole, which, under a section of the Municipal Reform Act, disqualified them from voting this year; these twenty-five added to the seventy-eight above, equals 103 tenants to vote the next year, so that without the ballot, all hope of sending Liberal men into the Town Council for the future is utterly hopeless. The number of tenants will in time be greatly increased, and it will be a farce any Revising Barristers coming here in future, either for Parliamentary or Borough Revisions, unless we have the protection of the ballot to secure us from the influence of the aristocracy. After the above twelve elected councillors, the next-named candidates who were highest on the poll, were:—Francis Earle, M.D. 202 votes (*only 3 votes behind* the lowest Tory Councillor); J. Stevenson, 201; Richard Linn, 201; and John Robinson, 199. There are 425 burgesses on the revised list, of which 403 voted; 21 neutral; one dead. Of the neutrals, twelve are or have been of the Liberal party; thus *had they voted*, the above four staunch Liberals would have been returned, and four Tories ousted from the council. On the Liberal list of candidates only two have been returned, viz.: Mr. John Walbran and Mr. Thomas Williamson, two staunch and unflinching Reformers; and others have been sacrificed for want of the burgesses coming forward, some of whom were over-awed or threatened by their landlords. Of the ten councillors returned on the Tory list, seven are tenants under Mrs. Lawrence.—*Extract from Leeds Mercury, Jan. 2nd, 1836.*



RIPON UNDER THE MUNICIPAL REFORM ACT,

FROM 1835 TO THE PRESENT TIME.



AN ACT to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, was passed on the 9th of September, 1835; by this Act the local government of Ripon was to some extent modified: it was to have a bench of magistrates of its own; and being a town not divided into wards, it was to be governed by a Mayor, four Aldermen, and twelve Councillors, under the title of "The Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonality of the Borough of Ripon, in the county of York." This Council to be elected by male persons who shall have occupied any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop within the borough during three years, and been rated to the relief of the poor for such premises, and paid the rates for the same, either resident within the borough, or within a distance of seven miles thereof. No person after the passing of this Act to be elected, made, or admitted a burgess or freeman of any borough by gift or purchase. All exclusive rights of trading were abolished, and every person in every borough may keep any shop for the sale of lawful wares and merchandises by wholesale or retail, and follow every lawful trade, occupation, mystery, and handicraft, for hire, gain, sale, or otherwise, within any borough. The Councillors are to be elected by the burgesses on the first day of November in every year, for the term of three years, one third of them going out of office annually. No person eligible for a Councillor unless he be possessed of real or personal estate of the amount of £500, or be rated to the relief of the poor of the annual value of not less than £15. No person in holy orders, or minister of any dissenting congregation, qualified to

be elected a Councillor. The aldermen to be one third in number of the Councillors, and to be elected by the Council on the ninth day of November, from among the Councillors, from persons qualified to be Councillors for the term of three years. The Mayor to be elected on the ninth day of November in every year by the Aldermen and Councillors, for one year (but to be eligible for re-election, as are also the Aldermen and Councillors). The Mayor to make a declaration on entering office that he is possessed of the proper qualification, and that he will fulfil the office to the best of his judgment and ability. Anyone elected Mayor, who shall refuse to execute the duties of the office, shall pay a fine not exceeding £50. No person bankrupt to hold the office of Mayor. The Mayor for the time being to be a justice of the peace for the said borough, and shall continue to be such during the next succeeding year after he shall cease to be mayor, and during his period of office he shall have precedence in all places within the borough, and shall be returning officer at all elections for members of parliament for the said borough. The Council to have power to appoint a Town Clerk, Treasurer, and other officers, and to take security for the due discharge of their official duties; to make bye-laws; to lay and levy rates; to grant leases; to make sales; to appoint their own coroner, registrar, and other proper officers.

The first election under the Municipal Corporations Reform Act was held on Saturday, 26th December, 1835, when the following twelve gentlemen were elected Councillors, and on the 30th they subscribed the roll and accepted office:—

MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.
MR. THOMAS JUDSON.
MR. THOMAS FISHER.
MR. QUINTIN RHODES.
MR. GEORGE SNOWDEN.
MR. CHRISTOPHER NELSON.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMSON.
MR. JOHN WALBRAN.
MR. ANTHONY BUCK.
MR. RICHARD GREAVES.
MR. GEORGE JACKSON.
MR. JOHN WILLEY.

On December 31st, 1835, the above Councillors, at a meeting (Mr. Charles Oxley in the chair), elected as Aldermen:—

CHARLES OXLEY, ESQ., J.P.
WILLIAM FARRER, ESQ.

RALPH HESLOP, ESQ.
WILLIAM PEARSON, ESQ.

On the 1st of January, 1836, the Aldermen and Councillors elected JOHN WILLEY, ESQ. (the junior Councillor), as Mayor; and at the same meeting the Council resolved to attend the cathedral, in their robes, on the following Sunday.

At the first quarterly meeting the Council "appointed or continued" Richard Nicholson as Town Clerk, "during pleasure." They also appointed John Waite, grocer, as Treasurer for the current year; and continued the appointment of the following officers:—Thomas Dinsdale, Serjeant-at-Mace; Benjamin Simmonds, Hornblower; and William Gates, Bellman. The meetings were now held in the Corporation House, in North-street, "otherwise called the Horse-fair." On Lady Day, 1836, they entered into possession of Mrs. Lawrence's house, in Kirkgate, at a rent of £20 per annum.

A LIST OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

FROM THE PASSING OF THE MUNICIPAL REFORM ACT, 1835,
TO JANUARY, 1890.

The Polls here given are from Private Diaries and the Newspaper Files up to the passing of the Ballot Act in 1872; from that time they are copied from the Official Returns.

* * *In cases where the Polls are not given, or there is no memorandum, there was no contest. The numbers in brackets each year refer to the number of voters on the register.*

1835.—December 26th. [425].

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Coach Builder and Painter, Low Skellgate ...	255
THOMAS JUDSON, Chemist, Market Place ...	219
THOMAS FISHER, Maltster, High Skellgate...	216
QUINTIN RHODES, Solicitor, Park Street ...	214
GEORGE SNOWDEN, Draper, Market Place...	213
CHRISTOPHER NELSON, Grocer, Market Place ...	213
THOMAS WILLIAMSON, Banker and Varnish Manufacturer, Borrage ...	213
JOHN WALBRAN, Iron Merchant, Fall Croft	209
GEORGE JACKSON, Currier, Park Street ...	209
ANTHONY BUCK, Hatter, Fishergate ...	207
RICHARD GREAVES, Chemist, Market Place	207
JOHN WILLEY, Draper, Market Place ...	204

THOMAS JUDSON, Mayor.

The unsuccessful candidates were :—F. Earle (202); J. Stevenson (201); R. Linn (201); J. Robinson (199).

Dec. 31st, 1835. The twelve councillors elected the four following gentlemen as aldermen :

CHARLES OXLEY, ESQ., J.P., Minster House.
WILLIAM FARRER, ESQ., Bookseller, Market Place.
RALPH HESLOP, ESQ., Spirit Merchant, Park Street.
WILLIAM PEARSON, ESQ., Currier, Queen Street.

January 1st, 1836. The sixteen members (all present) elected JOHN WILLEY, Draper, as mayor.

CHARLES OXLEY, Chairman of the Meeting.

1836.—November 1st. [599].

JOHN HARLAND, Draper, Fishergate ...	254
JOHN WILLEY, Draper, Market Place ...	251
RICHARD GREAVES, Chemist, Market Place	246
JOHN ANDERSON, Chemist, Kirkgate ...	241

The unsuccessful candidates were :—F. Earle (229); R. Linn (227); Digby Cayley (226); Jas. Lunn (210).

1837.—November 1st. [674].

THOMAS WRIGHT, Draper, Market Place ...	302
CHRISTOPHER HORN, Draper, Market Place	298
JOHN JORDAN, Saddler, Market Place ...	288
JAMES HENRY BRITAIN, Brewer and Maltster, High Skellgate ...	274

The unsuccessful candidates were :—John Stevenson (271); Francis Earle (269); Richard Linn (261); Digby Cayley (255).

QUINTIN RHODES, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1838.—November 1st. [653].

JOHN STEVENSON, Draper, High Skellgate.
FRANCIS THOMPSON, Grocer, Market Place.
RICHARD THWAITES, Unicorn Hotel.
QUINTIN RHODES, Solicitor, Park Street.

November 10th, 1838.

Aldermen : Q. RHODES and T. WRIGHT, in place R. Heslop and W. Pearson, retired.

December 3rd, 1838. Extraordinary Election in place of the above aldermen.

GEORGE JACKSON, Currier, Park Street.
SEPTIMUS TUTIN, Surgeon, Westgate.

December 3rd, 1838.

Alderman : J. WILLEY, in place of Ald. Farrer, resigned.

WILLIAM PEARSON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1839.—February 3rd. Extraordinary Election in place of the above alderman.

WILLIAM IRELAND, Joiner, North Street.

May 9th, 1839.

Alderman : JOHN WALBRAN, in place of Quintin Rhodes, deceased.

November 1st, 1839. [716].

JOHN HARLAND, Draper, Fishergate.
THOMAS CLARKE, Schoolmaster, Kirkgate.
ROBERT HORN, Grocer, Market Place.
RICHARD GREAVES, Chemist, Market Place.

CHRIST. HORN, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1840.—November 2nd. Extraordinary Election in place of John Stevenson and Francis Thompson, disqualified by non-attendance.

JOHN ROBINSON.
WILLIAM IRELAND.

1840.—November 2nd. [680].

CHRISTOPHER HORN, Draper, Market Place.
SEPTIMUS TUTIN, Surgeon, Westgate.
JAMES PICKERING ROBSON, Solicitor, Park Street.
HENRY BURLINSON, Watchmaker, Old Market Place.
THOMAS WRIGHT, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1841.—November 1st. [683].

THOMAS DARNBROUGH, Solicitor, North Street.
GEORGE JACKSON, Currier, Park Street.
RICHARD THWAITES, Unicorn Hotel.
JOHN ROBINSON, Timber Merchant, Bondgate Green.

November 9th, 1841.

Aldermen: C. HORN and T. DARNBROUGH, in place of C. Oxley and J. Willey, retired.

November 16th, 1841. Extraordinary Election in place of the above aldermen, and in place of John Robinson, who refused to serve.

HENRY THIRLWAY, Bookseller, Market Place.
THOMAS WILLIAMSON, Varnish Manufacturer, Borage.
JOHN BRITAIN, Grocer, Market Place.

JOHN WALBRAN, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1842.—November 1st. [689].

WILLIAM HARRISON, Printer, Market Place.
THOMAS HARLAND, Grocer, Queen Street.
ROBERT ROBINSON, Solicitor, Kirkgate.
JAMES NORMAN, Upholsterer, Market Place.
THOMAS KENDALL, Ironmonger, Market Place.*

* Elected in place of Richard Thwaites, "off the burgess roll."

JOHN WALBRAN, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1843.—November 1st. [612].

SEPTIMUS TUTIN, Surgeon, Westgate.
JAMES PICKERING ROBSON, Solicitor, Park Street.
CHARLES TIMM, Physician, Market Place.
RICHARD TERRY, Grocer, Market Place.

THOMAS DARNBROUGH,
Mayor and Returning Officer.

1844.—November 1st. [615].

HENRY THIRLWAY, Bookseller, Market Place.
THOMAS KENDALL, Ironmonger, Market Place.
JOHN BRITAIN, Grocer, Market Place.
JOHN THOMPSON, Surgeon, Market Place.

November 9th, 1844.

Aldermen: S. TUTIN and C. TIMM, in place of J. Walbran and T. Wright, retired.

SEPTIMUS TUTIN, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1845.—November 1st. [603].

JAMES NORMAN, Upholsterer, Market Place.
FRANCIS EARLE, Surgeon, North Street.
RICHARD LINN, Draper, Westgate.
JOHN WALBRAN, Iron Merchant, Park Street.
GEORGE JACKSON, Currier, Park Street.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Printer, Market Place.
JOHN HARLAND, Draper, North Street.

Two of the above elected in place of Tutin and Timm, elected Aldermen in 1844; and one in place of Richard Terry. Earle, Linn, Walbran and Jackson refused to serve.

November 15th, 1845. Extraordinary Election in place of the above, who refused to serve.

THOMAS CLARKE, Schoolmaster, Bondgate (afterwards of Bishopton Close).
JOHN ROBINSON HARTLEY, Draper, Old Market Place, and also of Skellgarths.
JAMES FALL, Draper, Market Place.
JOHN HESLOP, Wine Merchant, Park Street.
CHARLES TIMM, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1846.—May 1st.

Alderman: J. P. ROBSON, in place of C. Timm, disqualified for non-attendance.

May 14th, 1846. Extraordinary Election in place of the above alderman.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, Fellmonger, Low Skellgate.

1846.—November 1st. [689].

WILLIAM HARRISON, Printer, Market Place.
JOHN HARLAND, Draper, Market Place.
JAMES NORMAN, Upholsterer, Market Place.
JOHN BROWN, Chemist, Westgate.
J. P. ROBSON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1847.—November 1st. [671].

THOMAS KENDALL, Ironmonger, Market Place.
JOHN THOMPSON, Surgeon, Market Place.
JOHN BRITAIN, Brewer, Low St. Agnesgate.
W. WILLIAMSON, Varnish Manufacturer, Skellgate.

November 9th, 1847.

Aldermen: T. WILLIAMSON and J. HARLAND, in place of C. Horn and T. Darnbrough, retired.

November 17th, 1847. Extraordinary Election in place of John Harland, made an alderman.

WILLIAM YORKE, Fellmonger, St. Agnesgate 175

The unsuccessful candidate was J. R. Walbran (65).

SEPTIMUS TUTIN, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1848.—April 19th. Extraordinary Election in place of Thomas Clarke, disqualified for non-occupation.
HENRY BURLINSON, Watchmaker, Market Place.

August 26th, 1848. Extraordinary Election in place of John Heslop, disqualified.

CHRISTOPHER HORN, Draper, Market Place.

1848.—November 1st. [664].

HENRY BURLINSON, Watchmaker, Market Place	301
CHRISTOPHER HORN, Draper, Market Place	206
HANDLEY STEVENSON, Spirit Merchant, Middle Street	178
THOMAS FARMERY, Solicitor, Market Place	171

The unsuccessful candidates were:—J. R. Walbran (163); J. Robinson Hartley (142); Thomas Wright (138).

WM. WILLIAMSON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1849.—November 1st. [738].

WILLIAM HARRISON, Printer, Market Place	293
JOHN BROWN, Chemist, Westgate	280
THOMAS SKAIFE, Currier, Queen Street	274
JAMES NORMAN, Upholsterer, Market Place	269

The unsuccessful candidates were:—Wm. Yorke (189); Francis Earle (182); John Durham (169); S. Robinson (153).

T. WILLIAMSON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1850.—March 13th. Extraordinary Election in place of J. Britain, deceased.

THOMAS HARLAND, Grocer, North Street.

June 14th, 1850.

Alderman: J. THOMPSON, in place of J. Harland, disqualified.

June 24th, 1850. Extraordinary Election in place of the above alderman.

HENRY CARTER, Watchmaker, Market Place.

1850.—November 1st. [751].

THOMAS KENDALL, Ironmonger, Market Place.
THOMAS WRIGHT, Draper, Market Place.
HENRY MORTON, Low Mills.
JOHN RICHARD WALBRAN, Iron and Spirit Merchant, Fall Croft.

November 9th, 1850.

Aldermen: T. FARMERY and W. WILLIAMSON, in place of S. Tutin and J. P. Robson, retired.

November 20th, 1850. Extraordinary Election in place of the above alderman.

JAMES THOMAS FENWICK, Physician, St. Agnesgate.

JOHN THOMPSON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1851.—March 22nd. Extraordinary Election in place of T. Wright, disqualified.

JAMES FAIRBURN, Printer, Market Place.

August 21st, 1851. Extraordinary Election in place of James Norman, disqualified.

JOHN JACKSON, Grocer, Market Place.

1851.—November 1st. [760].

ROBERT HARTLEY, Draper, Westgate	330
CHRISTOPHER JAMES WALBRAN, Park Street	330
WILLIAM JUDSON, Printer, Market Place	208
SAMUEL ROBINSON, Fellmonger, Low Skellgate	187

The unsuccessful candidates were:—Thos. Severs (186); W. J. Horn (183); H. Kearsley (161); W. J. Pinn (77).

THOMAS FARMERY, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1852.—August 2nd.

Alderman: H. MORTON, in place of T. Farmery, deceased.

August 7th, 1852. Extraordinary Election in place of the above alderman.

PETER WALBRAN, Grocer, Market Place.

1852.—November 1st. [758].

RICHD. LINN, Draper. Refused to serve. Fined 50*l*.
WILLIAM JAMES HORN, Draper, Market Place.
THOMAS SEVERS, Fellmonger, Wellington Street.
HENRY KEARSLEY, Coal and Iron Merchant, Bondgate Green.

November 15th, 1852. Extraordinary Election in place of R. Linn, who refused to serve.

JOHN ROLLINSON, White Horse Hotel. 147
His opponent was W. Mawson, who polled 83 votes.

HENRY MORTON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1853.—August 9th. Extraordinary Election in place of C. J. Walbran, deceased.

JOHN PROCTER, the "Dragon," Westgate (afterwards of the "Studley Royal") Hotel.
William Mawson was again defeated.

1853.—November 1st. [762].

CHARLES HUSBAND, Surgeon, North Street	185
JOHN RICHARD WALBRAN, Iron and Spirit Merchant, Fall Croft and Park Street	140
JOHN KEARSLEY, Joiner, Bondgate Green, Elected on 12th, in place of James Cross who refused to serve.	137
WILLIAM HARRISON, Printer, Market Place	124

The unsuccessful candidates were:—R. M. Bowman (73); R. Hammond (71); Geo. Jackson (69); J. D. Gatenby (8); W. Hebden (8).

November 9th, 1853.

Aldermen: T. KENDALL and W. YORKE, in place of Ald. T. Williamson and J. Thompson, retired.

HENRY MORTON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1854.—November 1st. [733].

THOMAS WALKER, Wholesale Lace Dealer, Market Place	150
THOMAS JUDSON, Chemist, Market Place ...	111
JOHN THOMPSON, Surgeon, Market Place ...	88
JOHN DURHAM, Draper, Kirkgate	86

The unsuccessful candidates were:—R. Duckett (84); J. Bateman (82); S. Robinson (75); T. Skaife (66); John Burton (51); R. Williamson (50); T. C. Heslington (45).

November 13th, 1854. Extraordinary Election in place of John Thompson, refused to serve.

JOSEPH BATEMAN, Draper, Market Place. 272

The unsuccessful candidate was H. Burlinson (195).

HENRY MORTON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1855.—May 9th. Extraordinary Election in place of W. Harrison, disqualified.

WILLIAM MOSS, Cabinet Maker, Market Place.

1855.—November 1st. [753].

ROBERT KEARSLEY, Varnish Manufacturer, North House.	328
ROBERT ASLIN, Wholesale Lace Dealer, Market Place.	204
ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Varnish Manu- facturer, Borrage.	187
THOS. SEVERS, Fellmonger, Wellington St.	184

Unsuccessful candidates were:—W. J. Horn (168); W. Wells (166); T. Skaife (159); M. C. Swiers (106).

WILLIAM YORKE, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1856.—November 1st. [730].

JOHN KEARSLEY, Corn Merchant, Prospect House	390
CHARLES HUSBAND, Surgeon, North Street	316
JOHN RICHARD WALBRAN, Iron and Spirit Merchant, Fall Croft and Park Street ...	260
WILLM. MOSS, Cabinet Maker, Market Place	259

The unsuccessful candidates were:—John Braithwaite (253); T. Scott (225); T. Skaife (225).

November 9th, 1856.

Aldermen: J. R. WALBRAN, in place of Henry Morton, retired; Ald. W. WILLIAMSON re-elected.

November 20th, 1856. Extraordinary Election in place of the above alderman.

THOMAS SCOTT, Butcher, Market Place.

J. R. WALBRAN, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1857.—May 2nd.

Alderman: T. JUDSON, JUN., in place of William Williamson, deceased.

May 9th, 1857. Extraordinary Election in place of the above alderman.

JOHN BRAITHWAITE, Corn Miller, Low Mills.

1857.—October 20th. Extraordinary Election in place of Thomas Scott (removed to Broom Close).

WILLIAM JAMES HORN, Draper, Market Place.

1857.—November 1st. [769].

RICHARD LUMLEY, JUN., Brewer, Bondgate	446
THOMAS CARTER, Draper, Kirkgate ...	390
WILLIAM WELLS, Grocer, North Street ...	358
HENRY STEEL THIRLWAY, Printer, Market Place	294

The unsuccessful candidates were:—John Gowing (155); Joseph Bateman (134); Thomas Bridgewater (24); William Steel (15).

JOHN R. WALBRAN, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1858.—November 1st. [749].

ROBERT KEARSLEY, Varnish Manufacturer, North House.

THOMAS SEVERS, Fellmonger, Wellington Street.

ROBERT ASLIN, Wholesale Lace Dealer, Market Place.

ROBERT MOORE BOWMAN, Surgeon, Park Street.

ROBERT KEARSLEY, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1859.—November 1st. [741].

CHARLES HUSBAND, Surgeon, North Street.

WILLIAM JAMES HORN, Draper, Market Place.

WILLIAM MOSS, Cabinet Maker, Market Place.

HENRY WALBRAN JOHNSON, Draper, Fishergate.

First election under 22nd Vict. Messrs. Bateman, John Gowing, and R. Jaques nominated by William Steel, but not supported.

November 9th, 1859.

Aldermen: R. KEARSLEY and WM. YORKE, in place of T. Kendall and T. Carter, retired.

This year there were 17 members of the council.

November 29th, 1859. Extraordinary Election in place of Robert Kearsley, made an Alderman.

JOHN PITCHFORTH, Woollen Merchant, Fishergate.

ROBERT KEARSLEY, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1860.—June 2nd. Extraordinary Election in place of Henry Walbran Johnson, disqualified.

BENJAMIN PULLEINE ASCOUGH, Tallow Chandler, Fishergate.

1860.—November 1st. [752].

RICHARD LUMLEY, JUN., Brewer, Bondgate	393
RICHARD JAKES, Ham Factor, Coltsgate Hill	343
WILLIAM WISEMAN, Grocer, Market Place	317
JOHN BURTON, Painter, High Skellgate ...	275

The unsuccessful candidates were:—T. Kendall, Mayor (260); Thomas Skaife (260); Richard Blakeborough (160); Henry S. Thirlway (132); William Sherwin (76).

THOMAS KENDALL, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1861.—November 1st. [774].

CHRISTOPHER ASCOUGH, Draper, Market Place	291
THOMAS SKAIFE, Currier, Queen Street	289
JOHN ROBINSON HARTLEY, Draper, North Street	285
MATTHEW CHARLES SWIERS, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Westgate	255
The unsuccessful candidates were:—J. Pitchforth (149); H. Burlinson (128).	
CHAS. HUSBAND, Mayor and Returning Officer.	

1862.—November 1st. [767].

JOHN FOSSICK, Saddler, Market Place	34
HENRY KEARSLEY, Iron Merchant, Bondgate Green	6
THOMAS CUNDALE HAMMOND, Dentist, North Street	5
JAMES DUNNINGTON, Schoolmaster, Finkle Street	5
William James Horn was nominated, but retired, and the election was simply a formal matter.	

November 9th, 1862.

Aldermen: B. P. ASCOUGH and W. J. HORN, in place of J. R. Walbran and T. Judson, Jun., retired.

B. P. ASCOUGH, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1863.—November 1st. [789].

ROBERT ELLINGTON COLLINSON, Unicorn Hotel	422
JOHN BURTON, Painter, Skellgate	416
THOMAS GOWING, Joiner, Market Place	342
WM. THOMPSON, Ironmonger, Market Place	294
The unsuccessful candidate was Jos. Lowley (277).	

November 9th, 1863.

THOMAS JUDSON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

This year there were 17 members of the corporation.

1864.—November 1st. [761].

WILLIAM MORTON, Wine and Spirit Merchant, North Street	422
THOS. KENDALL, Ironmonger, Market Place	364
JOHN BROWN, Chemist, Westgate	362
JOHN ROBINSON HARTLEY, Draper, North Street	298

The unsuccessful candidates were:—Stephen Tomlinson (297); Lambert Hall (272).

B. P. ASCOUGH, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1865.—June 30th. Extraordinary Election in place of William Morton, disqualified.

STEPHEN TOMLINSON, Ham Factor, High Skellgate.

The unsuccessful candidates were:—Henry Steel Thirlway; W. H. Atkinson; Lambert Hall.

1865.—November 1st. [775].

HENRY KEARSLEY, Iron Merchant, Bondgate Green	292
JAMES DUNNINGTON, Schoolmaster, Finkle Street	276
WILLIAM WELLS, Wine and Spirit Merchant, North Street	270
MATTHEW CHARLES SWIERS, Wine and Spirit Merchant, North Street	263
The unsuccessful candidate was T. Carter (251).	

November 9th, 1865.

Aldermen: T. KENDALL and T. CARTER, in place R. Kearsley and W. Yorke, retired.

November 23rd, 1865. Extraordinary Election in place of the above alderman.

RICHARD LUMLEY, Brewer, Bondgate.

B. P. ASCOUGH, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1866.—November 1st. [826].

WILLIAM THWAITES, Butcher, Market Place	466
THOMAS GOWING, Joiner, Market Place	455
ROBERT ELLINGTON COLLINSON, Unicorn Hotel	430
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Ironmonger, Market Place	374

The unsuccessful candidate was John Burton (335).

B. P. ASCOUGH, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1867.—November 1st. [789].*

STEPHEN TOMLINSON, Ham Factor, Skellgate	401
JOHN BURTON, Painter, Skellgate	281
THOMAS STEVENSON, Wine and Spirit Merchant, North Street	266
GEORGE NAYLOR MALLINSON, Grocer, North Street	238

The unsuccessful candidates were:—J. Bateman (142); W. H. Atkinson (129).

THOMAS CARTER, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1868.—November 1st. [850].

FREDERIC BATEMAN, Draper, Market Place	378
THOMAS RICKARD MOUNTAIN, Coach Builder, Fishergate	369
WILLIAM WELLS, Wine and Spirit Merchant, North Street	360
SAMUEL CROFT, Coach Builder, Kirkgate	355

The unsuccessful candidates were:—W. Rayner (303); W. Abbott (301); J. Dunnington (269); J. Chapman (257).

November 9th, 1868.

Aldermen: WM. WELLS and WM. THOMPSON, in place of B. P. Ascough and W. J. Horn, retired.

* Passing of the Representation of the People Act.

December 14th, 1868. Extraordinary Election in place of the above aldermen.

JOHN RHODES, Solicitor, Park Street	...	395
HENRY KEARSLEY, Iron Merchant, Bondgate Green	...	346

The unsuccessful candidates were:—W. Rayner (279); M. C. Swiers (265).

THOMAS CARTER, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1869.—November 1st. [820].

R. E. COLLINSON, Unicorn Hotel	...	435
W. THWAITES, Butcher, Market Place	...	424
HY. KEARSLEY, Iron Merchant, Bondgate Green	...	406
JAS. DUNNINGTON, Schoolmaster, Finkle St.	...	271

The unsuccessful candidate was T. Gowing (265).

THOMAS CARTER, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1870.—February 19th. Extraordinary Election in place of J. Rhodes, deceased.

R. LUMLEY, Brewer, Bondgate.

1870.—November 1st. [1224].*

S. TOMLINSON, Ham Factor, High Skellgate	...	500
J. B. PARKIN, Chemist, Kirkgate...	...	409
LAMBERT HALL, Grocer, Kirkgate	...	390
JNO. BURTON, Painter, High Skellgate	...	292

The unsuccessful candidates were:—Jos. Lowley (285); T. Stevenson (219); G. N. Mallinson (142).

W. WELLS, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1871.—November 1st. [1184].

R. LUMLEY, Brewer, Bondgate.	
T. R. MOUNTAIN, Coach Builder, Fishergate.	
S. CROFT, Coach Builder, Kirkgate.	
T. STEVENSON, Chemist, North Street.	

Other candidates withdrew.

November 9th, 1871.

Aldermen: H. KEARSLEY and R. E. COLLINSON. in place of T. Kendall and T. Carter, retired.

November 20th, 1871. Extraordinary Election in place of the above aldermen.

RICHARD HY. WALBRAN, Grocer, Market Place	...	403
THOMAS GOWING, Joiner, Market Place	...	389

The unsuccessful candidates were:—G. Kearsley (362); T. H. Bradwell (291).

H. KEARSLEY, Mayor and Returning Officer.

* Women admitted to the municipal franchise this year.

1872.—November 1st. [1156].

GEORGE KEARSLEY, Iron Merchant, Prospect House	...	372
THOMAS GOWING, Joiner, Market Place	...	352
RICHARD HENRY WALBRAN, Spirit Merchant, Market Place	...	298
JOHN LEE (should have been JOHN BANKS LEE), Straw Bonnet Manufacturer, North Road	...	216

Unsuccessful Candidates.

James Dunnington (Kirkgate)	...	184
William Thwaites	...	130
James Dunnington (Finkle Street)	...	123
William Parkinson	...	119
Abraham Hepworth	...	113
Matthew Charles Swiers	...	106
John Gricewood	...	80
William Abbott	...	79
Richard Blakeborough	...	49
Richard Quincey	...	36
Thomas Henry Bradwell	...	24
Benjamin Sykes	...	9
Charles Bruce	...	7
Thomas Rollinson	...	5
Edward Clifford	...	0

HENRY KEARSLEY, Mayor and Returning Officer.

This was the first Election under the Ballot Act, and it was not thoroughly understood that any person nominated without his consent could retire—consequently many appeared on the ballot paper that would not otherwise have done.

1873.—November 1st. [1199].

THOMAS BINNS, Varnish Manufacturer, Littlethorpe	...	458
JOSEPH BROOKS PARKIN, Chemist, Kirkgate	...	456
JOHN SPENCE, Timber Merchant, Ashley House	...	356
STEPHEN TOMLINSON, Ham Factor, Skellgate	...	349

Unsuccessful Candidates.

William Dudgeon	...	316
John Burton	...	241
Lambert Hall	...	190
Richard Ebdell	...	155
James Dunnington (Kirkgate)	...	94
Richard Quincey	...	27
William Abbott	...	20

HENRY KEARSLEY, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1874.—November 1st. [1224].

RICHARD LUMLEY, Brewer, Bondgate	...	511
THOMAS SMITHSON, Butcher, North Street	...	478
SAMUEL CROFT, Carriage Builder, Kirkgate	...	460
THOMAS FOXTON, "Golden Lion," Allhal-lowgate	...	460

Unsuccessful Candidates.

William Dudgeon	...	...	381
Thomas R. Mountain	...	...	233
Thomas Stevenson	...	...	219
James Dunnington	...	...	197
William Abbott	...	...	161
Charles Bruce	...	...	144
John Gricewood	...	...	131
Richard Quincey	...	...	30

This Election was disputed, and an election petition ensued; after a trial extending over four days the petition was dismissed.

WM. THOMPSON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

November 9th, 1874.

Aldermen: R. LUMLEY in place of W. THOMPSON retired; Ald. W. WELLS re-elected.

November 18th, 1874. Extraordinary Election, in place of the above alderman.

WILLIAM DUDGEON, Boot and Shoe Maker, North Street	493
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Unsuccessful Candidate.

Thomas Collier	401
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RICHARD LUMLEY, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1875.—May 4th. Extraordinary Election, in place of Richard Henry Walbran, deceased.

FREDERICK BATEMAN, Tailor and Draper, Market Place	210
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Unsuccessful Candidate.

John Braithwaite Darnton	79
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1875.—November 1st. [1270].

GEORGE KEARSLEY, Iron Merchant, Pros- pect House	639
JOHN BANKS LEE, Straw Bonnet Manu- facturer, North Road	...	...	524
GEO. CALVERT, Hotel Proprietor, Kirkgate	...	...	418
FREDERICK BATEMAN, Tailor and Draper, Market Place	...	...	414

Unsuccessful Candidates.

William Davidson	...	...	368
James Dunnington	...	...	182

RICHARD LUMLEY, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1876.—November 1st. [1310].

JOSEPH BROOKS PARKIN, Chemist, Kirkgate	...	...	577
THOMAS RICKARD MOUNTAIN, Carriage Builder, Fishergate	...	...	564
S. TOMLINSON, Ham Factor, Skellgate	...	...	506
J. SPENCE, Timber Merchant, Ashley House	463

Unsuccessful Candidate.

William Davidson	460
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RICHARD LUMLEY, Mayor and Returning Officer.

November 27th, 1876.

Alderman: George Kearsley, in place of Ald. H. Kearsley, deceased.

December 11th, 1876. Extraordinary Election in place of the above Alderman.

JOHN BAYNES, Slater, North Road	509
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Unsuccessful Candidate.

Richard Pearson	455
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R. E. COLLINSON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1877.—November 1st. [1343].

WILLIAM DUDGEON, Boot and Shoe Maker, North Street	604
THOMAS BINNS, Varnish Manufacturer, Littlethorpe	...	...	568
GEORGE NAYLOR MALLINSON, Grocer, North Street	...	...	488
JAMES DUNNINGTON, Joiner, Kirkgate	...	...	450

Unsuccessful Candidates.

Thomas Foxton	...	...	378
Samuel Croft (withdrawn)	...	...	150
Thomas Smithson (withdrawn)	...	...	39

November 9th, 1877.

Aldermen: G. KEARSLEY and R. E. COLLINSON re-elected.

R. E. COLLINSON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1878.—November 1st. [1331].

JOHN BAYNES, Slater, North Road.	...	...	...
JOHN BANKS LEE, Straw Bonnet Manufacturer, North Road.	...	...	...
GEORGE CALVERT, Hotel Proprietor, Kirkgate.	...	...	...
FREDERICK BATEMAN, Tailor and Draper, Market Place.	...	...	...

R. E. COLLINSON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1879.—November 1st. [1326].

JOSEPH BROOKS PARKIN, Chemist, Kirkgate	...	...	521
STEPHEN TOMLINSON, Ham Factor, Skell- gate	...	...	416
THOMAS STEVENSON, Wine and Spirit Mer- chant, North Street	...	...	411
SAMUEL CROFT, Carriage Builder, Kirkgate	...	...	366

Unsuccessful Candidates.

Peter Braithwaite	...	...	332
Thomas Rickard Mountain	...	...	328
William Garbutt	...	...	307

R. E. COLLINSON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1880.—November 1st. [1400].

THOMAS HARGRAVE, Saddle-tree Maker, Bondgate	642
WILLIAM BURNISTON, Gentleman, South Crescent	598
THOMAS HILL, Land Agent, North Road...	526
PETER BRAITHWAITE, Butcher, Market Pl.	429

Unsuccessful Candidates.

Thomas Fergus Hepworth	414
John Braithwaite Darnton	273
William Rutter	268
James Dunnington	265
George Naylor Mallinson	121
Charles Lambert Hall	45
Richard Matthias Gowland	3

R. E. COLLINSON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

November 9th, 1880.

Aldermen: S. TOMLINSON and J. BAYNES in place of R. Lumley and W. Wells, retired.

November 22nd, 1880. Extraordinary Election, in place of the above aldermen.

JOHN KEARSLEY, Varnish Manufacturer, Fountains Terrace	691
JOHN SEVERS, Fellmonger, Princess Terrace	616

Unsuccessful Candidate.

James Dunnington	164
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R. LUMLEY, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1881.—November 1st. [1378].

THOMAS WELLS, Wine and Spirit Merchant, North Street	630
HENRY CECIL BICKERSTETH, Varnish Manu- facturer, Bondgate Green	544
JOHN BANKS LEE, Straw Bonnet Manu- facturer, North Road	524
FREDERICK BATEMAN, Tailor and Draper, Market Place	521

Unsuccessful Candidates.

Thomas Rickard Mountain	491
Edward Clarke	461

RICHARD LUMLEY, Mayor and Returning Officer.

This year there were 17 members of the corporation.

1882.—November 1st. [1408].

JOHN KEARSLEY, Varnish Manufacturer, Fountains Terrace	754
THOMAS RICKARD MOUNTAIN, Carriage Builder, Fishergate	592
GEORGE INGLEBY, Tinner, North Street ...	518
SAMUEL CROFT, Carriage Builder, Kirkgate	457

Unsuccessful Candidates.

Richard Ebdell	451
Edwin Cottam	449

GEO. KEARSLEY, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1883.—November 1st. [1410].

THOMAS HARGRAVE, Saddle-tree Maker, Bondgate	715
HENRY MANN THIRLWAY, Printer, Market Place	660
THOMAS HILL, Land Agent, North Road...	634
PETER BRAITHWAITE, Butcher, Market Pl.	630

Unsuccessful Candidates.

Edwin Cottam	439
Edward Clifford	396
William Thwaites	373

November 9th, 1883.

Aldermen: JOHN B. LEE and T. R. MOUNTAIN in place of Ald. Collinson and Kearsley (the latter of whom was re-elected, but declined to accept).

JOHN BANKS LEE, Mayor and Returning Officer.

December 1st, 1883. Extraordinary Election in place of the above aldermen.

FRANCIS SMITH, Clerk, Low Skellgate ...	556
EDWIN COTTAM, Miller, Bondgate Green Lane	491

Unsuccessful Candidate.

Richard Ebdell	459
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H. C. BICKERSTETH, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1884.—November 1st. [1113].

E. COTTAM, Miller, Bondgate Green Lane...	599
ROBERT ELLINGTON COLLINSON, Hotel Proprietor, Market Place	594
S. HARRISON, Land Surveyor, Hall Yard	557
JOHN HARRISON, Hairdresser, Middle Street	481

Unsuccessful Candidates.

William Henry Kearsley	408
Thomas Pratt	378
Christopher Snowden	283

H. C. BICKERSTETH, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1885.—November 2nd. [1135].

FRANCIS SMITH, Clerk, Low Skellgate ...	624
JOHN KEARSLEY, Varnish Manufacturer, Fountains Terrace	595
GEORGE INGLEBY, Tinner, North Street ...	516
CHRISTOPHER WATSON, Photographer, Kirk- gate	476

Unsuccessful Candidate.

Christopher Shepherd	438
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JOHN BANKS LEE, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1886.—November 1st. [1123].

THOMAS HARGRAVE, Saddle-tree Maker, Bondgate	754
FREDERICK JAMES BINNS, Varnish Manu- facturer, Southgate House	632
HENRY MANN THIRLWAY, Printer, Market Place	624
WILLIAM HANLEY HUTCHINSON, Solicitor, Market Place	604

Unsuccessful Candidates.

Peter Braithwaite	596
Thomas Hill	523

J. B. LEE, Deputy Mayor and Returning Officer.

November 9th, 1886.

Aldermen: T. HARGRAVE in place of Stephen Tomlinson; Ald. BAYNES re-elected.

November 22nd, 1886. Extraordinary Election, in place of the above alderman.

WILLIAM HENRY KEARSLEY, Clerk, Foun- tains Terrace	660
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Unsuccessful Candidate.

Charles Francis Peter Edmundson	539
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JOHN BAYNES, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1887.—November 1st. [1162]

THOMAS SMITHSON, Butcher, North Street	723
ROBERT ELLINGTON COLLINSON, Hotel Proprietor, Market Place	689
ARTHUR WELLS, Wine and Spirit Merchant, North Street	616
JOHN HARRISON, Hairdresser, Middle Street	512

Unsuccessful Candidates.

Samuel Harrison	425
Dennis William Moss	385
William Stables Snow	385
Edwin Cottam	374
Charles Borrow	8

JOHN BAYNES, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1888.—November 1st. [1166].

FRANCIS SMITH, Clerk, Low Skellgate ...	626
WILLIAM HARRISON, Printer, Market Place	597
THOMAS WELLS, Wine and Spirit Merchant, North Street	575
GEORGE INGLEBY, Tinner, North Street ...	481

Unsuccessful Candidates.

John Wright	455
Christopher Watson	444
John William Atkinson	442
Stephen Tomlinson	439
Samuel Croft	315

JOHN BAYNES, Mayor and Returning Officer.

1889.—November 1st. [1162].

HENRY MANN THIRLWAY (Mayor), Printer, Market Place	617
JOHN BANKS LEE, Straw Bonnet Manu- facturer, North Road	593
WILLIAM HENRY KEARSLEY, Clerk, Foun- tains Terrace	584
JOHN WRIGHT, Rag Merchant, Somers- et Row	554

Unsuccessful Candidates.

Charles Lambert Hall	535
William Edward Dixon	515
Peter Braithwaite	510
Christopher Shepherd	462

J. BAYNES, Deputy Mayor and Returning Officer.

November 9th, 1889.

Aldermen: H. M. THIRLWAY and F. SMITH, in place of J. B. Lee and T. R. Mountain, retired.

November 29th, 1889. Extraordinary Election, in place of the above aldermen.

WILLIAM EDWARD DIXON, Ironmonger, Kirkgate	635
CHARLES LAMBERT HALL, Grocer, Kirkgate	621

Unsuccessful Candidates.

John William Atkinson	538
George Kendall	505

T. HARGRAVE, Alderman and Returning Officer.

1890.—January 24th. [1163].

Extraordinary Election in place of R. E. Collinson, deceased.

J. B. PARKIN, Chemist, Kirkgate.

T. HARGRAVE, Mayor and Returning Officer.

THE CITY RATES.

THE CITY RATES are levied under "The Municipal Corporations' Act," and are payable by the Overseers from the Poor Rates levied by them within those parts of the Townships of Ripon and Aismunderby-with-Bondgate which are situate within the City. The principal items of expenditure chargeable upon the City Fund are as follows:—

Remuneration to the Mayor. Salaries of Officers appointed under the Act, *i.e.*, the Town Clerk, Sergeant-at-Mace, Horn Blower, Meat Inspector, &c. Expenditure in connection with the Administration of Justice, and since the passing of "The Justices' Clerks Act, 1877," the Justices' Clerk's fees are paid into, and his salary out of the fund. Expenditure in connection with the Registration of Electors, and cost of Elections for Aldermen, Councillors, and Auditors. Expenditure in connection with "The Elementary Education Acts" by the School Attendance Committee. Expenditure in connection with the Bath House, repairs of Market Cross, Russian Gun, Establishment Charges, &c. Prior to the passing of "The Local Government Act, 1888," the cost of Police was payable out of the City Rate.

Mem: The last mayor's accounts under the old regime (Thomas Judson, Esq.) are stated in Minute Book as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Receipts	160	7	6½
Disbursements ...	118	17	0
Leaving Balance in hand	£41	10	6½

Year.	Rate in £.	Amount. £ s. d.
1836. October.	4½d.	450 17 0
1837. April.	4½d.	450 11 0
" December. (special rate) 11d.		1,108 4 10½
1838. "	1¾d.	178 0 0
1839. November.	1½d.	153 6 8
1840. October.	1½d.	147 12 4
1841. July.	1¾d.	171 3 4
1842. "	1¾d.	170 12 8
1843. August.	1½d.	150 0 10
1844. "	1¾d.	186 0 0
1845. "	2d.	200 18 1
1846. "	1¾d.	137 12 0
1847. "	2d.	195 0 0
1848. "	1½d.	150 0 0
1849. "	1½d.	150 0 0
1850. "	1¾d.	185 0 0
1851. "	1½d.	155 0 0
1852. May.	1¾d.	160 0 0
1853. "	1¾d.	130 0 0
1854. March.	1¾d.	118 0 0
" August.	¾d.	88 0 0

Year.	Rate in £.	Amount. £ s. d.
1855. April.	¾d.	75 0 0
" August.	¾d.	80 0 0
1856. February.	1d.	106 0 0
" August.	1½d.	114 0 0
1857. February.	1¾d.	125 0 0
" August.	1¾d.	122 0 0
1858. February.	1¾d.	127 0 0
" August.	1½d.	134 0 0
1859. February.	1½d.	136 0 0
" August.	1½d.	130 0 0
1860. February.	1¾d.	125 0 0
" August.	1¾d.	122 0 0
1861. February.	1¾d.	125 0 0
" August.	1¾d.	136 0 0
1862. February.	1¾d.	124 0 0
" August.	1¾d.	131 0 0
1863. February.	1d.	105 0 0
" August.	1½d.	119 0 0
1864. March.	1d.	100 0 0
" August.	1½d.	119 0 0
1865. February.	1¾d.	129 0 0
" August.	1¾d.	120 0 0
1866. March.	1¾d.	179 0 0
" September.	1½d.	145 0 0
1867. February.	1½d.	144 0 0
" August.	1½d.	155 0 0
1868. February.	1½d.	159 0 0
" August.	2d.	190 0 0
1869. February.	1¾d.	180 0 0
" August.	1¾d.	185 0 0

THE GENERAL DISTRICT RATES.

THE GENERAL DISTRICT RATES are levied by the Corporation direct from the citizens. Houses above £8 rateable value being rated in full; houses of £8 and under being charged to the owners, and allowed a discount of £25 per cent.; and land being assessed at one-fourth the rateable value. The principal items of expenditure chargeable upon the District Rates are as follows:—

Salaries of Officers appointed under "The Public Health Act, 1875," *i.e.*, the Clerk to Urban Sanitary Authority, Medical Officer of Health, Highway Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances, and the Keeper of the Weigh House. Public maintenance and repair of Highways and Footpaths (except Main Roads, which, since 1888, are chargeable to the West Riding County Council). Expenditure upon Main Drains and in connection with the Sanitary Department under "The Public Health Act, 1875." Maintenance and lighting of Public Street Lamps. Maintenance of Fire Brigade and Engine, &c. Deficiencies in Water Revenue and Middle Street Improvements. Sinking Fund and Interest on property purchased for Highways Department, Weigh House, and North Road and other Street Improvements. Expenditure in connection with Bathing Pavilion. Expenditure in connection with provision and maintenance of Cemetery.

Year.	Rateable Value.	Rate in the £.	Amount. £ s. d.	Year.	Rateable Value.	Rate in the £.	Amount. £ s. d.
1864. March.	£21,143	-/4	271 3 1¾	1879. February.	£27,172	1/6	1598 14 11
" August.	21,230	-/8	542 6 4	" August.	27,410	1/4	1422 9 7
1865. January.	21,694	1/-	876 11 9	" November.	27,514	1/2	1287 16 4
" August.	21,701	1/-	830 16 11	1880.* May.	27,401	1/6	1614 4 0
1866. March.	21,962	1/-	841 11 11	" October.	27,546	1/9	1905 19 8
" October.	22,459	1/-	848 18 7	1881. April.	31,542	2/-	2493 3 4
1867. March.	22,580	1/-	868 7 6	" October.	31,789	1/6	1892 11 9
" September.	22,843	1/-	891 3 10	1882. April.	33,248	1/8	2128 6 0
1868. March.	22,934	1/-	890 18 10	" November.	33,097	1/4	1708 14 11
" September.	23,158	1/-	896 2 1	1883. May.	33,200	1/4	1700 17 8
1869. March.	23,434	1/-	916 11 6	" December.	33,114	1/-	1283 3 7
" September.	23,339	-/9	690 18 8	1884. April.	33,110	1/2	1530 16 4
1870. March.	23,889	1/-	925 15 7	" October.	33,027	1/1	1401 19 3
" September.	24,271	1/-	932 6 1	1885. April.	32,995	1/4	1723 11 2½
1871. March.	24,505	1/-	933 16 3	" November.	32,901	1/3	1593 4 11½
" December.	25,234	1/-	980 7 9	1886. May.	31,269	1/4	1640 19 0
1872.* August.	25,632	1/-	986 1 1	" November.	31,095	1/2	1431 8 11
1873. April.	25,737	1/-	987 4 11	1887. May.	31,162	1/6	1859 9 8
" October.	25,836	1/-	1006 0 6	" November.	31,053	1/8	2061 14 3
1874. March.	25,853	1/-	1005 15 10	1888. May.	31,121	1/10	2247 2 9
" September.	26,473	1/-	1022 0 0	" November.	31,144	1/10	2249 4 0
1875. March.	26,474	1/-	1027 13 1	1889. May.	31,154	1/6	1847 18 6½
" October.	26,637	1/2	1205 7 9	" November.	30,954	1/2	1441 19 11
1876. March.	26,662	1/4	1373 14 3	1890. April.	31,415	1/6	1876 3 6
" October.	26,698	1/4	1390 15 1				
1877. April.	26,713	1/4	1397 4 9				
" November.	26,818	1/6	1583 0 8				
1878.† July.	27,029	1/4	1434 19 11				

* One rate only laid in 1872.

† One rate only laid in 1878; but three in 1879.

* Prior to 1880 the corporation accounts were made up to 28th February and 31st August respectively, and were altered that year by order of the Local Government Board, on application of the Council, to Lady Day (25th March), and Michaelmas Day (29th September); the financial year ending 25th March.

1836. JOHN WILLEY, Linen Draper.

Eldest son of Mr. John Willey, of Marton-le-Moor; died in 1845, aged 47 years.

He was a member of the old corporation, having been admitted a freeman (being a foreigner), 31st July, 1821; chosen assistant on 3rd January, 1826, in place of George Snowden, "now an alderman." He was elected a councillor at the first election under the new Act—and placed last on the list; being thus one of the juniors, he retired at the next election, which he contested, and was placed second on the poll. On December 3rd, 1838, he was elected alderman in place of alderman Farrer, resigned. He resided in the Market-place, on the premises now occupied by Messrs. Bateman and Son (No. 1).

On his retirement from the office of mayor, it was "resolved unanimously that the best thanks of the council are due to John Willey, Esq., late mayor of this city and borough, for his upright, honorable, and independent conduct in office, and for his faithful and efficient discharge of the important and arduous duties which devolved upon him as the first mayor of this city and borough under the Municipal Reform Act."

After the biographical notice of the Mayor each year will be given the list of those who were Members of the Council during his year, from November to November.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: C. Oxley, W. Farrer, R. Heslop, W. Pearson; *Councillors*: W. Williamson, T. Judson, T. Fisher, Q. Rhodes, G. Snowden, C. Nelson, T. Williamson, J. Walbran, A. Buck, R. Greaves, G. Jackson, J. Willey.

February 5th. Resolved that the council forthwith avail themselves of the power and authority vested in them by the 88th section of the act, and proceed to carry into execution the powers given to inspectors by the act of the third and fourth year of the reign of his present majesty King William the Fourth, chapter 90; and that the town clerk immediately give the notice of 21 days directed to be given by the said 88th section of the Municipal Reform Act.

February 5th. The house proceeded to fix the salaries of certain officers of the corporation, and settled the following salaries at the several sums and emoluments hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Thomas Dinsdale, serjeant-at-mace, to be paid the sum of 15*l.* 15*s.* yearly, and to have a further annual allowance of 2*l.* 12*s.* for attending to the markets.

William Gates, the bellman, to be allowed the sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* annually for attending to the market; and also to have given to him every year a new coat and hat, for attending the meetings of the council, and lighting the fires, etc.

Benjamin Simmonds, the hornblower, to be paid the sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* yearly.

February 29th. A committee appointed to inquire into the best means of lighting the town.

April 2nd. Plans adopted for the new lock-up house built in Kirkgate, on part of the public waste ground in front of the council house.

June 8th. That 5*l.* be offered to the Rev. Wm. Wardle, as a compensation for the smoke-jack and

other fixtures left by him in the Corporation House. 8*l.* was eventually paid.

July 1st. Ordered that Thomas Sweeting be, and he is hereby appointed, bellman for this borough, in the place of William Gates; and that Vincent Santon be employed as his deputy, on all occasions when the said Thomas Sweeting shall be engaged in discharge of his duty as a police officer.

July 1st. Ordered that Mr. Councillor Rhodes communicate to the Rev. James Charnock the thanks of the council for his handsome present of a dozen bottles of wine towards the stock of the corporation cellar. And that a similar communication be made to Joseph Beevers Terry, Esq., for his liberal contribution of two dozen bottles for the same purpose.

August 1st. Ordered that the watch committee postpone, until next year, the appointment of any watchmen, on account of the great expense incurred by the borough in erecting the new lock-up house, etc.

August 1st. Ordered that Dr. Richardson's premiums to the weavers be given as heretofore, and that the town clerk give the usual notice by hand bills, announcing that the premiums will be awarded at the third quarterly meeting of the council on Saturday, 1st Oct. next. After this date, the management of this charity was vested in the Ripon Municipal Charity Trustees, by order of the Court of Chancery.

September 12th. Petition to the Lord High Chancellor to appoint the following official individuals Charity Trustees in place of the old corporation, viz., the mayor for the time being, the four aldermen, and the four senior councillors.

October 1st. First borough rate laid, to raise the sum of 450*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*

October 5th. By an order in council of this date, the new diocese of Ripon was instituted, with the consent of the archbishop of York and the bishop of Chester. The diocese is subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of York, and consists of that part of the county of York previously in the see of Chester, the deanery of Craven, and all such parts of the deaneries of Ainsty and Pontefract, in the diocese of York, as lie to the west of the Ainsty, and the Wapentakes of Barkstone Ash, Osgoldcross, and Staincross. The two Archdeaconries of Craven and Richmond were instituted, the collegiate church made a cathedral, and the town a city. The average yearly income of the bishop was fixed at 4500*l.*, with a palace for his residence, at an estimated cost of 10,000*l.* The establishment attached to the diocese consists of the bishop, the dean, six canons, two minor canons, vicars choral, two archdeacons, and a commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond. The arms appertaining to the see are: *argent on a saltire gules*, two keys in cross *or*, on a *chief* of the second, an *agnus dei* of the first.

The establishment at this time was thus constituted:

The Right Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., Bishop, 1836.

The Very Rev. James Webber, D.D., Dean, 1828.

The Rev. Ralph Worsley, M.A., Sub-Dean, 1801.

Canons: Thomas Trebeck, M.A., 1805; W. H. Dixon, M.A., 1815; P. W. Worsley, M.A., 1827;

William Gray, M.A., 1828; R. Sutton, M.A., 1828; G. H. Webber, M.A., 1829.

Archdeacons: Ven. John Headlam, M.A., Richmond, 1826; Ven. C. Musgrave, B.D., Craven, 1837.

Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond: Rev. James Thomas Law, M.A., 1822.

Minor Canons and Vicars Choral: Rev. Joseph S. Jameson, Precentor, 1821; Rev. R. Poole, M.A., 1830.

The arms assigned to the church are a representation of the structure in a field *gules*. Crest, an *agnus dei* standing on a bible *proper*.

October 17th. Ripon Sessions. The recorder's right to sit as a magistrate called in question, when Mr. Blanshard left the court, and the same day resigned his position as recorder of Ripon.

October 22nd. The sum of 110*l.* is ordered to be paid to the gas light committee for lighting the borough during the winter of 1835-6.

1836-7. QUINTIN RHODES, Solicitor.

Born at Thirsk, about 1803; son of Mr. Edward Rhodes; he practised as a solicitor in Ripon, and resided in Park-street; in 1830 he married Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Reynard, vicar of South Stainley. He was elected a councillor at the first election, being fourth on the list; in 1838 he was elected alderman, in place of alderman Ralph Heslop, retired. He died in 1839, aged 36, and was buried at Trinity church. Elizabeth, one of his two daughters and co-heiresses, married Captain Henry Hugh Oxley, J.P., of Bishopton Grange, and is now the sole surviving representative of this family.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen:* C. Oxley, W. Farrer, R. Heslop, W. Pearson: *Councillors:* W. Williamson, T. Judson, T. Fisher, Q. Rhodes, G. Snowden, C. Nelson, T. Williamson, J. Walbran, J. Harland, J. Willey, R. Greaves, J. Anderson.

November 17th. The Right Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, the newly appointed bishop of Ripon, arrived in the town, and was formally introduced to his clergy, the mayor and corporation, and the principal inhabitants of the new city.

November 17th. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ripon having intimated his intention of making his public entry into his diocese this day, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses assembled at the Council House; and the following address to his lordship was read and approved:

To the Right Reverend Father in God, Charles Thomas, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of Ripon.

May it please your Lordship,

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the city and borough of Ripon, respectfully offer to your Lordship, the first Bishop of this Diocese, the homage of our sincere congratulations, on your Lordship's first public appearance amongst us.

We beg, at the same time, to assure your Lordship that, highly important as we consider the distinction which has been conferred upon this place by its elevation to the rank of an Episcopal See, we feel

that elevation as acquiring increased splendour from the appointment of an individual, whom we have every reason to believe, so highly worthy of the distinction and so fully competent to discharge the immensely important duties of this high station as your Lordship.

In conclusion, we beg to express our ardent hope and anxious wish that your Lordship may long, in health and happiness, preside over the Diocese of Ripon; and that your course here may, as we confidently anticipate it will, be marked by the same gratifying distinction which has everywhere been attendant on your Lordship's domicile—the esteem and approbation of all ranks around you.

Given under the common seal of the said city and borough, the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1836.—QUINTIN RHODES, Mayor.

The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, in their robes, afterwards proceeded to the cathedral to meet his Lordship; and, immediately after divine service, the address was presented in the chapter house, by Quintin Rhodes, Esq., the mayor, to the Lord Bishop, who was pleased to return the following gracious answer.

Thursday, November 17th, 1836.

Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen of the corporation of the city of Ripon.

I beg you will be pleased to accept my sincere acknowledgments for the kind expressions of congratulation and goodwill which you have been good enough to convey to me in the address which has just been delivered.

Gratifying as they cannot fail to be to me personally, I consider them in a public point of view as of far superior importance, for it cannot but be a matter of high and general interest that a cordial union should subsist between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of this country; and that our political and religious institutions should so harmonise together as may best promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of the community.

I gladly therefore, and thankfully, hail this kindly welcome on my entrance to my Diocese, looking upon it as an earnest of the fulfilment of your own good wishes, and as an encouragement in the faithful discharge of those solemn and arduous duties which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to me.

Permit me in conclusion to express my most sincere wishes for the prosperity of your city, and to add my anxious hope that we may be enabled, each in our respective stations, successfully to promote the advancement of its moral and religious interests.

December 4th. The bishop preached his first sermon in the minster; and on the 18th in Trinity church, Ripon.

THE REV. DR. LONGLEY, THE BISHOP OF RIPON.
—The Bishop of Ripon preached on Sunday last in the cathedral of that city. As it was generally known that the diocesan was to occupy the pulpit, and as it was to be his first sermon there, a very numerous auditory assembled to hear the preacher. The text was from Romans xv. chap., and 4th verse, "Whatever things were written aforetime were"

"written for our learning, that we through patience" "and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope." The discourse was excellent ; it exhibited an intimate acquaintance with those sacred records which the preacher eulogised, and showed that they had not only reached the head but affected the heart. The sermon abounded with scriptural quotations, and he earnestly recommended the study of the Scriptures, "which are able to make men wise unto salvation," to all his hearers; and to search them, not alone to satisfy the mind as to points of doctrine, but to derive a practical benefit from the perusal of them. He pointed out the sources and nature of the consolation of the believer—the comfort he enjoyed—and that "his hope was as an anchor cast within the veil." His Lordship's delivery is good ; his voice though not strong is clear and musical ; his manner persuasive ; he seems to feel what he says ; and throughout his discourse he attracted the deepest attention. It is hoped that his Lordship will often undertake the solemn duties of the pulpit. He is rather still—not much gesture—but quite in earnest. You do not perceive the Bishop in the preacher, nothing lofty, distant or aristocratic, but a man desirous to profit his hearers. Thus far the Bishop has given general satisfaction in his public ministrations ; and in his more private intercourse with his neighbours, he has won golden opinions from all classes. Unassuming in his deportment, and bearing his honors so meekly, you feel that he is still Dr. Longley and not the Lord Bishop.—*Leeds Mercury*, December 10th, 1836.

February 9th. Lighting rate laid for Ripon and Bondgate, to raise the sum of 169*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

After lying about a dozen years dormant, annual races were revived at Ripon this year. In 1826, these ancient races were put a stop to by the enclosure of the High Common ; but, in 1836, Mr. Haygarth, a publican, got up some races on a small scale, in his own fields, which roused the old sporting spirit of the town, and induced several respectable individuals to form themselves into a committee, when a race course was formed and a stand erected on the north side of the river Yore, where the races were held annually until 1865. See note under that year.

June 16th. On the morning of this day, William Marshall, a shoemaker, in Skellgate, destroyed two of his children by immersing them in a tub of water ; on the 12th of July following, he was tried for their wilful murder, at York assizes, and acquitted on the ground of insanity ; he was, however, ordered to be confined as a lunatic for life. On November 27th, 1839, he, along with two other men, escaped from York Castle, and on December 3rd arrived at Oldham, in Lancashire, where he had some relations, who surrendered him to the authorities, and he was returned to his former place of confinement, and some years afterwards committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell.

Sep. 25th. Ordered that the sum of 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* be paid to the Ripon Gas Company for each lamp used in lighting the city and borough during the ensuing winter ; and that the agreement with the said

company in all other respects shall be the same as for the last year.

Nov. 9th. Ordered that the sum of 1*l.* 6*s.* 7½*d.* for half a year's window duty on the Council House, and 1*s.* 3½*d.* for one half year's land tax chargeable on the corn tolls be paid to the collectors of Crossgate.

Borough Rate Litigation in 1836-7.—The first borough rate was made in 1836, after the passing of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act. Previous to that time the income of the corporation consisted of fines levied on persons "taking up their freedom ;" and for many years by an annual contribution of about 200*l.* from the owners of Studley Royal, who had always been represented in the city council. On the passing of the act, additional powers and duties were thrown upon the new council, which involved a greater annual expenditure, and it was found necessary to lay a borough rate (under the powers of the new act) half yearly, to meet such expenditure. The new rate, as a matter of course, was very unpopular with a considerable section of the community ; and, led by Messrs. Richard Linn, John Durham, Thos. Farmery, and others, public meetings were called, and a subscription list issued to provide funds to oppose the town council in the laying of the new rate.

The items objected to in the estimate for the new rate were :—The salary of the recorder ; expenditure in connection with building a lock-up at the junction of Kirkgate and Duck Hill ; and the solicitor's bill of the town clerk (Richard Nicholson, Esq.), for counsels' opinions and legal work in connection with the "demise" of the old corporation, and the establishment of the new, and lavish expenditure in furnishing new council room, etc.

The opinion of the then attorney general was obtained, and he advised that the corporation had no power to pay the salary of a recorder, as the city had not a separate court of quarter sessions, and the salary of the recorder (William Blanshard, Esq., barrister-at-law) was refunded, and that office was abolished.

The case was tried at the quarter sessions for the liberty of Ripon, January, 1837, Thomas Farmery, solicitor, being appellant, and Quintin Rhodes (solicitor, and mayor of Ripon), the town clerk, and others, respondents. The Hon. J. S. Wortley, and J. T. Ingham, Esq., were counsel for the corporation. The court adjourned the case to the Easter sessions, and in the meantime referred the matter to the award of Charles Heneage Elsley, Esq., barrister, recorder of York, and clerk of the peace for the west riding of Yorkshire, who decided against the legality of the rate on the ground that it was laid to meet retrospective payments.

After very considerable agitation and expenditure, the opposing parties appointed deputations to meet and confer together, in which the late Mr. Samuel Wise, solicitor, took an active part ; and eventually a friendly arrangement was arrived at. The expenditure in connection with the lock-up being paid by the liberty, and the town clerk's legal charges, etc., being withdrawn.

1837-8. WILLIAM PEARSON, Currier.

Mayor in 1822. He was elected an alderman of the new corporation on 31st December, 1835, and retired in 1838. He was son of John Pearson, mayor in 1801. Died in 1848, aged 68. He resided in Queen-street, carrying on the business of a currier, where he was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Skaife, whose premises are now occupied by Mr. W. Gray, ironmonger.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: C. Oxley, W. Farrer, R. Heslop, W. Pearson; *Councillors*: W. Williamson, T. Judson, T. Fisher, Q. Rhodes, J. Harland, J. Willey, R. Greaves, John Anderson, T. Wright, C. Horn, J. Jordan, J. H. Britain.

February 9th. Bye-laws as framed by the council and approved by the principal secretaries of state are ordered to be entered at length in the Minute Book.

March 16th. William Skelton, driver and part proprietor of the *Courier* coach from Ripon to Leeds, etc., fell from the driver's seat, on entering the yard of the "Rose and Crown" Inn, Briggate, Leeds, and died on the 21st.

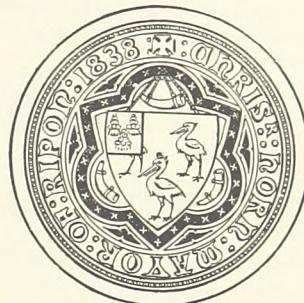
May 16th. The sum of £155 12s. 6d. is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

May 16th. Ordered that four public fairs for the sale of wool shall be holden during the present year, in the Old Market-place, or wool market, on the following days, namely, on Thursday the 31st day of May instant; Thursday the 14th, and Thursday the 28th days of June next; and Thursday the 12th day of July next. The first of these fairs was held on June 8th, 1839.

June 28th. Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, celebrated at Ripon by processions of all the secret orders, with banners and music, dinners in different parts of the town, and a grand ball in the evening at the Public Rooms.

October 1st. The first stone of the episcopal residence for the See of Ripon was laid by the Lord Bishop with the usual formalities, attended by most of the clergy and gentry in the vicinity, with the mayor, aldermen, and councillors. A large party afterwards dined with his Lordship, and upwards of seventy workmen sat down to a good substantial supper at the riding-school. The following inscription, on a brass plate, was placed on the stone, under which were deposited the various coins of the present and the past reign:—"Soli Deo Gloria.—This first stone of the episcopal residence for the see of Ripon was laid by the Right Reverend Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., first Bishop of the newly created Diocese, on Monday, the first day of October, 1838. William Railton, Esq., of London, architect; J. R. Willoughby, of York, builder." In 1846, a chapel was added by the munificence of Archbishop Harcourt, who placed 3,000*l.* at the disposal of the Bishop of Ripon; this more commodious structure was intended to supply the spiritual wants of the inhabitants of North Lees, as well as the bishop's household. The eastern semi-hexagonal apse of the chapel has three windows of stained glass, representing our Saviour and the Evangelists, Apostles, and Saints.

1838-9. CHRISTOPHER HORN, Draper.



The arms upon his badge are: Gules, three herons argent, on a Canton azure three....

Second son of William Horn, of the "Old Oak Tree," Leeming Lane. Died in 1855, aged 66; buried at Wath.

He was a member of the old corporation, having been admitted a freeman 18th May, 1816 (being a foreigner); chosen assistant on 28th April, 1818, in place of James Horner, disfranchised. He was elected a councillor on 1st November, 1837; re-elected 2nd November, 1840; and on 9th November, 1841, he was elected alderman in place of alderman Oxley, retired; he retired as alderman in 1847, but was again elected councillor in 1848. He resided in the Market-place, at the corner of Middle-street, where he conducted the drapery business in which he was succeeded by his son, Mr. W. J. Horn.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: C. Oxley, J. Willey, Q. Rhodes, T. Wright; *Councillors*: J. Harland, W. Ireland, R. Greaves, J. Anderson, S. Tutin, C. Horn, J. Jordan, J. H. Britain, J. Stevenson, F. Thompson, G. Jackson, R. Thwaites.

December 10th. The sum of 192*l.* 6s. 11d. is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

The duties of the Town Clerk are defined "in consideration of his annual salary of 60*l.*;" in addition to which "the Town Clerk shall be entitled to make and receive the usual professional charges for securities, leases, law and equity proceedings, cases for counsel's opinion, and conveyancing business; and all contracts and agreements connected with the management of the corporation estates and debts. And all books, stationery, printing, and postages shall be provided and paid for by the council."

On Monday morning, January 7th, between two and three o'clock, commenced one of the most violent storms of wind ever known in this kingdom, and which continued for ten or twelve hours, when it ceased as suddenly as it began. During its progress the roaring sound was most terrific, almost like one continuous peal of thunder. The damage done to all kinds of exposed property was beyond calculation, buildings blown down, or unroofed; chimneys and slates scattered in all directions; stacks of hay and corn overturned, and spread abroad in wild confusion; trees were uprooted by hundreds, and those that stood were badly broken and splintered, so that many years were required in the woodlands to repair the ruin of a day. Scarcely a building in Ripon escaped

without damage; and great as the havoc was on land, it was much greater and more terrible at sea.

February 9th. A fine of 25*l.* is levied on Mr. Digby Cayley for refusing to accept the office of councillor, to which he was elected.

August 9th. The sum of 192*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

November 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 153*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Valuation of Property in the City of Ripon in the year 1839.—From the "Corporation Minute Book," 9th November, 1839.

Total rateable value of property in the township of Ripon:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Houses . . .	14,194	10	0			
Lands . . .	4,406	0	0	18,600	10	0
Deduct out of the City Valuation, lands called Newall's Aldwick, which are not situate within the city:						
In the occupation of Henry Hargrave	15	15	0			
In the occupation of Miles Lowley	16	5	0	32	0	0
				18,568	10	0

Total rateable value in the township of Aismunderby-with-Bondgate, being part only:

Houses . . .	634	14	6			
Lands . . .	155	5	0	789	19	6
Total Rateable Value for the City	£19,358	9	6			

For the sake of comparison, the Valuation for the year 1890 is appended:—

Valuation of Property in the City of Ripon at Lady Day, 1890.—Taken from the General District Rate laid 23rd April, 1890.

Township of Ripon:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Houses . . .	22758	0	0			
Land . . .	4011	0	0			
*Railway . . .	1687	10	0			
*Gasworks . . .	829	0	0			
*Waterworks . . .	480	0	0	29,765	10	0
Deduct land at Newall's Aldwick, in the township of Ripon, but not in the city, about 10 <i>a.</i> 1 <i>r.</i> 37 <i>p.</i> , now occupied by T. Hargrave, Esq., mayor				37	15	0
				29,727	15	0

Township of Aismunderby-with-Bondgate, within the city, part only:

Houses . . .	1479	10	0			
Land . . .	125	10	0			
*Gas Mains . . .	25	0	0			
*Water Mains . . .	20	0	0	1650	0	0

Total Rateable Value of the City . £31,377 15 0

* There was no railway in 1839, and gas and waterworks rating was a very small item indeed, so they are all three shewn separately here.

1839-40. THOS. WRIGHT, Linen Draper.

Second son of Peter Wright, mayor in 1807 and 1820. Died at Redcar in 1856, aged 58, and buried there.

He was a member of the old corporation, having been admitted a freeman by patrimony, being the son of alderman Peter Wright, 31st July, 1821: chosen assistant 7th January, 1823, in place of Nicholas Dall Ayrton, deceased. He was elected councillor 1st November, 1837; and in the following year alderman, in place of alderman William Pearson, retired. He resided in the Market-place (now No. 12).

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: C. Oxley, J. Willey, J. Walbran, T. Wright; *Councillors*: S. Tutin, C. Horn, J. Jordan, J. H. Britain, J. Stevenson, F. Thompson, G. Jackson, R. Thwaites, J. Harland, T. Clarke, R. Horn, R. Greaves.

November 20th. A shocking accident to a child of Mr. Robinson, iron-founder, North-street, by the falling of a large iron wheel, by which it was crushed to death in an instant.

December 5. Commencement of penny postage.

January 3rd. Two men, named William Gill and John Grange, drowned in attempting to cross the river Ure, near Tanfield Lodge; the body of Gill was found near the spot; that of Grange was carried down by the current, and was found near Nunwick, on the 22nd of February, and on his person was found a watch, and 13*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* in money.

February 10th. Celebration of the queen's marriage at Ripon by a procession of Yorkshire huzzars, members of the corporation, orders of Odd Fellows, Gardeners, Peaceful Doves, etc., a dinner at the "Unicorn" Hotel, and a ball at the Town Hall.

March 25th. Addresses of Congratulation to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, on the occasion of the marriage of the Queen and the Prince Consort. They were presented by Thomas Pemberton, Esq., and Sir Edward Birtenshaw Sugden, Kt. Answers to these addresses were received, and are recorded in the *Minute Book*.

April 11th. Arrival of Winn and Collinson, the two Ripon constables, from London, with a person named Saunderson and two brothers called Atkinson, in custody, charged with having committed many daring burglaries in the neighbourhood. On the 19th and 20th, after a long examination before the magistrates, they were committed to York Castle, to take their trial at the next assizes, at which they were sentenced to transportation.

August 15th. An exhibition for the benefit of the Mechanics' Institute was opened in the Public Rooms, which consisted of rare and curious articles of many kinds—paintings and antiquities in abundance; many fine and valuable specimens of the artist's skill were shown, obtained from the mansions of Studley, Swinton, Norton Conyers, Spellow Hill, Scriven, Beverley, etc.; ancient arms and armour; machinery in motion; electrical machinery; spinning and weaving; glass. This was the first of its kind ever held in Ripon (and we believe one of the first ever held in Yorkshire), and as an attraction and a show was highly successful,

though not so profitable as it deserved to be. "The exhibition, during the seven weeks it was open to the public, has been visited by nearly 20,000 persons of all classes, from the peer to the humblest individual in society; and all have been equally gratified, and will long remember the pleasure it has afforded them." The last sentence is from "The Ripon Exhibition Magazine," a small quarto (now very scarce), published by Mr. William Harrison, during the progress of the exhibition, and printed in one of the rooms.

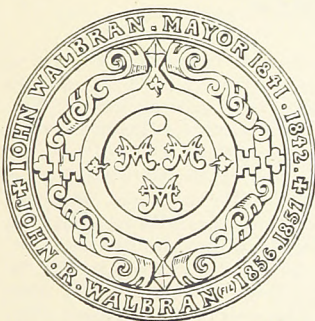
June 20th. Address of congratulation to Her Majesty on her happy escape from assassination.

August 10th. The sum of 150*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

October 5th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 147*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Oct. 27th. Mr. John Stevenson and Mr. Francis Thompson having been absent for more than six months at once, "the said office of councillor is void in both cases."

1840-1. JOHN WALBRAN, Iron Merchant.



The arms upon his badge are:—Gules, 3 water bougets, or, a bezant in chief. The arms borne by the family of Walburn, or Walbrun, of Walburn, in Richmondshire quartered by Lascelles, of

Brackenbrough, co. York, v. Glover's Visitation of Yorks., 1584.

Born at Thornton Watlass, near Bedale, April 4th, 1783. The family had been settled at Exilby for several centuries. Mr. Walbran was highly respected by his fellow-citizens for his political integrity. He died July 16th, 1846, leaving five sons:—John Richard, died 1869; Henry Husband, died 1852; Thomas Francis, died 1862; Christopher James, died 1853; and William, sole surviving son.

He took up his freedom in August, 1816. He was successful as a councillor at the first election under the new Act, being placed 8th on the poll. He retired on completion of his term, and was elected alderman on 9th May, 1839, in place of alderman Quintin Rhodes, deceased, and retired at the expiration of his term, in 1844. He carried on an extensive business as iron merchant, at Fall Croft, where he resided.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: C. Oxley, J. Willey, J. Walbran, T. Wright; *Councillors*: J. Robinson, W. Ireland, G. Jackson, R. Thwaites, J. Harland, T. Clarke, R. Horn, R. Greaves, C. Horn, S. Tutin, J. P. Robson, H. Burlinson.

V I

November 20th. George Walls drowned in the Navigation.

December 12th. Death of Mr. Henry Edward Crompton, of Azerley Hall; buried at Kirkby Malzeard, on the 22nd.

December 15th. Address to Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert on the birth of the Princess Royal.

December 20th. Death of Mr. Tomyns Dickens, of Kirkby Malzeard, aged 75 years.

Died at Ripon, aged 90 years, Louise, relict of Richard Strangways, Esq., of Well, and co-heir to the abeyant barony of Berners.

December 20th. Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Richard Brown, of Fountains, confined for the nineteenth time—four times twins. Mrs. Brown only about 42 years old.

December 21st. Death of Mrs. Captain Dalton, of Slensingford.

January 4th. Commencement of a very severe winter; a snowstorm on 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th; severe frost 9th, 10th, 11th; much snow on 12th, upon a partial thaw; 18th, 19th, 20th, more snow and frost.

February 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, more snow, with a moderate frost; 5th and 6th, very severe frost; 11th, a thaw with rain.—*H. Nicholson's Diary*.

A Periodical, entitled "Ripon Portfolio," was published this year. No. 1, March 6th, 1841. Procter and Vickers.

March 30th. Fatal accident to George Warriner, in a well, at Plumpton, near Studley; suffocated by foul air after firing a blast.

April 7th. First arrival of the two-horse mail from York, and transmission of north letters to Carlton station, on the Great North of England Railway.

May 11th. A snowy afternoon—a very uncommon occurrence at this season of the year.

July 23rd. Thomas Jackson, librarian, elected treasurer in place of Mr. John Waite, deceased, at a salary of 7*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

July 23rd. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 171*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

August 9th. The sum of 170*l.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

September 29th. Died John Dalton, of Slensingford, in the county of York, and Fillingham Castle, in the county of Lincoln, a lieutenant-colonel in the army. He was son of John Dalton, a captain in the Royal Engineers, who served for some time in India, was resident at the court of the Nabob of Arcot, and governor of Trichinopoly, and Isabella, daughter of Sir John Wray, Bart., and co-heiress of her brother, Sir Cecil Wray; stated by Foster, in his *Yorkshire Pedigrees*, to be descended in about twenty different ways from Edward I.; and had a shield of 200 quarterings. He was born July 24th, 1758, and married, March 10th, 1783, Susanna, eldest daughter of general Robert Prescott, of Rose Green, county of Sussex, by whom, besides John Dalton, eldest son and heir, he had a numerous family. He commanded the corps of volunteers raised in Ripon and the neighbourhood in 1794, to repel the threatened invasion of the French.

1841-2. JOHN WALBRAN, Iron Merchant.

Mayor in 1841.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: J. Walbran, T. Wright, C. Horn, T. Darnbrough; *Councillors*: J. Harland, T. Clarke, R. Horn, R. Greaves, T. Williamson, S. Tutin, J. P. Robson, H. Burlinson, H. Thirlway, G. Jackson, R. Thwaites, J. Britain.

November 26th. Address to Her Majesty and the Prince Consort on the birth of the Prince of Wales, which was presented by Mr. John Walbran (the mayor), at Her Majesty's Levee.

December 21st. Ball at the Public Rooms, Ripon, to celebrate the birth of the Prince of Wales; born on the 9th of November.

Census of Ripon and Bondgate in 1841:—Ripon: Inhabited houses, 1111; uninhabited, 88; males, 2501; females, 2958—5459. Bondgate:—Inhabited houses, 136; uninhabited, 15; males, 289; females, 325—614. Total, 6073.

June 3rd. Timothy Scully killed by a fall from a scaffold made up against the south-west tower of Ripon minster.

June 15th. Address of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen on her "providential and happy escape from assassination."

July 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 170*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

July 9th. The sum of 145*l.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

1842-3. THOMAS DARNBROUGH, Solicitor.

Only child of Mr. John Darnbrough, of Fishergate, Ripon, solicitor, *circa* 1785 to 1807; born February 29th, 1792; died in 1859, aged 66; buried at South Otterington. Amongst his father's pupils were Mr. John Coates and Mr. Peter Rigg, Northallerton, to whom he was himself articled. He was afterwards at Mr. Thos. Pickersgill's school, Bishopton Grove, with his distinguished townsmen, Judge Elliot and Gen. Sir Wm. Bell, K.C.B., and in Loddington's office, London, at the same time with Mr. J. S. Copley (Lord Lyndhurst).

He was elected councillor on 1st November, 1841, and on the 9th raised to the dignity of alderman, in place of alderman Willey, retired. He practised as a solicitor, in North-street, and resided at Bank Top. In 1867-8 his son erected the mansion, "High Berrys," on the opposite side of the road.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: J. Walbran, T. Wright, C. Horn, T. Darnbrough; *Councillors*: T. Williamson, S. Tutin, J. P. Robson, H. Burlinson, H. Thirlway, G. Jackson, T. Kendall, J. Britain, W. Harrison, T. Harland, R. Robinson, J. Norman.

June 15th. Death of William Whitfield, aged 66.

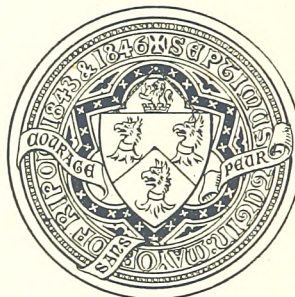
August 8th. Two boys, named Metcalfe and Place, drowned in Winksley millrace.

August 18th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 150*l.* os. 10*d.*

August 16th. The sum of 190*l.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

October 17th. Consecration of Dallowgill church by the bishop of Ripon. A very heavy fall of snow came on the previous night, a foot in thickness; and as it came when the trees were in full foliage, in large flakes and damp, it clung to the leaves and branches in large masses, bending the more elastic ones to the ground, and breaking large branches from others. The large trees in Studley Park suffered severely from this early snow storm.

1843-4. SEPTIMUS TUTIN, Surgeon.



The arms upon his badge are:—Per-chevron sa. and argent three griffins' heads erased, counter-changed, and each collared.

Crest: Out of a mural coronet a demi-lion.

Born at Scorton, 25th December, 1801, son of John Tutin, by his wife Jane Esther Todd; married firstly, October 26th, 1826, Louisa, daughter of Wm. Morton, of Roseville, who died 17th December, 1836, aged 36; secondly, Isabel Gains, who died April 1st, 1862, aged 51; his third wife was Mary Ann Baul, of Studley Royal, who died November 18th, 1865, aged 68. He practised as a surgeon in Ripon, and resided in Westgate, where he was succeeded by his son, Mr. John Haseldine Tutin, who was coroner for the Liberty of Ripon; he died July 17th, 1867; when the practice was taken over by Mr. Thomas Collier, who now resides in the same house. He was one of the junior assistants of the old corporation, having been admitted a freeman in 1831. He was elected councillor at a bye-election on 3rd December, 1838, again in 1840, and in 1843 placed at the head of the poll; after his mayoralty he was honoured by being elected senior alderman in place of alderman John Walbran, who retired. He died May 2nd, 1862, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: J. Walbran, T. Wright, C. Horn, T. Darnbrough; *Councillors*: H. Thirlway, G. Jackson, T. Kendall, J. Britain, W. Harrison, T. Harland, R. Robinson, J. Norman, S. Tutin, J. P. Robson, C. Timm, R. Terry.

January 16th. John Perry, a man of colour, at Ripon, concluded this morning, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, the arduous task of walking 1¼ miles every successive hour for 1000 hours, making an aggregate distance of 1250 miles.

January 23rd. Died at Masham Moorheads, aged 112 years, George Wharton, the oldest man in Yorkshire. Until within a few months of his death, he lived at Laverton, in the parish of Kirkby Malzeard. He enjoyed an almost uninterrupted flow of health

and spirits till within a few weeks of his death; was of a cheerful, lively disposition, and enjoyed a jest and temperate glass as much as any man. In personal appearance he was perfectly neat and clean; his dress in the fashion which prevailed about fifty years before his death. He always wore large buckles on his shoes. He was low in stature, slender, smart, erect, and nearly always in motion during the day; retired to rest early, and rose early in the morning. His sight was so perfect that he could read the smallest type of a newspaper without spectacles till within a year of his death. He was born in London, and could remember the news arriving in England of the capture of Quebec, and the death of general Wolfe, in 1759. In his early manhood, he was impressed, and served aboard a man of war in the East Indian seas and elsewhere. He was buried at Kirkby Malzeard.

August 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 186*l*.

August 9th. The sum of 190*l*. is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

The calculation or estimate lastly above referred to:

Lighting 91½ lamps with gas, 170 nights, at 40 <i>s</i> . each . . .	£183 0 0
Attending to fire engines . . .	6 6 0
Repairs thereof . . .	16 13 0
Rent of two engine houses . . .	5 0 0
Making out and collecting rates . . .	3 0 0
Promiscuous payments . . .	5 0 0
Deduct. . .	£218 19 0
Balance in treasurer's hands 3 19 0	
To receive of Mrs. Lawrence 25 0 0	
	28 19 0
Amount to be raised by rate . . .	£190 0 0

1844-5. CHARLES TIMM, M.D.

Domestic Physician at Studley Royal.

He was elected councillor on 1st November, 1843, and alderman in 1844, succeeding alderman Thomas Wright, who retired. He practised as a physician in Ripon up to the latter end of 1845, when he left the city; he resided in the house next the Town Hall, now the Post Office.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: J. Walbran, T. Wright, C. Horn, T. Darnbrough; *Councillors*: W. Harrison, T. Harland, R. Robinson, J. Norman, S. Tutin, J. P. Robson, C. Timm, R. Terry, H. Thirlway, T. Kendall, J. Britain, J. Thompson.

April 4th. The foundation stone of a new church at Grewelthorpe laid by Mrs. Danby Vernon Harcourt, lady of the manor.

May 27th. Funeral of James Padgett, the noted fat man of Ripon.

July 8th. A severe thunderstorm; much glass broken by the hailstones; Mr. Dunnington's house struck by the lightning.

July 30th. Died at her seat, Studley Royal, near Ripon, in her 85th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Sophia Lawrence.

She was the daughter of William Lawrence, Esq., of Kirkby Fleetham, by Anna Sophia, daughter and co-heiress of William Aislabie, Esq., of Studley Royal, and was born at Kensington, on the 18th February, 1761. Her father, who was M.P. for Ripon in six parliaments, died in 1798; her mother in 1802. The previous death, in 1785, of her only brother, a young man of great taste and virtue, left her the heiress of the large estates of her ancestors; to which she succeeded on the death of her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Allanson, widow of Charles Allanson, Esq., of Bramham-Biggin, the elder daughter and co-heiress of Mr. Aislabie.

The beautiful and far-famed estate of Studley Royal came in the time of Charles II. to the family of Aislabie, by the marriage of George Aislabie, Esq., principal registrar of the archiepiscopal court at York, with Mary, eldest surviving daughter and (on the decease of her only brother) co-heiress of Sir John Mallory, of that place, whose ancestor, William Mallory, of Hutton Conyers, obtained it by marriage with Dionisia, daughter and co-heiress of William Tempest, about the middle of the fifteenth century. Mr. Aislabie, who like his father-in-law adhered to their sovereign in the grand rebellion, was killed in a duel by Sir Jonathan Jennings, of Ripon, of which some particulars will be found in a preceding page. By this, his second wife, Mr. Aislabie had, with many other children, Mary, who married in 1679 William, afterwards Sir William Robinson, of Newby-upon-Swale, Bart. (great-great-grandfather by her of the present Marquess of Ripon), and John Aislabie, Esq., chancellor of the exchequer 1718–1721.

This son, who was a man of strong natural ability, and a sound scholar, and originally intended for the profession of the civil law, will be remembered by historical students for his connection with the South Sea Scheme, of which he published an able defence, delivered personally before the house of lords. Compared with many "speculative" transactions of the present age, his conduct would appear justifiable. It is to his genius and cultivated taste that many thousands who annually visit Studley and other similar places of recreation or resort in the north of England are indebted for the original formation of the exquisite park and pleasure grounds. He was a generous patron of the town of Ripon, of which he was mayor in 1702, and to the corporation of which he offered, in 1720, the sum of 2000*l*. He died in 1742, aged 71, leaving by his first wife, Ann, daughter of Sir William Rawlinson, of Hendon, Bart., an only son, William Aislabie, Esq., M.P. for Ripon from the time of attaining his majority in 1721 to that of his death, May 17th, 1781. He devoted the leisure of a long and honourable life in extending and maintaining the grounds which his father had projected, and had the felicity to add to his possessions, in 1768, the peerless ruins of the Abbey of Fountains, by purchase from Mr. Messenger, of Fountains Hall.

By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John, sixth earl of Exeter (by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Brownlow, of Belton, co. Lincoln, Bart.), Mr. Aislabie had, beside other

children who died before him, two daughters, his co-heiresses—Mrs. Allanson, mentioned above, and Anna Sophia, mother of the subject of the present memoir. Mr. Aislabie married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Vernon, Knt., but had no issue by her that survived infancy. The elder of Mr. Aislabie's sisters, Mary, wife of Edmund Waller, Esq., of Beconsfield, co. Berks, alone left issue, and is now represented by E. H. Waller, Esq., of Kirkby Fleetham.

Mrs. Lawrence proved herself a most worthy possessor of this noble property. Although all men of education and taste are indebted to her liberal conservation of those many remarkable objects both of nature and art which delight them at Studley and Hackfall, the antiquary has particular occasion to respect her memory for the judicious care and attention she devoted to the preservation of Fountains Abbey. In 1822, when the fall of five of the arches of the cloister threatened the destruction of that magnificent arcade, she caused them immediately to be rebuilt, and the whole of the vaulting to be protected so as to retard or obviate the recurrence of a similar catastrophe. About ten years after, the tower was repaired throughout. After several minor alterations, in 1840 the whole of the floor of the Dormitory, an area about three hundred feet long and forty wide was covered with an impervious cement intended to protect the great cloister below, and the arches of the Norman vaulting of the aisles of the nave that exhibited dangerous symptoms of decay were carefully reset. In these operations all additions or alterations calculated to obtain an increase of picturesque or architectural effect were studiously avoided, the only object intended being resistance to the progress of decay. Some years after her accession to the estate, she caused the appearance and condition of the several parts of the abbey to be perpetuated in an elaborate series of water-colour drawings, from the accurate pencil of Mr. Buckler; and a few months prior to her decease had entrusted to the writer of this memoir the valuable records of the monastery, for examination.

Mrs. Lawrence was steadfastly and affectionately attached to the established church, and ever earnest and studious to promote the inculcation of its pure and scriptural doctrines, either by the erection and endowment of churches and chapels, the establishment of parochial schools, the academical or clerical education of humble but meritorious students, or by the many other means that were unceasingly submitted to her consideration; in short, there was no project having for its end the spiritual welfare of mankind, or the amelioration of human suffering, that did not find in her a sincere, zealous, and valuable friend. How often, and to what extent, this "good and faithful servant" of her Lord promoted through her immediate agents these pious and benevolent works is known only to Him who seeth in secret and will one day reward them openly. Her yearly allowances, however, to poor widows and orphans, and those whose poverty was embittered by bodily infirmity, disease, imbecility, or age, or whom misfortune

had overtaken and overwhelmed in honest endeavours were known to be very numerous. In many cases, indeed, her benevolence was doubly estimable, since it maintained in decent respectability persons of character and worth, who must otherwise have been inevitably urged by the pressure of adverse circumstances into a lowly sphere of life, unacquainted with its habits, unprotected by its obscurity, and exposed to the insults and ingratitude of an ungenerous and uncharitable world.

There is an excellent marble bust of Mrs. Lawrence, by Mr. Angus Fletcher, in the Town Hall at Ripon, of which several casts and reduced copies have been taken. With the exception of a likeness of her taken in early life, no portrait remains of her, for the features of the lithographic portrait published after her decease were delineated from the bust.

As soon as the death of this long honoured patroness of Ripon became known in that city, all the shops and public places were closed by common consent.

Her funeral took place on the 6th of August. On the previous day, a printed notice was issued at Ripon signed by the mayor and the dean, in accordance with which those inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, who were desirous to attend the funeral, assembled at five o'clock in the evening, at Bishopton bridge, and on the arrival of the funeral cortege, at the last lodge in the grounds, the following procession was formed:

Tenantry on horseback, headed by Wm. Morton, Esq.
The St. Lawrence, Earl de Grey, Earl of Ripon, and
St. Wilfrid's Order of Odd Fellows, M. U.,
four abreast.

Four constables with their staves covered with crape.
Tradesmen and other inhabitants of the city and
neighbourhood, four abreast, and on foot.

Gentlemen of the city and county.

Two constables as before.

The mayor and corporation.

Two churchwardens, with wands covered with crape.

The parochial clergy.

The dean and chapter, clergy (attended by the
churchwardens, clerk, and vergers).

The Lord Bishop of Ripon.

The hearse.

Mourners' carriages, containing the friends of the
deceased, and the members of the household.

Followed by the carriages of the neighbouring gentry.

Having passed through the city and reached its boundary, the procession halted, and formed in line on each side of the road; and after the hearse, mourning coaches, and the carriages of private individuals had passed, that part of the procession on foot returned, the tenants on horseback and the family carriages accompanying as far as the boundary of the deceased's property on Hutton Moor, near to Leeming Lane. The hearse and coaches proceeded at a slow pace towards Kirkby Fleetham, where they arrived at a quarter before one in the morning, and the coffin was then placed in the dining room of the hall, and remained there until the following day,



THE LATE MRS. LAWRENCE.

(From an old Print).



when the funeral procession left the mansion (which is not more than one hundred yards from the church) exactly at twelve o'clock. The coffin was carried by eight of the labourers of the family. The Earl de Grey and the Vice-Chancellor of England (as executors) followed the body, and next the relatives of the deceased, the Rev. James Charnock, chaplain, Dr. Timm (domestic physician), and the servants of the household. The bishop of Ripon followed next, Dr. Webber, the dean, and other clerical and lay gentlemen. The service was read by the Rev. William Lockwood, vicar of Kirkby Fleetham.

By her will, Mrs. Lawrence left her estates at Studley, Fountains, Ripon, Lindrick, Whitcliffe-cum-Thorpe, Aldfield, and places south of the river Ure, to the Earl de Grey, except Kirkby Malzeard, Hackfall, and the moor of Fountains Earth, which are given to the Earl of Ripon. To the latter nobleman she gave also her estates in the neighbourhood of Ripon, north of the river Ure, including Hutton Conyers, Sharow, Copt Hewick, etc. To each of these noblemen the property was limited for life, remainder to Lord Goderich, now Marquess of Ripon, and in default of issue to the family of Waller. Her estates in Leicestershire she gave to Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart. Those at Kirkby Fleetham and Clint to Mr. Waller. Probate of the will and a codicil was granted by the Prerogative Court at Canterbury, on the 18th September, to the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England, one of the executors. No executors were named in the will, but in the codicil Earl de Grey, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Rev. Thomas Bowdler were appointed. The property was sworn under 300,000*l.* within the province of Canterbury. There are bequests of legacies and annuities to nearly eighty persons.—*J. R. Walbran.*

The following list of the principal legatees is from a MS. in the possession of Commander Oxley, R.N.

Miss Harriet Thompson	£6,000
Miss Louisa Thompson	2,000
Miss Fanny Glaister	1,000
Mrs. Jane Gipps	2,000
Miss E. Gipps	1,000
Miss J. Gipps	1,000
Mr. T. Bowdler	20,000
Mr. J. Blair	4,000
Miss F. Kennedy	3,000
Mrs. Winstanley	2,000
Rev. James Charnock	15,000
Rev. John Charnock	6,000
Miss Hannah Charnock	2,000
Miss Rebecca Charnock	7,000
Vice-Chancellor Shadwell	10,000
Mr. Vincent Ricketts	20,000
Mr. John Clarke	2,000
Miss Harriet Shadwell	2,000
Shadwell's Grandchildren	2,000
Mrs. Nessfield	1,000
Miss Eliza Waller	4,000
Mr. Robert Waller	7,000
Mr. Stephen R. Waller	10,000

Mr. G. Augustus Young	£4,000
Miss Mary Ann Gipps	5,000
Miss Emma Young	5,000
Mr. Brooke Young	4,000
Sir William Lawrence Young's children	10,000
Mrs. Mary Bower	1,000
Miss Sarah Lechmere	1,000
Mr. Thos. Wm. Robson	2,000
Miss Anna Sophia Robson	1,000
Mr. George Young Robson	1,000
Miss Elizabeth Robson	1,000
Miss Mary Robson	1,000
Mr. James P. Robson	1,000
Mr. Charles Robson	1,000
Miss Eliza Otley	4,000
Miss Frances Wildgoose	1,000
Mrs. Johnstone	5,000
Miss Maria Booth	1,000
Miss Harriet Ricketts	2,000
Miss Lavinia Ricketts	2,000
Miss Mary Ricketts	2,000
Mr. Simpson P. Ricketts	2,000
Mrs. Tattersvill	2,000
Mrs. Bather	4,000
Miss Elizabeth Nicholson	1,000
Rev. E. Neal	1,000
Rev. L. Otley	2,000
Dr. Timm	1,000
Miss Kelly	1,000
Rev. R. Poole	1,000
Mr. L. H. Shadwell	2,000
York Lunatic Asylum	1,000
Middlesex Hospital	1,000
Orphan Society	1,000
Leeds Hospital	1,000
Ripon Dispensary	1,000
Harrogate Hospital	1,000
Church Building Society, Diocese of Ripon	5,000
Vice-Chancellor Shadwell	15,000
Mrs. Ogilvie	1,000
Lieut. Lawrence Shadwell	5,000
Mr. William Morton	1,000
Miss Eliza Bolland	1,000
Miss Ann Eliza Johnstone	1,000
Mr. Robert Cuthbertson	200

£237,200

The mayor for the time being was placed on the commission of the peace for the Liberty of Ripon.

August 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 200*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

August 9th. The sum of 164*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

1845-6. JAMES PICKERING ROBSON, Solicitor.

Son of Thomas Robson, Esq., of Holtby Hall, Deputy-Lieutenant North Riding co. York, Lieut.-Col. of Local West York Militia, by his wife, Caroline, second daughter of Sir William Young, Bart., governor of Tobago; born in 1814, at Holtby Hall, near Bedale; educated at Bishopton Close, under Rev.

J. Charnock; he entered on his professional career in Ripon as agent to his relative Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Royal, in 1837; and two years later succeeded to the practice of Mr. Quintin Rhodes, solicitor, Park-street. On 18th April, 1843, he married Jane, eldest daughter of T. R. Holmes, Esq., of Bury St. Edmunds. He was elected clerk to the liberty magistrates in 1853, and coroner in 1854. He entered the council chamber November, 1840, and was re-elected in 1843. In May, 1846, he was elected alderman in place of Dr. Timm, and retired in 1850. He died March 11th, 1863, and was buried at Sharow.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: C. Horn, T. Darnbrough, C. Timm, S. Tutin; *Councillors*: W. Harrison, J. Harland, J. Norman, J. P. Robson, H. Thirlway, T. Kendall, J. Britain, J. Thompson, T. Clarke, J. R. Hartley, J. Fall, J. Heslop.

November 30th. Death of Mr. Richard Rhodes, of Bishop Monkton, a noted bone-setter.

April 2nd. Died, aged 82, Benjamin Simmonds, for thirty years horn-blower to the corporation of the borough of Ripon. He always took precedence in all processions, and on gala days bore the state horn, the emblem of the city arms. He blew his horn each evening at nine o'clock at the mayor's door, and the market cross. It is said that he excelled all previous horn-blowers for length and strength of blast.

June 24th. Foundation stone of chapel of Episcopal Palace laid. A brass fixed in the north wall is thus inscribed:—"Ad Dei Gloriam in Xto hanc Capellam in usum Episcoporum Ripi: fundavit Eduardus Archiep' Ebor'. Carolo' Tho: Episcopo. Ao. Di. 1847." The three east windows were filled with stained glass, 1850-2, by Wailes. On a fillet beneath six of the apostles in the north window is: "Soli Deo Gloria. This Window is the gift of 185 Clergymen, ordained by the Bishop of Ripon, recording their sense of the kindness, piety, and ability with which the Revd. Charles Dodgson, M.A., Examining Chaplain, has discharged the duties of his office during 15 years. A.D. 1852."

August 7th. A severe thunderstorm broke over Ripon; Mr. Thomas Williamson's house struck by lightning.

August 10th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 137*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*

August 10th. The sum of 185*l.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

1846-7. SEPTIMUS TUTIN, Surgeon.

Mayor in 1844.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: C. Horn, T. Darnbrough, S. Tutin, J. P. Robson; *Councillors*: H. Thirlway, T. Kendall, J. Britain, J. Thompson, T. Clarke, J. R. Hartley, J. Fall, J. Heslop, W. Harrison, J. Harland, J. Norman, J. Brown.

November 9th. Ordered that the usual allowance of one shilling and sixpence a week heretofore paid by the mayor for the time being to the serjeant-at-mace for his attendance upon his worship to church, on Sundays, be discontinued, and that, in lieu thereof, the sum of four pounds a year be henceforth paid to

the serjeant, and added to his present salary, making the same 30*l.* a year instead of 26*l.*, the amount paid to him last year.

Also ordered that Thomas Sweeting, the police officer of the city and borough, be not allowed in future to leave the precincts of the city and borough (except on duties connected with his appointment), without the consent of the mayor or of two aldermen for the time being previously obtained.

November 11th. Mr. Henry Nicholson, Mr. John Richard Walbran, and Mr. William Harrison, bookseller, this day opened a barrow (funeral), about three quarters of a mile east of Blois Hall, Hutton Moor, but found nothing beyond a few isolated pieces of charcoal and loose stones. Nov. 13. Re-opened the barrow on the east side, and at the depth of about five feet came to a heap of stones mingled with charcoal, but found no bones; the fire (the operation of which was visible on the cobbles) having apparently annihilated all osseous remains. The centre of the hill appearing to indicate the nucleus of the funeral rite. Immediately upon these cobbles was a circular covering of sand, or light-coloured soft soil, forming a sectional arch at the top, about a foot high.—*Nicholson's MS.*

November 16th. Accident on the north bridge, Ripon, to Richard Terry, of Skelton, W. Moses, and T. Butler. Terry's horse was forced over the wall, near Sharow lane end.

November 30th. Death of the Rev. James Charnock of Bishopton Close; buried December 4th.

January 13th. Mr. Nicholson notes in his *Diary*: "The first time the sun has been seen since the commencement of the present year;" and on the 20th: "the second time to-day."

March 22nd. The first pile of the railway viaduct over the river Ure, below the north bridge, Ripon, was driven this day; minster bells rung, and much rejoicing.

April 23rd. A boy and two horses killed by lightning, near Middleham.

May. Wheat 15*s.* to 16*s.* a bushel; flour 4*s.* a stone.

July 7th. Severe thunderstorm; 4 calves belonging to Mr. Henry Peacock, of Haddockstones, killed by lightning.

July 31st. Advent of St. Wilfrid; sooner than in former years by a fortnight.

August 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 195*l.*

August 9th. The sum of 188*l.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas, including the care and repair of fire engine. Earl de Grey like his predecessor, Mrs. Lawrence, contributed 25*l.* annually.

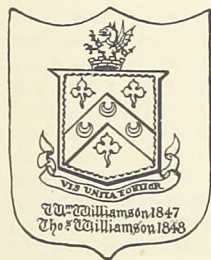
August 10th. Sale of the Ripon Navigation to the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company completed, by payment of the purchase money, and the delivery of all the deeds and papers.

September 3rd. Died the Rev. James Webber, D.D., dean of Ripon. He was son of the Rev. Wm. Webber, M.A., canon residentiary of Chichester; was born at Chichester, and educated at Westminster.

He became student of Christ Church, Oxford, and took his degree of D.D. May 14th, 1829. He went to Copenhagen in 1795, as chaplain to lord Robert Fitzgerald's embassy; but afterwards returned to Oxford, and was for many years tutor and censor of Christ Church. He was collated to the prebend of Strensall, in York, May 29th, 1812; this he resigned in 1828. In 1812 he was also appointed chaplain to the House of Commons; and on January 18th, 1813, was instituted to the vicarage of Kirkham, in Lancashire, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Christ Church. In 1814 he was collated to the fourth stall in Ripon minster. In consequence of an address to the throne from the House of Commons, praying that some dignity in the church might be conferred on their late chaplain, he was appointed, February 19th, 1816, to a prebend in Westminster Abbey; and installed dean of Ripon under the collegiate foundation, November 14th, 1828. He was also curate-incumbent of St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the presentation of the dean and chapter, from 1827 to 1835, having succeeded the Rev. Charles Fynes Clinton, D.D., prebendary of Westminster, whose daughter, Caroline Frances, he had married. He died September 3rd, 1847, aged 75, and was buried at Ripon on the 10th, within the altar rails, without monument or inscription of any kind.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., pp. 329, 330.

November 1st. Fatal accident to Robert Webster, of Sandholme, farming agent to Mrs. Hodgson, of Norton Conyers, by a wall falling upon him.

1847-8. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Banker and Varnish Manufacturer.



The arms upon his badge are:—Argent on a chevron azure between three trefoils slipped vert as many crescents or, a border engrailed.

Crest:—Out of a mural coronet a demi dragon, collared.

He married in 1819, Ann Stevenson; was a partner in the banking firm of Farrer, Williamson and Co., until the transfer of the bank to the York City and County Bank, York. He then entered into partnership with his brother, Thomas Williamson, varnish manufacturer. He was a great supporter of the Ripon Mechanics' Institute, and for many years was Hon. Secretary, his portrait painted by Mr. Sam Howell, of Huddersfield, subscribed for by the members, hangs in the reading room of the Institute. He was a member of the old corporation, having been admitted to his freedom 26th June, 1813, by patrimony; chosen assistant 15th December, 1821, in place of Thomas Kirtlan, deceased. He was elected a councillor at the first election in 1835, being placed at the head of the poll; he was again elected in 1847, and was

made mayor on the 9th; in November, 1850, he was elected alderman in place of alderman J. P. Robson, retired; he was re-elected alderman in 1856; placed on the commission of the peace for the city in 1854; died April, 1857, interred in the cathedral churchyard.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: J. P. Robson, S. Tutin, T. Williamson, J. Harland; *Councillors*: T. Clarke, J. R. Hartley, J. Fall, J. Heslop, W. Harrison, W. Yorke, J. Norman, J. Brown, T. Kendall, J. Thompson, J. Britain, W. Williamson.

November 19th-20th. On the night between these days John Hodgson, Esq., of Norton Conyers, committed suicide by shooting himself; buried on the 26th.

November 22nd. Claude Alexander, son of Joshua Samuel Crompton, Esq., of Azerley, buried at Kirkby Malzeard, aged 9 years.

December 7th. Died Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Copgrove, aged 84. Father of T. S. Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury.

December 11th. Great flood in the river Ure, and downfall of the retaining wall at the end of the viaduct of the railway across the river near the north bridge, Ripon.

December 14th. Installation of the Rev. David Henry Erskine to the deanery of Ripon.

"The Royal Agricultural Society of England propose to hold their Annual Show at Ripon, whereupon it becomes the bounden duty of this house, collectively and individually, to use their utmost endeavors and exertions to forward an object promising such great advantages to this city and its inhabitants; whilst we rejoice to find that we may hope for the most valuable and powerful co-operation of the nobility, gentry, and influential agriculturists of the neighbourhood and district surrounding this city.—*Corporation Minute Book*.

May 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 150*l*.

May 9th. The sum of 188*l*. is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

May 31st. First train of passengers dispatched from Ripon to Thirsk, and from Thirsk to Ripon, free of charge, along the Leeds and Thirsk Railway.

June 12th and 13th. Meeting at the Town Hall, Ripon, of the delegates of the Yorkshire Mechanics' Institutes. Dinner afterwards. The dean of Ripon presiding on both occasions.

June 28th. Two sons of the Rev. Edwards Cust, rector of Danby Wiske, drowned in the river Ure, near North Stainley. On July 2nd, the body of Bertram C. Mitford, the eldest, aged 15, was found near the spot; on the 5th, the body of Edward Wilmer, the younger, aged 10 years, was found near Nunwick.

July 2nd. Death of the Countess de Grey; buried on the 7th.

July 31st. Sale of the Copgrove estate, the property of the late Thomas Duncombe, Esq. James Brown, of Harehills, near Leeds, and of Rossington, near Doncaster, was purchaser of the greatest part, for £115,955, exclusive of timber.

August 21st. Death of Lieut.-General George Guy Carlton L'Estrange, at Nidd Rock, near Ripley.

September 14th. The Leeds and Thirsk Railway opened between Ripon and Harrogate.

September 26th.
 Hewick Tollbar let to Joshua Bower for . . . £275
 Killinghall and Monkton Moor bars to same . . . 480
 Hutton bar to Thomas Nicholson . . . 305
 Bishopton and Fellbeck to Jonathan Lapish . . . 395

£1455

In 1847 the above tolls were let for £2200.

October 21st. Celebration of Lord Goderich's attainment of his majority. Dinner at the "Unicorn" Hotel, Ripon, and a grand ball at Kirkby Malzeard.

November 9th. The council house in Kirkgate fitted up with gas by the Ripon Gas Light Company at a cost of 9*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

1848-9. THOMAS WILLIAMSON, Banker and Varnish Manufacturer.



The arms upon his badge are:—Argent on a chevron azure between three trefoils slipped vert as many crescents or, a border enrailed.

Crest:—Out of a mural coronet a demi dragon, collared.

Third son of Mr. Robert Williamson, banker and varnish manufacturer, by his wife, Ann, daughter of Joseph Mawson, of Ripon; born 13th October, 1796; educated at Fulneck school, near Leeds; on March 17th, 1821, he married Hannah, daughter of John Poulter, of Godmanchester, Hunts. He was one of the founders of the Ripon Mechanics' Institute, of which he was a staunch friend up to the time of his death. He entered the corporation at the first election under the new Act, being placed seventh on the poll; re-elected in 1841, and in 1847 he was elected alderman; placed on the commission of the peace for the city in 1854; died 7th January, 1867, buried in the cathedral churchyard.

It may be appropriate to mention under the name of "Williamson" that one of the chief industries of the city at the present time is the manufacture of Varnish, which originated in the year 1775, when a French refugee coming to Ripon became acquainted with Mr. Daniel Williamson, an artist and heraldic painter, and taught him the art of making varnish. Since then the business established by Mr. Daniel Williamson has been uninterruptedly carried on in the same name for four generations.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: J. P. Robson, S. Tutin, T. Williamson, J. Harland; *Councillors*: W. Harrison, W. Yorke, J. Norman, J. Brown, T. Kendall, J. Thompson, J. Britain, W. Williamson, H. Burlinson, C. Horn, H. Stevenson, T. Farmery.

January 23rd. Death of Mrs. Wood, of Borage, widow of Col. Wood, formerly of Hollin Hall, aged 95 years.

January 25th. John Harrison, gamekeeper to the earl of Ripon, shot by a poacher, at Hutton Moor. Edward Mathers, of Boroughbridge, was apprehended, and tried at York assizes for the crime, and acquitted.

May 6th. A reply having been received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in reply to the memorial of the corporation asking for authority to discontinue the collection of the "Hand Lawe or Market Sweeping" (the toll having diminished to 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* in the last year), it was resolved that the collection of the said tolls be discontinued.

June 13th. Died John Coates, of Galphay, aged 81; formerly a solicitor in Ripon.

Aug. 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 150*l.*

August 9th. The sum of 215*l.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

August 9th. Ordered that the monument of Hugh Ripley, in the cathedral, be repaired and cleaned at the expense of the corporation, under the superintendence of Mr. Councillor Williamson. Mr. William Mawson was paid 1*l.* 13*s.* 5½*d.* for painting and renovating the same.

August 12th. A most awful and long-continued thunderstorm burst over Ripon and the neighbourhood: a house on the North-road, Ripon, was struck by lightning, and much damaged; Kendrew's house of Grewelthorpe fearfully shattered; a large tree at Lindrick splintered; a cow killed at Sawley; and much damage done by floods.

1849-50. JOHN THOMPSON, Surgeon.

Second son of the Rev. John Thompson, M.A., vicar of Thornton Steward. Died in 1861. Elected a councillor in 1844, and again in 1847; obtained the honour of alderman in 1850, in place of alderman Harland, retiring in 1853; re-elected councillor in 1854. Deputy Coroner for the Liberty of Ripon. He practised as a surgeon in Ripon, and occupied the house next the Town Hall, now the Post Office, where he died in 1861.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: J. P. Robson, S. Tutin, T. Williamson, J. Harland; *Councillors*: T. Kendall, J. Thompson, J. Britain, W. Williamson, H. Burlinson, C. Horn, H. Stevenson, T. Farmery, W. Harrison, J. Brown, T. Skaife, J. Norman.

December 18th. Died Mr. Alfred Smith, surgeon, aged 42. He was born on November 15th, 1807, at the parsonage of Kingsnorth, near Ashford, Kent, of which place his father, the Rev. John Smith, was for many years the officiating clergyman. In 1819 the family removed to Masham in Yorkshire, from which place they originally sprung; and in 1821, Alfred Smith was placed as pupil with the late Mr. Bowman, of Ripon, surgeon. After the usual course of medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, he was admitted L.S.A. 1829, M.R.C.S. 1830, shortly after which he commenced practice in Ripon. He took much interest in the establishment and working of Friendly Societies, and his services in this cause were acknowledged by his being presented with a handsome silver snuff-box by the Odd-

fellows in 1841, and his portrait being published in their Quarterly Magazine (to which he was a frequent contributor) in January, 1842. He was also a great friend of Mechanics' Institutions, before which he frequently lectured, and was at one time President of the Ripon Institute. He was author of the "Harrogate Medical Guide" which has reached a third edition, and in conjunction with his old friend and fellow-worker the late Mr. W. Harrison, published many fugitive pieces, amongst others a poem on the curious old "Bone House," now no longer existent. Mr. Harrison says of him:—"His intellect was of a superior order. He was a fluent speaker, and a ready writer," and, doubtless under circumstances more favourable to his literary abilities, he would have made a greater mark among the worthies of Ripon. He died December 18th, 1849, and is interred in the burial ground of Ripon Cathedral, near the east window of the choir. His only surviving son, the Rev. Alfred Fowler Smith, D.D., F.S.A., of Thetford, was educated at Ripon Grammar School, under the Rev. W. Plues.

January 30th and 31st. Kirkby Malzeard and Grewelthorpe churches broken into by thieves, who stole from the former several bottles of wine. The same night, the Methodist chapel and school-room at Grewelthorpe were entered; from the chapel was stolen a box containing about 50s.

February 5th. Resolved that a public meeting be called to receive Mr. Hepworth Dixon (deputed by the royal commission for promoting the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in 1851), on his intended visit to Ripon on the 26th inst. It was determined, at a subsequent meeting of the corporation, not "to take any steps, as a public body, in furtherance of the objects of the proposed Exhibition."

26th. Mr. Dixon came to Ripon to initiate the inhabitants in proceedings preparatory to the Great Exhibition for 1851.

April 6th. Resolved unanimously that the best thanks of the council are due to his worship the mayor for his ready acceptance of the invitation sent to him to the grand banquet recently given by the Lord Mayor of London to His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, at the Mansion House, in honour of the proposed Exhibition; and for representing this city and its body corporate on that occasion.

June 24th. Foundation stone of Ripon Dispensary laid by Dr. Paley. A dispensary was commenced in Ripon as early as 1790, but lacking sufficient endowment, it was held in a dwelling house in St. Agnes-gate, until the bequest of 1000*l.* by the will of Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Royal, was expended in the erection of a suitable building in Ferraby Lane, on the western side of the city. See *note* under 1888, when a Cottage Hospital was added.

Aug. 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 185*l.*

August 9th. The sum of 205*l.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

October 20th. Plans for building sites in Pinfold Close (now the Crescent), made by Messrs. Perkins and Backhouse, architects.

1850-1. THOMAS FARMERY, Solicitor.

Born at Greenas Farm, Azerley, near Ripon, in 1800. He practised as a solicitor in Ripon; died at Redcar, 25th July, 1852, aged 52 years; buried at Ripon on the 27th. Elected a councillor in 1848, and alderman in 1850.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: T. Williamson, J. Thompson, T. Farmery, W. Williamson: *Councillors*: H. Burlinson, C. Horn, H. Stevenson, J. T. Fenwick, W. Harrison, J. Brown, T. Skaife, J. Norman, T. Kendall, T. Wright, H. Morton, J. R. Walbran.

November 13th. When the excavations were going on at Fountains Abbey, by order of Earl de Grey, one of the workmen, putting his pick behind a stone, brought down what was thought by the sound to be a quantity of old glass. To the surprise and astonishment of all present, it turned out to be a number of silver coins, in a most excellent state of preservation. There were in all 354—three of Philip and Mary, 165 of Elizabeth, 50 James I., 129 Charles I., and 7 Spanish pieces (date about A.D. 1640). It will be apparent that this buried treasure must have been the property of some one in the troublous times of Charles I., whose terror, or caution, had induced him to hide his money in this sequestered spot. Sudden death, or the termination of the owner's career in some of the bloody fights of the civil wars, had prevented him from returning and disinterring his hidden savings.

February 10th. Memorial against Schedule D of the Property and Income Tax is ordered to be transmitted to Sir James Graham, M.P., for presentation.

February 25th. Funeral of the Rev. William Plues, master of the Ripon Grammar School, and his wife, who were both buried in one grave. An immense concourse of people gathered together to witness such an unusual occurrence.

March 31st. The following is the census of the townships of Ripon and Bondgate at this date:—

Ripon: Inhabited houses, 1214; uninhabited, 129; Males, 2548; Females, 3005—5553. Bondgate:—Inhabited houses, 145; uninhabited, 25; Males, 298; Females, 309—607. Total, 6160.

April 16th. The governors of Ripon Grammar School appointed the Rev. J. Fisher Macmichael (Trin. Coll. Camb. and head master of Burton-on-Trent School), head master, to succeed the Rev. W. Plues, deceased.

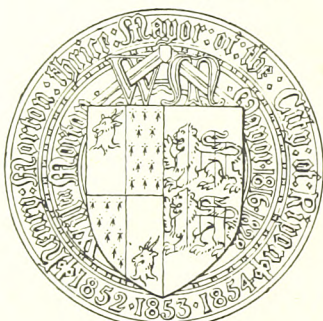
November 25th. Earl de Grey granted the request of the corporation to hold their meetings in the Town Hall, assigning "the card room, kitchen, and the small room between that and the stairs, for all corporate purposes." A vote of thanks passed to his lordship for his "ready and liberal compliance with their request."

May 12th. The sum of 215*l.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

August 11th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 155*l.*

August 11th. The Common Lodging Houses Act, 1851, is adopted by the corporation, and Thomas Sweeting is appointed inspector.

1851-2. HENRY MORTON, Ironmonger and Jeweller.



The arms upon his badge are: Quarterly gu. and erm. in dexter chief, and sinister base a goat's head erased ar. attired or., impaling sa. two lions passant, paly of six arg. and gules.

Second son of Mr. William Morton, who was mayor in 1816 and 1828, was born at Shaw's farm, near Masham, May 22nd, 1807, and was educated at Ripon Grammar School, under the Rev. Wm. Plues. At an early age he was apprenticed to the eminent firm of Messrs. Chas. Picksley and Co., of Sheffield, cutlery manufacturers. In 1828, when only 21 years of age, he commenced business on the west side of the market-place, Ripon, as ironmonger and jeweller, utilizing the extensive premises formerly known as the "York Minster" Inn, building large workshops. Here he did an extensive business for many years; and yet finding time to attend to public and parochial affairs. In July, 1830, he married Ann, third daughter of Mr. Thomas White, of Bishopton Mill. In 1829 he joined the E troop of Yorkshire Hussars as *private*, and was gradually advanced to the post of *quarter master*, which he held for upwards of 20 years. In 1842 he accompanied the regiment when called out to quell riotous proceedings at Leeds and Bradford. Having withdrawn himself from business in Ripon, he entered upon the tenancy of the North Closes Farm, near Kirkby Malzeard, where he experimented in agriculture until 1847, when he returned again to Ripon. Mr. Morton's knowledge of the relief of the poor and poor laws were of great use when the Ripon Poor Law Union was formed in 1852; and he was elected first chairman of the board of guardians, which office he held until 1855.

He was a member of the old corporation, having taken up his freedom by patrimony, 24th January, 1829; elected assistant 18th September, 1830, in place of Mr. Chris. Yeats. He did not join the new corporation until 1850, as a councillor; in August, 1852, he was elected alderman in place of alderman Farmery, deceased, and retired at the expiration of his term of office, in 1856. On retiring from the office of mayor, 1854, he was presented with a purse of gold (£54 11s. od.), subscribed by a few friends, as a token of respect for his valuable services during his mayoralty of three successive years.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: T. Williamson, J. Thompson, T. Farmery, W. Williamson; *Councillors*: W. Harrison, J. Brown, T. Skaike, J. Jackson, T. Kendall, J. Fairburn, H. Morton, J. R. Walbran, R. Hartley, C. J. Walbran, W. Judson, S. Robinson.

November 10th. Mr. James Ostcliffe elected treasurer, at a salary of 5*l.* per annum.

November 10th. Report of the committee appointed to enquire into the "Title and Trusts of Charity Property, particularly the North-street property."

November 10th. The town clerk is ordered to write to the mayor of Leeds to ascertain when Mr. Rowland Hill is expected there, with reference to the proposed new postal arrangements.

February 9th. New by-laws adopted.

May 10th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 160*l.*

May 10th. The sum of 230*l.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

May 10th. Ordered that in cases of fire within the borough, a reward of twenty shillings be paid out of the lighting fund to the person having charge of the first engine which shall arrive at the place.

July 5th. A thunderstorm of extreme violence broke over Ripon: — Constantine's house in High Skellgate was struck by the lightning, and much damaged; a man in the same street was also injured at the same time; Judson's and Procter's houses, in the Market-place, were also struck, and damaged; a cow belonging to Mr. Clarke, of Bishopton Close, was killed; a farmer's boy was struck, and seriously injured, at Sharow; and 75 squares of glass were broken by hailstones, on the premises of Mr. Peter Stevenson, at Rainton.

August 7th. To-day the patron saint of the town, "St. Wilfrid," was, by the liberality of the race committee, furnished with a new cloak and mitre, in place of the old garments hitherto worn in the former perambulations of the pageant. A band of music preceded his eminence in place of the fife so ably blown by ex-soldier Swale.

August 9th. Ordered that the town clerk inform the police officer that, numerous complaints having been made of inattention to his duties generally, and particularly that he has on many occasions neglected orders given to him by the mayor, and also been absent when his services have been required in the borough, if any further complaints of a similar nature are made, the council will feel itself compelled to take steps which will prevent the possibility of such complaints for the future.

"Ripon Bazaar" published this year.

1852-3. HENRY MORTON.

Mayor in 1852.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: T. Williamson, J. Thompson, H. Morton, W. Williamson; *Councillors*: T. Kendall, J. Fairburn, P. Walbran, J. R. Walbran, R. Hartley, C. J. Walbran, W. Judson, S. Robinson, J. Rollinson, W. J. Horn, T. Severs, H. Kearsley.

December 17th. Great sensation was caused in Ripon by the sudden death of Mr. Henry Walbran. He and Mr. Edwin Hirst, solicitor, lodged together; on awaking, Mr. Hirst was horrified to find himself in bed with a corpse. It was supposed that Mr. Walbran had had an apoplectic fit.

Dec. 24th and 25th. A very high wind. Much

damage done to property in both town and country.

Kirkby Malzeard Mechanics' Institute.—The opening of the new institution took place on Easter Monday, March 28th, on which occasion the following gentlemen took part in the proceedings:—The Hon. and Very Rev. D. Erskine, dean of Ripon; M. M. Milburn, Esq., secretary of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society; the Mayor of Ripon; Rev. T. Riddle, vicar of Kirkby Malzeard and Masham; William Williamson, Esq., Ripon; Rev. S. H. Atkins, incumbent of Aldfield and Studley; and W. Armstrong, Esq., surgeon, Kirkby Malzeard. The chair was taken at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. T. C. Wilson, vice-president. In the course of the evening, popular airs were sung by Miss Harriet Barwick, accompanied by Mr. Watson, of Masham, on the piano; glees were also sung by a select number of the Ripon Cathedral Choristers. The principal mover and originator of the Institution was Mr. Robert Gatenby, a native of the place, who bequeathed by will a legacy of 50*l.* towards the new building.

May 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 130*l.*

May 9th. The sum of 295*l.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

June 6th. On the demolition of an old house in North-street, Ripon, some Roman tiles, and a piece of Roman glass were found in the foundation.

July 25th. Resolved that application be again made to the Council of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, at their meeting in York next week, inviting them to hold their annual meeting for 1854 in this city. That the following members of this council be, and they are hereby appointed a deputation to wait upon the Council of the Society for the purpose of making such application, namely:—The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Councillor Kendall, and Mr. Councillor Kearsley. At the following meeting on 9th August, the committee reported that "the result of the interview was that the Agricultural Society agreed to accept the invitation to hold their next annual meeting in this city upon the following terms:

"The Meeting is to be held during the week commencing on Monday the 31st July, 1854, with two public show days, *i.e.*, the Wednesday and Thursday following:

"The Agricultural Society to receive the sum of 250*l.*, and to be provided with the other usual accommodation, consisting of:—

"A room capable of dining 200 people; a field of not less than 7 acres for the Show; another field of not less than 6 acres of clover stubble, for the trial of implements:

"Four acres at least of rye, or other grain, for the trial of reaping machines, if the corn happen to be ripe, but not otherwise:

"And twenty pairs of horses for the trial of implements."

October 1st. Kirkby Malzeard was this evening illuminated in honour of Lord Goderich (the present Marquess of Ripon), who gave his lecture on "Insects" to the members of the Mechanics' Institute there at the same time.

October 3rd. Thomas Sweeting, who had for a number of years acted as borough policeman, was discharged from his office. He afterwards sued the mayor and corporation for arrears of salary, and succeeded in gaining a verdict on the 11th of December following.

October 3rd. Ordered that the town clerk inform the gas company that the council are extremely dissatisfied with the very insufficient supply of gas to the public lamps since the commencement of the present season, and request that immediate steps should be taken to remedy the grievance, and that if this is not done, the council cannot think of paying for gas which is evidently so much less in quantity than was agreed upon.

October 10th. Serjeant William Wood appointed police officer in place of Thomas Sweeting discharged.

October 10th. Resolved that a request be made by the mayor to the liberty magistrates for the assistance of their police officer in maintaining order in the public streets on the 5th of November.

RIPON UNION.—The modern system of poor relief was established by the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. Under this Act, the parishes which had formerly been areas for poor law purposes, were grouped into Unions—a market town being generally taken for the centre. Up to this time the relief of the poor had been carried out by the overseers of the poor, in accordance with an act passed more than three centuries ago, and under later amending acts. In the middle ages, the religious houses charged themselves with the care of the poor to a large extent; and when these houses were abolished the country was overrun by vagrants. This necessitated the passing of an act in 1536, which provided that the head officers in parishes, towns, and counties, should take charge of the impotent poor, collect alms for their support, and compel able-bodied mendicants to work for a livelihood. The Ripon Union was formed in 1852; the old workhouse at that time being situated near the site of the present board room just within the workhouse gates. It was, of course, far too small for the requirements of the extended area of relief, and steps were very early taken to build a new workhouse. The order for the formation of the Union was dated 6th October, 1852; and the first meeting of guardians was held on the 16th October, 1852. The Union, as originally constituted, included thirty-two townships, *viz.*, Aismunderby-with-Bondgate, Aldfield, Azerley, Bishopton, Bridge Hewick, Clothholme, Copt Hewick, East Tanfield, Eavestone, Givendale, Grantley, Grewelthorpe, Ingerthorpe, Kirkby Malzeard, Laverton, Lindrick-with-Studley-Royal and Fountains, Melmerby, Middleton Querhow, North-Stainley-with-Sleningford, Norton Conyers, Nunwick-with-Howgrave, Ripon, Sawley, Sharow, Skelding, Studley Roger, Sutton Grange, Sutton-with-Howgrave, Wath, West Tanfield, Whitcliffe-with-Thorpe, and Winksley. Subsequently, in the years 1853, 1865, and 1873, twelve other townships were included, *viz.*, Asenby, Baldersby, Cundall-with-Leckby, Dishforth, Howgrave, Hutton Conyers, Marton-le-Moor, Rainton-with-Newby, Bishop Monk-

ton, Markenfield Hall, Markington, and Newby-with-Mulwith, making the total area of the Union 72,930 acres; whilst in the year 1881 the population was 16,447. At the first meeting of the guardians, Mr. Henry Morton—who was then mayor of the city—was unanimously elected first chairman of the board. Mr. Thomas Fisher, Jun. (Azerley), was the first vice-chairman. At the first meeting of the board, Mr. Alfred Austin, Poor Law Inspector, attended. Mr. Ralph William Heslop, solicitor, was appointed first clerk to the board; Messrs. Terry and Harrison (Old Bank), being the treasurers, which office was however almost immediately transferred to Mr. Wm. Hewby, of the Yorkshire Bank. The medical officers were Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. C. Husband—the latter being now the only Union official who has held office since the Union was formed. Mr. John Wood was the first relieving officer, a post which, however, he relinquished at the end of three months. At a meeting of the board, held on November 25th, the guardians began to grapple with the question of the workhouse, and resolved to have plans prepared and submitted to the Poor Law Inspector. On the 13th January, 1853, a committee appointed for the purpose, reported that at an interview with the overseers of Ripon, the latter had agreed to give up their interest in the workhouse and its appurtenances for the sum of 700*l.* At the same time, Earl de Grey had been communicated with, and he was willing to sell the additional land required by the guardians for their new workhouse and premises for the sum of 350*l.* The total cost of the workhouse site was therefore 1050*l.*; the board obtaining a loan of 1100*l.* from the Public Works Loan Commissioners to cover the amount. The board decided that the accommodation of their new workhouse should be for 120 persons; and by the month of May the plans of Messrs. Perkins and Backhouse (Leeds) had been adopted. On the 9th June, 1853, the following contracts for the building of the workhouse were entered into:—Bricklayers' work, plastering, excavating, and pulling down old workhouse, and for sanitary tubes, Samuel Clark, Ripon, 780*l.*; painting, John Harrison, Ripon, 40*l.*; ironwork, Wm. Gray, Ripon, 140*l.*; plumbing and glazing, Thos. Daniel, Ripon, 219*l.*; slating, 205*l.*, masonry, 520*l.*, and joiners' work, 995*l.*, Emmanuel Carr, Bondgate;—total contracts, 2899*l.* The architects' fee for preparing plans, and supervision of work, amounted to 100*l.* The total cost of the workhouse, including purchase of site, furnishing, and other details, amounted to about 5000*l.* On the 27th July, 1854, Mr. George Greenwood was appointed master of the new workhouse, which post he held until September 29th, 1890, when he retired; and was succeeded by Mr. Burton, from the Leeds Industrial Schools.

The following is the staff of officials at the present time:—Chairman: The Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G.; Vice-Chairmen: Robert Pearson, Hutton Conyers, and H. Tetley, Bridge Hewick; Clerk: Chas. F. P. Edmundson; Relieving Officer: Henry Williams; Master of the Workhouse: Albert Burton; Matron: Mary J. Burton; Chaplain: Rev.

J. H. Goodier, M.A.; Treasurer: John D. Waller; Industrial Trainer: A. E. Greenwood; Nurse: Jane Button; Porter: J. W. Umpleby; Overseers: F. Bateman and Wm. Thwaites; Assistant Overseer: J. W. Calvert; Medical Officers: W. D. Jefferson, North-street, Ripon, C. Husband, Agnesgate, Ripon, A. W. Stone, Kirkby Malzeard, Ripon, and T. C. Mitchell, Topcliffe, Thirsk; Vaccination Officer: T. Hudson, Kirkby Malzeard, Ripon; School Attendance and Enquiry Officer: T. Hudson.

The Poor Rates.—These rates are levied on all property within the city alike, except in the township of Ripon, where property owners are allowed to compound for all cottages of 8*l.* rateable value and under, being allowed a discount of 25*l.* per cent. (the ordinary discount on this class of property being 15*l.* per cent). The principal items of expenditure chargeable on these rates are as follow:—The payment of precepts issued by the city council by way of city rates; the contribution due to the Ripon Poor Law Guardians for the support of the Union Workhouse, relief of the poor, and establishment charges due from common fund of the Union; the overseers' expenses in connection with the registration of electors; the overseers' office expenses and salary of assistant.

Note.—The valuations here given are for the city of Ripon, and do not include Aismunderby-with-Bondgate.

Year.	Valuation.	Rate in £.	Amount Collected.
1852. Feb.	£19,281 5 0	-/6	£507 12 1
„ May.	19,400 5 0	-/6	432 11 5
„ August.	19,434 10 0	-/9	677 8 4
„ Dec.	19,564 15 0	-/6	512 2 3
1853. March.	19,502 15 0	-/6	243 1 2
„ May.	19,724 15 0	-/6	617 9 10
„ August.	19,744 10 0	1/-	929 16 2
1854. January.	19,714 10 0	-/8	676 9 9
„ April.	19,860 15 0	1/-	952 11 5
„ Dec.*	15,252 15 0	1/4	908 5 1
1855. May.	20,029 0 0	1/8	1499 15 4
„ Nov.	19,920 10 0	1/4	1217 18 3
1856. May.	19,888 15 0	1/4	1232 15 11
„ Nov.	19,833 5 0	1/-	908 11 9
1857. April.	19,770 0 0	1/4	1190 3 5
„ Nov.	19,857 10 0	1/-	926 8 0
1858. April.	19,919 15 0	1/4	1195 6 10
„ Nov.	19,902 10 0	1/4	1249 16 2
1859. April.	19,875 15 0	1/4	1223 7 11
„ Nov.	19,887 5 0	1/-	955 2 9
1860. April.	19,764 5 0	1/-	918 7 3
„ October.	19,788 5 0	1/-	923 12 5
1861. April.	19,723 5 0	1/4	1231 7 1
„ October.	19,760 5 0	1/-	927 18 6
1862. April.	19,818 5 0	1/4	1248 17 5
„ October.	20,098 10 0	1/-	951 4 5
1863. April.	20,213 5 0	1/-	952 13 6

* This was the first rate in this township made out under the provisions of the "Small Tenements Rating Act," under an order of a public vestry, held the 14th day of October, 1854.

Year.	Valuation.	Rate in £.	Amount Collected.
1863. Oct.	£20,193 15 0	-/8	£637 0 10
1864. April.	20,266 10 0	-/8	638 3 2
" October.	20,633 5 0	1/-	967 14 9
1865. April.	20,737 5 0	1/-	975 17 5
" October.	20,831 0 0	-/8	652 1 3
1866. April.	21,450 10 0	1/-	992 3 6
" October.	21,437 15 0	-/8	688 7 1
1867. April.	21,603 10 0	1/-	1014 5 3
" October.	21,995 0 0	1/-	1061 1 0
1868. April.	22,115 10 0	1/-	964 11 4
" Nov.	22,436 5 0	-/10	854 13 6
1869. April.	22,417 10 0	-/10	948 12 1
" Nov.	22,640 15 0	-/10	851 2 1
1870. May.	22,877 5 0	-/10	915 2 7
" Nov.	23,148 5 0	-/10	879 5 0
1871. April.	23,933 5 0	1/-	921 4 3
" Nov.	24,117 15 0	1/-	1256 19 7
1872. April.	24,117 15 0	1/-	1256 19 7
" May.	24,346 5 0	-/10	1088 19 9
1873. January.	24,396 15 0	1/-	1141 18 11
" June.	24,546 0 0	-/8	767 4 1
" Nov.	24,532 15 0	-/8	771 9 10
1874. Sep.	27,802 3 9	1/-	1169 5 10
" Nov.	25,219 0 0	-/10	994 9 9
1875. April.	25,267 5 0	1/2	1409 10 7
" Nov.	25,388 0 0	-/8	802 13 1
1876. April.	25,413 10 0	1/-	1200 6 7
" October.	25,453 2 6	-/10	1003 15 10
1877. April.	25,450 12 6	1/-	1210 9 1
" October.	25,529 12 6	1/-	1223 1 6
1878. April.	25,788 7 6	1/-	1233 11 10
" October.	25,835 15 0	-/6	623 10 0
1879. April.	26,195 7 0	1/-	1243 1 11
" Nov.	26,319 2 0	-/9	937 11 1
1880. May.	26,268 2 0	-/9	933 14 5
" October.	26,241 8 6	-/10	1031 16 3
1881. April.	29,988 15 0	1/-	1413 2 10
" October.	30,165 19 6	-/10	1184 17 2
1882. April.	31,796 0 0	1/-	1432 14 1
" October.	31,468 2 6	1/-	1490 0 11
1883. April.	31,558 2 6	-/10	1218 2 0
" October.	31,438 17 6	-/9	1109 11 1
1884. April.	31,413 12 6	-/10	1229 14 6
" October.	31,291 12 6	-/9	1113 2 0
1885. April.	31,349 17 6	1/-	1464 8 5
" October.	31,236 2 6	-/10	1228 16 1
1886. May.	29,516 0 0	1/-	1386 11 1
" October.	29,480 0 0	-/10	1182 2 4
1887. April.	29,492 5 0	-/8	944 15 7
" October.	29,495 0 0	-/8	939 10 3
1888. April.	29,432 5 0	-/8	929 19 0
" Nov.	29,488 15 0	1/-	1395 1 8
1889. May.	29,472 15 0	-/8	934 10 1
" Nov.	29,473 0 0	1/-	1396 3 7
1890. May.	29,842 5 0	1/-	1411 13 10

November 9th. John Gregg appointed bellman; having a powerful and well modulated voice, his fame soon spread abroad; and many matches were made as to which town had the best bellman. It is needless to say Gregg always bore away the palm. He

was also very active, and backed himself to leap any toll-gate in the neighbourhood, a feat which he accomplished on several occasions. He died literally in harness, in February, 1882, having held office nearly forty years.

November 9th. A memorial from the householders in the Crescent, praying for the erection of public lamps there, is read, but it is considered by the council that they would not be justified in applying the lighting rate to the lighting of private property; and that the town clerk inform the memorialists accordingly. Another appeal is made in 1855; and again in 1856.

1853-4. HENRY MORTON.

Mayor in 1852 and 1853.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: H. Morton, W. Williamson, T. Kendall, W. Yorke; *Councillors*: R. Hartley, J. Procter, W. Judson, S. Robinson, J. Rollinson, W. J. Horn, T. Severs, H. Kearsley, C. Husband, J. R. Walbran, J. Kearsley, W. Harrison.

December 9th. Richard Ward Nicholson was elected town clerk of Ripon, at a salary of 40*l.* per annum, succeeding his father, who had held that office for thirty-four years. See *note* under 1881.

December 9th. The cathedral schools, designed by W. Perkins, Esq., Leeds, were formally opened.

December 9th. Ordered unanimously that the mace be properly regilded and repaired, and that a new gown be procured for the use of the serjeant-at-mace for the time being.

Dec. 10th. Mr. J. P. Robson appointed clerk to the magistrates of the borough and liberty of Ripon.

January 12th. Wheat sold this day in Ripon Market for 12*s.* 9*d.* per bushel.

February 9th. At this meeting, after a careful consideration of the question of the propriety of obtaining a separate court of quarter sessions and commission of the peace for this city and borough, and an examination of the items of expenditure in connection therewith, in various boroughs of similar size to Ripon,

It is resolved and ordered unanimously (on the motion of Mr. Alderman Kendall, seconded by Mr. Alderman Yorke), that an application be forthwith made, and a petition presented (pursuant to the provisions of the Act 5 and 6 William IV. cap. 76) to the Queen in council for a grant of a separate court of quarter sessions and a commission of the peace for this city and borough, and that 40*l.* per annum be the amount of salary to be offered to the recorder.

And it is unanimously resolved and ordered that Henry Morton, Esq., the present mayor of this city and borough; William Yorke, of this city, alderman and tanner; William Williamson, of the said city, alderman and varnish manufacturer; John Harrison, of Bellwood, near the same city, banker; John Robinson, of the same city, timber merchant; Thomas Judson, of the same city, chemist and druggist; and James Cross, of the same city, gentleman; be, and they are hereby strongly recommended to the Lord Chancellor as fit and proper persons to have assigned to them her majesty's commission to act as justices of

the peace in and for this city and borough; and that the town clerk forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining such commission under the powers of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act. Petition occupies eleven folio pages.

February 9th. Ordered that the form of petition now produced against the proposed measure for consolidating borough and county police be adopted, ingrossed, and sealed with the common seal, and afterwards transmitted to one of the borough members for presentation.

February 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 118*l*.

April 29th. The Public Health Act, 1848, adopted.

May. A new East Window, by Wailes of Newcastle, was inserted in the cathedral, at a cost of £190. This window of seven lights or divisions, occupies an area 51 feet high and 25 feet wide, and is a magnificent example of the Early Decorated style. The subject is Our Lord commissioning His Apostles; and in compartments below are represented, the Descent of the Holy Ghost, St. Philip baptising the Eunuch, St. Peter preaching to the Jews, St. Peter baptising Cornelius and his family, St. Paul preaching to the Gentiles, and the first preaching of the Gospel to the Ancient Britons. On a fillet at the foot is inscribed:—THIS WINDOW WAS ERECTED IN COMMEMORATION OF THE CREATION OF THE SEE OF RIPON, ANNO DOMINI 1836. C. T. LONGLEY, D.D., FIRST ELECTED BISHOP.

May 18th. The sum of 312*l*. is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

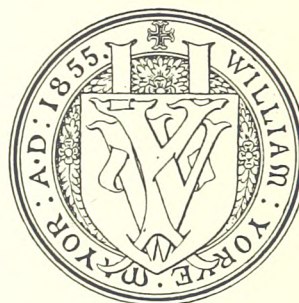
August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. The Yorkshire Agricultural Show was held at Ripon; the Mayor and Mr. Yorke making themselves responsible for much of the guarantee fund and costs. An excellent Floral and Horticultural Show (at which £100 was offered in prizes) was held in an adjoining field. Both were remarkably well attended, and the financial results were satisfactory. Part of the surplus was expended in placing a clock in front of the Town Hall, in 1859.

August 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 88*l*.

About the middle of August, this year, a cholera scare alarmed Ripon, five or six persons dying in Allhallowgate, and numerous others being attacked by a severe form of diarrhoea. Active means were taken to purify the infected area; and Mr. Ranger was sent down from the Board of Health, to report on the sanitary condition of the town. The measures taken appear to have had proper effect. The threatened plague was stayed, and the panic passed away.

September 18th. An investigation of the accounts of the feoffees of Jepson's Hospital was carefully made. Rumours were current that the revenues were being wasted, and that the foundation ought to educate more boys. The enquiry ended with no advantage to the charity, except that the rumours were partially allayed.

1854-5. WILLIAM YORKE, Tanner.



His badge bears the monogram of his initials, W. Y.

He was elected a councillor at a bye-election, November 20th, 1847 (Mr. Jno. Harland being made an alderman), he served two years and then retired until 1853, when he was chosen alderman, re-elected in 1859, at the expiration of the second term he left the corporation; placed on the commission of the peace for the city in 1854. He carried on an extensive business in High St. Agnesgate, where he resided until he purchased Skellfield (now the High School). He remained there until his death, which took place on February 1st, 1877, and was buried at Great Ayton.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: H. Morton, W. Williamson, T. Kendall, W. Yorke; *Councillors*: J. Rollinson, W. J. Horn, T. Severs, H. Kearsley, C. Husband, J. R. Walbran, J. Kearsley, W. Harrison, T. Walker, T. Judson, jun., J. Bateman, J. Durham. W. Judson was present October 5th and 18th meetings in place of J. Rollinson, deceased, but never qualified.

February 9th. The lighting committee recommend that a strong remonstrance should be made to the gas company against the very deficient light given by the public street lamps, and the bad quality of the gas supplied by the company.

April 4th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 75*l*.

May 9th. The sum of 300*l*. is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

August 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 80*l*.

August 9th. Resolved that it is desirable that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should be memorialized on the subject of the unequal and exorbitant tolls taken by their collectors at the market.

October 4th. A violent thunderstorm, accompanied by torrents of rain and hail. A large ash tree near Bishopton mill struck by lightning, and shivered from top to bottom.

October 5th. The corporation adopt the Nuisances Removal Act, 1855. James Fall was appointed first sanitary inspector, at a salary of 10*l*.

October 6th. First issue of "The Ripon Chronicle, and Richmond Weekly News, &c."; publishers John Bell, Richmond, and William Harrison, Ripon. The first newspaper published in Ripon.

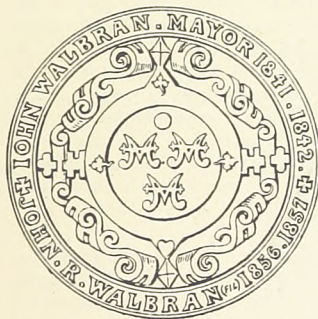
October 18th. At this meeting it is proposed to pay the gas company 100*l*. on account, when an amendment was carried by 8 votes to 3 that no pay-

ment whatever be made to them at present, but that a strong representation be made to them of the great dissatisfaction felt by the council and the public at large at the disgraceful state of the public lighting this winter. On the settlement of the account, the gas light company made an abatement in consequence of these complaints. The gas appears to have been so bad that many ratepayers refused to pay their rates.

October 20th. Great floods in the rivers Ure and Skell; several drowned sheep, two beasts, and a horse were seen floating down the Ure from the North Bridge.

November 9th. Public weighing machine erected by subscription. See note under 1880, when Weigh House was purchased by the corporation.

1855-6. JOHN RICHARD WALBRAN, F.S.A., Wine Merchant.



The arms upon his badge are:—Gules, 3 water bougets, or, a bezant in chief. The arms borne by the family of Walburn, or Walbrun, of Walburn, in Richmondshire quartered by Lascelles, of

Brackenbrough, co. York, v. Glover's Visitation of Yorks., 1584.

Born at Ripon on Christmas Eve, 1817. He was the eldest son of John Walbran (mayor in 1841-2), by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Husband, of Ripon. He was educated at Whixley, by the Rev. J. Husband (junior optime Cambridge mathematical tripos, 1810), the vicar; when his education there was finished, he was anxious to devote himself to the study of the law, not so much with the idea of profit, as for the purpose of qualifying himself more fully for pursuing those researches on which his heart and mind were so early bent. For certain reasons this desire was not complied with; but in after life, he gave so much attention to legal antiquities, that there were probably few members of that profession who had a deeper or more familiar knowledge of ancient forms of civil and ecclesiastical procedure and the intricacies of feudal tenure.

In September, 1849, he married Jane, daughter of the late Richard Nicholson, Esq., town clerk of Ripon, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Britain, three times mayor of Ripon. He entered the corporation in 1850; was re-elected in 1853, and again in 1856, and the same year had the honour of alderman conferred upon him, after the expiration of which term he retired. On the 12th of January, 1854, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. For many of the latter years of his life he suffered much from ill health.

Early in the year 1868 he was stricken by paralysis, from the effects of which he died on the 7th of April, 1869, and on the 10th of the same month was buried in the churchyard of the Holy Trinity, at Ripon.

Before he had completed his nineteenth year, he was contemplating a "History of the Wapentake of Claro," and asking for information through the columns of the "Gentleman's Magazine" (December, 1836). "The Pictorial Pocket Guide to Ripon and Harrogate" (Harrison, 1844), was the first book that had his name affixed as its author. The high praise bestowed upon it in the following Review, which appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for April, 1845, had probably the effect of stimulating him to greater efforts:—"It is so seldom that Guides, and more especially Guides to what are called watering places, or places of popular resort, are anything more than *puff-paste*, the congregated eulogy of a set of caterers for the recreation of the invalid or the idle, garnished with the most superficial assertions of combined ignorance and self-conceit, that it is a particular gratification to meet with a book of the kind really founded upon sober historical research, and composed with competent judgment. The work before us possesses these merits in an *extraordinary* degree: more so, indeed, than it would be reasonable in all cases to expect; for it is but justice to a laborious and erudite author that he should be allowed to deposit his treasures in a cabinet worthy of their cost, in the same way that a valuable picture should be handsomely framed, and a precious jewel richly set. We cordially hope that Mr. Walbran will not be disappointed of that satisfaction. In the present case, he has favoured the public in the first instance with an epitome of his labours, which will be developed more fully in his proposed 'History of the Wapentake of Claro and Liberty of Ripon.'" The publication of this small and unpretending Guide was epoch-making in that species of literature, and its continued popularity (seventeenth edition) is a test of its worth.

"The only historical work that stamps him as possessing the capacity of a county historian, is a 'History of Gainford, in the County of Durham.'"—*Raine*.

The following are the principal productions of Mr. Walbran's pen:—Besides the "Guide to Ripon" above mentioned, he had previously written a "Genealogical Account of the Lords of Studley Royal." His greatest work was the "Memorials of Fountains Abbey," 2 vols. (the second left unfinished at his death). At different intervals appeared in various publications, papers "On Excavations at Fountains Abbey in 1851;" "One other Paper on Excavations at the same place in 1854;" "On Excavations at Sawley Abbey;" "On Kirkham Priory;" "On St. Wilfrid and the Saxon Church at Ripon;" "On the Abbey of the Blessed Mary of Byland;" "Fountains Abbey in the Olden Time;" "Observations on the Saxon Crypt under the Cathedral Church of Ripon;" "A Summer's Day at Bolton Priory;" "The Visitors' Guide to Redcar;" etc., etc.

In the words of his friend and brother antiquary, the Rev. James Raine, D.C.L., canon residentiary

of York: "It was impossible for an ardent and enthusiastic temperament like that of Mr. Walbran to escape the influence of the abbey of Fountains, which was so near to his home. When Montalembert beheld those ruins, so touched was he by the sight that he threw himself on his knees in what was then known as the cloisters of the abbey, and vowed to devote the rest of his life to the history of monasticism. The result of this vow was 'the Monks of the West.' To Walbran the same ruins were familiar objects from his childhood, and he soon learned the lesson which it was their mission to deliver. It was to his influence with Earl de Grey that the clearing out and the strengthening of the ruins is due. Not only did he superintend the excavations, but he almost lived on the spot whilst they were going on. It was with the same enthusiasm that he afterwards undertook for the Surtees Society the publication of the Records of the abbey. His zeal in the cause led him far beyond the annals of the single house which enthralled him. The history of the whole Cistercian Order became a speciality to him, and he was probably better acquainted with its literature and fortunes than any other scholar in Europe. No one who reads the two volumes of the "Memorials of Fountains" can fail to be struck with the varied information contained in the annotations. These were written for the first time on the margins of the slips which came to him from his printer. His old friend, Mr. Harrison, of Ripon, one of the worthiest and most genial of men, had the charge of the typography, and so fond was he of the theme that he set with his own hands the greater part of the type of the first volume. The author and the printer bore each other a great love, and were within a few hundred yards of each other when the work was going through the press."—*Memorials of Fountains*, vol. ii., Preface, pp. 13, 14.

Mr. Walbran's MSS. were most generously at his death presented by Col. Akroyd, of Halifax, to the dean and chapter of York, and remain in their custody, "that they may be ready for use and reference when any one is found worthy to take up the prophet's mantle. The materials for the completion of the 'Memorials of Fountains' are among them."—*Raine*.

For biographies the following may be consulted:—Memoir by Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., of Bottesford Manor; Canon Raine's Preface, *supra*; and Memoir in the "Register of Biography," May, 1869.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: H. Morton, W. Williamson, T. Kendall, W. Yorke; *Councillors*: C. Husband, J. R. Walbran, J. Kearsley, W. Moss, T. Walker, T. Judson, J. Bateman, J. Durham, R. Kearsley, R. Aslin, R. Williamson, T. Severs.

January 1st. Died at Lindrick, near Ripon, Mr. Robert Harrison, aged 72 years. At the time of his death he was the oldest tenant on Lord de Grey's Studley estate, having occupied the High Lindrick farm 44 years.

February 1st. Petition against the Police Bill; "and that the town clerk write to both the borough members, urging the objectionable nature of the measure, both on account of its unconstitutional inter-

ference with the right of local self-government as settled by the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, and the useless and extravagant expense it would entail upon the ratepayers of this city and borough, and requesting them to exert their best efforts to prevent its being passed into a law."

February 2nd. Borough rate laid to raise 106*l*.

Feb. 2nd. Petition against opening the Crystal Palace and other places of public resort on Sundays.

Feb. 21st. James Sayer appointed meat inspector for the city, at a salary of 10*l*. per annum.

February 29th. At this time there were living in the village of Galphay, near Ripon, nine persons whose united ages amounted to 760 years, the average age of each being rather more than 84 years.

March 31st. Great rejoicing in Ripon on the news arriving that a treaty of peace with Russia had been signed at Paris.

April 5th. A human skeleton discovered in the garden behind the union workhouse, Ripon, about two feet below the surface, and 4 feet 7 inches in length; it was supposed by the surgeons who saw it to have been buried more than twelve years.

April 9th. By an order in council of this date Her Majesty was graciously pleased to order that power be vested in the town council of Ripon to provide places of burial for the townships of Ripon and Aismunderby-with-Bondgate, as prayed for in their petition.

May 7th. Proclamation of peace with Russia; a grand procession of the military band of the Yorkshire hussars, headed by captain Smith, supported by two sergeant-majors, followed by the horn-blower of the corporation, the bellman and borough constables, the javelin men, the serjeant-at-mace with the ancient horn, the right worshipful the mayor, the mayor's chaplain, and the town clerk, the aldermen, the councillors, the clergy of the cathedral and parish, the magistrates and gentry, with the tradesmen of the city. The mayor read the proclamation from the market cross, after which loud cheers were given for her majesty. Afterwards the mayor and corporation dined together at Procter's hotel. General festivity prevailed throughout the town, which was profusely decorated with devices and allied flags.

May 9th. A burial board is petitioned for and granted; at that time the dean and chapter offered to grant a portion of the field adjoining the churchyard to be added; whereupon it was resolved, "that if such proposed addition to the churchyard of the cathedral and parish church of Ripon be made, the requisite consents given, the ground consecrated, and the sanction of her majesty's secretary of state obtained to its being used as a burial ground, the council are of opinion that there will be no present necessity for them to exercise the powers vested in them for providing other places of burial. And the council beg leave to assure the dean and chapter that in petitioning for and obtaining such powers, they have been actuated solely by a sense of public duty, and from a conviction that, if a 'burial board' were to be appointed, there ought to be one only for the whole of the city and borough."



Yours most faithfully
J. R. Walbran.



June 3rd. Another grand fete at Ripon, to celebrate the re-establishment of peace. The programme opened by a procession of school children from all denominations walking in procession to the cathedral, headed by the Yorkshire Hussar band: here they were addressed by the Lord Bishop. After partaking of refreshments, they were all conveyed to Studley and Fountains, which was thrown open to inhabitants of the city during the day. The children were afterwards regaled with tea at their respective schools. The inmates of the Union Workhouse were entertained with good old English fare of roast beef and plum pudding. In a tent in Treasurer's Garth, in the afternoon, about 500 of the Blossom-gate people sat down to tea; afterwards, dancing, racing, and other sports were indulged in. A similar entertainment was given to the good people of North Street; and the following night there were more sports in Treasurer's Garth. There was also a dinner at the "Unicorn" hotel; and other private entertainments. About 130*l.* was collected; and one shilling each was distributed amongst 1400 of the labouring poor, to spend as they pleased.

July 8th. The sum of 24*l.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

July 31st. A daring robbery of watches and jewellery was committed in the shop of Mr. Blakeborough, market-place, Ripon. Two men named Thomas Smith and Thomas Hoyle were apprehended, and tried at York assizes, on the 9th of December following, and were each sentenced to twenty years penal servitude. Thirty-eight of the watches were recovered.

August 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 114*l.*

September 6th. A large water tank, capable of containing 6400 gallons, completed in Ripon market-place, near the cross. It was built for the convenience of the highway authorities for watering the streets; or as a feed supply to the fire engine.

Sep. 21st. The shop of Mr. John Darnborough, dealer in watches, jewellery, and fancy wares, North-street, Ripon, was supposed to have been broken into, and plundered of valuable property worth at least 300*l.* On the day following, hand-bills were issued offering a reward of 10*l.* for the recovery of the "stolen" property. Nothing, however, transpired respecting it, until a few days after, when, through the acuteness of Mr. T. E. Collinson, the head liberty police officer, it was discovered that Darnborough had been guilty of robbing himself, by secreting the missing property in his house, and afterwards alarming the neighbourhood, and impressing on the minds of the public the serious loss he had sustained; but Mr. Collinson, owing to a concatenation of suspicious appearances, was convinced that there had been no burglary. As a public officer, therefore, it was his duty to bottom the affair; and hearing that Darnborough had been paying an account, partly in money and partly in goods, to a Hull Jew, he communicated with that place; and the North-street jeweller was given to understand, in an off-hand manner, that a journey would be taken

to Hull to look after the missing property supposed to be there. Of course the self-robbed barber-jeweller did not wish for any such investigation as proposed, and in his terror thereat, confessed at once to Mr. Collinson, and produced the goods he had wished the public to believe he had been plundered of. When the truth oozed out, a good deal of excitement prevailed in the city, and the inhabitants were very free in their comments. For three nights in succession a large crowd of young men and boys paraded the streets with an effigy of the offender hoisted in a cart, hovering at different places, and the ring-leader shouting out that doggrel chant (slightly varied), used by the "Skimmington riders;" or, as they are styled in Yorkshire "Riders of the Stang." The effigy, at the termination of the complete perambulation of the city, was burnt in front of Darnborough's shop, amidst the yells, the hurrahs, and the execrations of a vast assemblage. The doggrel chant was familiar as "household words" in the mouths of the young urchins of the city; and as you passed along the streets you were certain to hear discussions respecting "Jack Darnborough, that rascally man," accompanied with snatches of song like the following:

"Out o't house an't street, and out on't green,

Colley and Cockey had sike a race as never wor seen,
Of t' green agean, and away back into t' house,
Collinson pluckily hunted him like a mouse!"

For an oppressed and ill-used wife the orthodox verses were well enough; for no one can deny that the word "bang" forcibly expresses to a Yorkshireman a grievous beating; but what the stang-rider in Darnborough's case could mean by "banging" watches, is a mystery. This was what he said:—

"He bang'd them, he bang'd them, he bang'd them indeed,

He bang'd all the watches, as never was seed,
He bang'd them up stairs, then under his bed,
He bang'd all the watches, and ne'er said a *word*!"

"Wed," as a matter of course, rhyming far better with bed, than word!

We believe this was the last "exhibition" of "stang riding" in Ripon.

The greatest praise was due to Mr. Collinson for his superior intelligence and sagacity, displayed in bringing to light the arrant cheat attempted to be imposed upon the public.

September 24th. Partial fall of the roof of St. Mary Magdalene's chapel.

October 7th. Special meeting convened "to consider and make arrangements for the presentation of an address to the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, to congratulate his lordship on his translation to the See of Durham, and to express the deep regret caused by his approaching separation from us." On Tuesday, 21st, the mayor and corporation presented the address at the Palace, to which his lordship replied.

October 30th. Died at his residence, Bondgate, Ripon, aged 87 years, David Wainwright, Esq., a brave old officer of the British army, who had served his country with distinction in many parts of the

world. He was born at Broadgates, near Halifax, January 20th, 1769. When 17 years of age he enlisted into the second, or Queen's regiment of foot, and rose by regular gradations to be paymaster of the 12th Royal V. Batt. He served with the Queen's Royals on board the "Russell," 74, in Lord Howe's actions of the 28th and 29th May, and 1st of June, 1794; at the capture of Trinidad, in 1797; in the Irish rebellion, in 1798; in the expedition to the Helder, 1799; in Egypt, in 1801. He came to reside at North Stainley, near Ripon, in 1836, where he abode three years; afterwards he removed to Ripon, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He was interred in the burial ground attached to Trinity church.

1856-7. JOHN RICHARD WALBRAN, Iron and Spirit Merchant.

Mayor in 1855-6.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: T. Kendall, W. Yorke, T. Judson, J. R. Walbran; *Councillors*: T. Walker, J. Braithwaite, J. Bateman, J. Durham, R. Kearsley, R. Aslin, R. Williamson, T. Severs, J. Kearsley, C. Husband, T. Scott, W. Moss.

November 10th. A number of the burgesses of this city and borough having entered the council room and claimed a right to be present, it is resolved (two members of the council being dissentient) that, as such right does not exist, and as this room is not capable of accommodating the public with any degree of comfort either to themselves or the council, such claim cannot now be admitted; the burgesses then retired.

November 10th. Recommendation of the watch committee to "appoint a sufficient number of fit men to act as constables for preserving the peace by day and by night," according to the provisions of the 76th section of the Municipal Corporations Act, and that the present system of depending so much upon the assistance of the unpaid constables by day, and of private watchmen (appointed for part only of the city and borough) by night, will prove totally inefficient for the preservation of the peace and the protection of property within this city and borough after the new system of police has been put in working order in the rural districts of the county at large.

A superintendent and five constables were estimated for, at a cost of 270*l.* per annum. (See p. 180).

November 16th. Dr. Longley preached his farewell sermon in Ripon cathedral. His lordship took for his text *Colossians*, c. i., v. 28, and delivered an eloquent and affectionate discourse to a crowded congregation.

November 28th. Died at Ripon, aged 52 years, Mr. James Mountain, coach and omnibus proprietor. He was owner and driver of the last coach that ran regularly between Ripon and Leeds.

The tolls on the turnpike roads which centre in Ripon, were let this year for the following sums:—Low Harrogate, Killinghall, and Monkton Moor bars, 475*l.*; Hutton bar, 260*l.*; Hewick bar, 208*l.*; Bishop-ton and Fellbeck bars, 420*l.*

December 4th. The thermometer at Ripon stood at 8° twenty-four degrees below the freezing point.

December 30th. Election of Dr. Bickersteth to the bishopric of Ripon.

On the 6th January, 1857, it was resolved that two policemen be appointed for this city and borough, one in the place of William Wood, who has resigned, the other being rendered necessary, under the recent police arrangements, in the place of the liberty police officer. William Smith, of Bradford, was appointed first police officer, and Joseph Oates, of Ripon, the second officer.

An overture was made by the liberty magistrates to work the liberty and city together, but it was refused by the corporation.

February 5th. Died at his seat, Bowerley Hall, near Pateley Bridge, John Yorke, Esq., aged 80 years.

February 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 125*l.*

March 5th. Another skeleton found in the Ripon workhouse garden, about three feet from the surface. Supposed to have been buried about a century, and to be that of an up-grown person (perhaps a female), measuring 5 feet 3 inches in height.

March 5th. Installation of Dr. Bickersteth, the new bishop, in Ripon cathedral. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry David Erskine, D.D., Dean of Ripon; the Bishop having been consecrated at Bishopthorpe church, by the Archbishop of York, in the presence of the bishops of Durham, Carlisle, and Manchester, on the 18th of January previous. Next morning service was celebrated; and at its termination the clergy of the cathedral, and those of the diocese who were present, the Worshipful the Mayor of Ripon (John Richard Walbran, Esq., F.S.A.), and many of the neighbouring gentry were presented to his Lordship, by the Dean, in the great hall of the Deanery. The enjoyment of lunch agreeably terminated the business of the day.

April 25th. The stone dam across the river Skell, not far from its confluence with the Laver, washed away by a flood.

April 27th. Funeral of alderman Wm. Williamson in the minster burial ground, attended by the corporation in procession. Died on the 23rd, aged 69 years.

May 9th. Committee appointed to inquire into particular instances of abuse in the collection of market tolls, preparatory to memorialising the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

May 9th. The springs of water that had broken out on Skellbank during heavy rains suddenly ceased to flow. Upwards of 2592 gallons of water were pumped out of a cellar beneath the house occupied by Mr. J. Oates, one of the borough police officers.

The schedule of the town clerk's duties occupies 6 pages in the *Minute Book*.

June 16th. Grand gala of the Ripon Mechanics' Institute, in Studley Park.

June 28th. Willis Harewood and John Howard, two boys aged respectively 16 and 17 years, drowned while bathing in the river Ure.

August 10th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 122*l.*

August 10th. The sum of 306*l.* is ordered to be raised for lighting the borough with gas.

August 28th. Presentation to Mr. T. E. Collinson of a purse of gold (£67 10*s.*), and a handsome silver snuff-box, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to T. E. Collinson, late chief police officer of the Liberty of Ripon, as a mark of esteem, and as a testimonial of efficient services. Ripon, August 28th, 1857." On behalf of the friends and subscribers, the presentation was made by Captain Slayter Smith, who alluded to the many services rendered to the Liberty by Mr. Collinson, and congratulated him upon the feeling displayed by the magistrates and the public, and regretted that one so worthy of advancement should have been deprived of a situation, the duties of which he had so long performed, with credit to himself, satisfaction to the magistracy, and advantage to the public. Mr. Collinson had to relinquish the post of liberty police officer on account of his age exceeding that to which the new appointments were limited by a clause in the new Police Act.

September. A numerous Ripon family. Mr. Chas. Bailey (along with Mrs. Bailey and himself), numbered at this time, in children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, 67 persons, viz., 10 sons and daughters, 42 grand-children, and 13 great-grand-children.

September 25th. The mortal remains of Henry David Stuart Erskine, 12th earl of Buchan, were interred within the ancient burial bround of Ripon cathedral. The funeral service was performed in the minster by the canon residentiary, assisted by the full choir; and the body was followed to the grave by the Right Hon. Lord Cardross (now Earl of Buchan), the Hon. and Very Rev. H. D. Erskine, dean of Ripon, John Gordon, Esq., of Aikenhead, H. Lea Hervey, Esq., of Castle Semple, sons-in-law of the deceased, and Henry Inglis, Esq., W. S., of Edinburgh.

October 7th. General fast day for the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. Appropriate services in all the churches and chapels in Ripon.

Ripon Temperance Hall. November 21st. The new Temperance Hall, erected in Duck Hill, Ripon, opened by a public tea party. The Ripon Temperance Society commenced operations in 1835, and in 1843-4, obtained a fourteen years' lease of the building (an old foundry), yard, and cottages, opposite the Union, in Allhallowgate, and erected a Temperance Hall, now known as the Central Hall. About the time that this lease was expiring, the late Mr. Thos. Walker, lace merchant, on his deathbed (1858), gave 100*l.* to form a fund for the erection of a new Hall; other friends responded in amounts of 50*l.* and 25*l.* each; then followed a general subscription; and when the Hall was opened, about 450*l.* had been raised. It cost between 800*l.* and 1000*l.*; and consists of assembly hall (54 feet by 24 feet), committee room, and caretaker's house underneath. The debt was reduced by proceeds from galas, one in 1873 leaving 184*l.*, that in 1880 50*l.*, and subscriptions—being finally cleared of debt in 1880. In 1881 a debt was incurred for heating apparatus and other im-

provements, amounting to 110*l.*; this was cleared off by bazaar and subscriptions by 1888.

Dec. 12th. Sudden death of Mr. John Handley, butcher, soon after giving out a hymn previous to dismissing the children from afternoon lessons at the Wesleyan Sunday School.

December 26th. Presentation of a testimonial to Mr. John F. Sharpin, late of Scarborough, by a party of his friends. The testimonial was in the form of a Vase, which could be used at pleasure as a Wine Cooler; it was of solid silver, weighing more than 150 ounces, and valued at 100 guineas. One of the shields of the vase bore the following inscription:—"Presented by his friends and fellow-townsmen to John Fairgray Sharpin, Esquire, in testimony of their regard for his private worth, and admiration of his public conduct. October, 1857."

1857-8. ROBERT KEARSLEY, Varnish Manufacturer.



Arms: Or, two bars sable betw. six lions' heads couped gu. three, two and one.

Crest: A demi-eagle erm. winged or.

Youngest son of George Kearsley, of Ripon, coal and iron merchant, etc.; born 27th September, 1822; educated at Queen Mary's Grammar School. He entered on business as a varnish manufacturer in 1839, joining his father, who a few years previous had erected some works on the banks of the Skell, near Bondgate Green; the old chimney and works are still to be seen, looking very modest in comparison with the large varnish, paint, and colour works he afterwards erected lower down the Green, and which have received still further enlargements and improvements in late years. He married, 23rd June, 1847, Sarah, daughter of Captain Winterbottom, R.N. He has passed through various public offices; and in 1865 was elected as the Representative of his native city in Parliament; Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding in 1869; placed on the Commission of the Peace for the City in 1858; for the Liberty in 1870; and afterwards for the West Riding. He entered the corporation in 1855, being placed at the head of the poll; re-elected in 1858, during his mayoralty; in the following year he was chosen alderman, at the expiration of which term he retired from the Corporation. He presided at the ceremony of placing the Russian War Trophy "in position" in the Market-place; and it is no doubt due to his liberality during his mayoralty that we are indebted for the handsome chain now worn by his successors in office.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: T. Kendall, W. Yorke, J. R. Walbran, T. Judson; *Councillors*: R. Kearsley, R. Aslin, R. Williamson, T. Severs, J. Kearsley, C. Husband, W. J. Horn, W. Moss, R. Lumley, T. Carter, W. Wells, H. S. Thirlway.

December 26th. Died at Ripon, aged 77 years, William Watson, late of the First Royals. The deceased served in the Peninsular War, where he was four times wounded, and gained seven clasps to his medal. He was also at the battle of Waterloo. He bore a high character, and was much respected. He was buried on the 29th, at the minster, with military honours, and accompanied by a large concourse of spectators.

January 15th. Funeral of Mr. William Matthias Theakstone, 27 years parish clerk of Ripon cathedral. A characteristic slab, on which is a floriated cross and cognizance of the church of Ripon, covers his remains, it was designed by the late Mr. William Harrison, and subscribed for by the Archbishop of York, the clergy of the cathedral, and a few friends.

January 20th. Address to Her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Royal with H.R.H. Prince Frederick of Prussia. The Mayor, along with Mr. Alderman Kendall, Mr. Alderman Yorke, and the Town Clerk, attended the Levee on the 18th Feb., at St. James' Palace, and presented the address.

January 21st. Mr. Robert Hartley, draper, Westgate, Ripon, accidentally suffocated by falling down stairs head foremost into his shop among a pile of carpeting and waste paper.

January 26th. Great rejoicing in Ripon on the marriage of the Princess Royal. The town was decorated with flags and banners, and all the scholars had a holiday. In the afternoon the bells of the cathedral were rung, and in the evening a ball was held at the Town Hall.

February 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of £127.

February 9th. Letters received from the Secretary of State expressing regret that the Police Force had not been increased, "by the appointment of a sufficient number of constables for the preservation of the peace by day and night," and suggesting consolidation with the West Riding. A committee was appointed, and they presented a report which concludes by saying, "your committee after giving the subject their best consideration are unanimously and decidedly of opinion that the proposed consolidation with the West Riding Police is in every point of view most undesirable."

"That the question is simply one of the necessity for establishing a night watch."

"That one intelligent and efficient officer is sufficient for the light police duties required here by day."

"That to watch during even a portion of the night two policemen are not sufficient."

It was ultimately resolved "that no further increase be made of the police force."

February 9th. Memorial from the ratepayers in the Crescent for lamps, which was not granted.

March 9th. Died, at Auckland Castle, in the 57th year of her age, the Hon. Mrs. Longley, wife of the

Lord Bishop of Durham. The deceased lady was daughter of Lord Congleton.

April 6th. Inauguration of the Russian war trophy at Ripon, by a grand procession of Yorkshire hussars, the members of the corporation in their robes of state, and from 4000 to 5000 spectators, amidst the ringing of bells, and strains of martial music. The trophy, a large iron gun, captured at Sebastopol, was drawn through the city on a rully by six stout grey horses, to the Red Bank, where twelve rounds were fired from it, sending empty sounds of war roaring up the valleys of the Laver and the Skell. Afterwards the procession re-formed, and the trophy was drawn to its position in the Market-place, near the cross. On a slate, let into a hard flag placed below the muzzle of the gun, is the following inscription: "This gun was presented to the city of Ripon by the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War, October 14th, 1857. Inaugurated April 6th, 1858. Robert Kearsley, Mayor. The following officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, from Ripon and the neighbourhood, fell during the Crimean war, 1854-5: Major Thomas Norcliffe Dalton, Slensingford Park, 49th Regiment, aged 35; Corpl. William Hargrave, Bondgate, 7th Royal Fusiliers, aged 24; Corporal Thomas Mallaby, Mickley, 7th Royal Fusiliers, aged 23; Privates John Rutter, Ripon, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, aged 40; Christopher Boston, Cartorpe, 4th Regiment of Infantry, aged 41; James Macdonald, Ripon, 7th Royal Fusiliers, aged 27; Chrstr. Spence, Morcar, 19th Regiment of Infantry, aged 26; Joseph Wilkinson, Galphay, 50th Regiment of Infantry, aged 24; Joseph Waddington, Galphay, 68th Light Infantry, aged 32; Robert Thompson, Bishop Monkton, 68th Light Infantry, aged 19."

At six o'clock in the evening, the Mayor gave a grand banquet at the Town Hall, which was attended by a large number of guests, his Worship being supported right and left by the Members of Parliament for the city of Ripon, John Ashley Warre, Esq., and John Greenwood, Esq. The room was tastefully decorated with festoons of evergreens, flowers, etc., and several brilliant flags.

The cost of inaugurating and fixing the gun in position was 85*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, which was defrayed by subscription.

May 10th. Geo. Wilson appointed police officer, in place of Jos. Oates, resigned.

May 10th. The Council agree to become agents to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the collection of the Market Tolls, and take the stalls and other fittings at a valuation, which amounted to about 82*l.* Jas. Fall was appointed collector; and it was also ordered that the Cattle and Sheep Fairs be held in Treasurer's Garth for the future.

April 15th. Meeting at the Town Hall to take into consideration the propriety of placing a stained glass window in Ripon cathedral to the memory of Mrs. Longley. The proposition met with a hearty response; and resolutions were adopted for carrying the object into effect.

August 9th. Borough Fund laid to raise the sum of 134*l.*

August 9th. Lighting rate laid to raise the sum of 322*l*.

June 22nd. At a Chapter Meeting held in the Chapter House of Ripon Cathedral, Mr. George Benson, of Kirkgate, verger to the canon in residence, was appointed to the office of parish clerk, vacant by the death of Mr. William Matthias Theakstone.

July 17th. Mr. Robert Winsor, late of Hawkhurst, in Kent, appointed dean's verger in Ripon Cathedral, in the place of Mr. W. Burnett, deceased.

September 7th. Presentation of an address to Her Majesty the Queen by the mayor and corporation of Ripon, on the occasion of the royal train stopping to take in water at the Ripon Railway Station, after Her Majesty had opened the Leeds Town Hall.

Sept. 17th. The following reply to the address presented to Her Majesty on her visit to Ripon was received by the Mayor:

"Whitehall, 16th September, 1858.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the loyal and dutiful address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Ripon, on the occasion of Her Majesty's first presence in that city, has been laid before Her Majesty, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the address very graciously.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

S. H. WALPOLE.

The Mayor of Ripon."

September 14th. The Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Architectural Societies met at Ripon: on the first day they held a meeting in the Town Hall, presided over by the bishop of Ripon; at which Mr. John Richard Walbran, F.S.A., read "an excellent and elaborate paper on St. Wilfrid and the Saxon Church of Ripon." The Rev. Edward Trollope followed with a paper on "Labyrinths and Mazes," of which he mentioned a local example on Ripon common, destroyed in 1827. They afterwards visited Fountains Abbey; and on their return to Ripon, dined together at the "Unicorn" hotel, the bishop again presiding. On the 15th the members of the two societies joined in an excursion to Boroughbridge, Aldborough, Little Ouseburn, Kirkhammerton, Whixley, Goldsborough, and Knaresborough, and thence back to Ripon. A small museum of architectural and archaeological curiosities was collected in the council room in the Town Hall, and was inspected with much pleasure by the visitors, and also by many of the inhabitants of Ripon.

September 10th. Died Mr. Thomas Williamson, of Ripon, brother of aldermen William Williamson. Buried in the ground attached to the cathedral. He was one of the earliest and most constant friends of the Ripon Mechanics' Institute.

September 18th. Died at the Residence, Ripon, aged 70 years, the Rev. Robert Sutton, M.A., a canon of Ripon cathedral, perpetual curate of Fulford, and rector of St. Nicholas, Spurriergate, York. Presented to a stall in Ripon cathedral in 1826. "He was an eloquent preacher, and a most impressive reader."

1858-9. ROBERT KEARSLEY, Varnish Manufacturer.

Mayor in 1858.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: T. Kendall, W. Vorse, J. R. Walbran, T. Judson, jun.; *Councillors*: J. Kearsley, C. Husband, W. J. Horn, W. Moss, R. Lumley, jun., T. Carter, W. Wells, H. S. Thirlway, R. Kearsley, T. Severs, R. Aslin, R. M. Bowman.

December. At this time, in the village of Studley Roger, were living 14 people whose united ages amounted to 1143 years—one 90 years old; two each 88, 84, 83, and 80 years; and one each 82, 81, 75, 73, and 72 years. Population of village only 121.

January 28th. Died at Putney Heath, London, aged 77 years, the Earl of Ripon; he was brother to the Earl de Grey, and father to the Marquess of Ripon (see list of M.P.'s for Ripon).

In this year a handsome monument in white marble was erected in Ripon minster to the memory of the Rev. William Plues, bearing the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Plues, M.A., who died February 18th, 1851, aged 65. Also to Hannah his wife, who died February 21st, 1851, aged 59. 'In their death they were not divided.' The Rev. William Plues was during 36 years head master of the Grammar School of this city. 'The memory of the just is blessed.'" See p. 169.

February 9th. Borough rate laid to raise 136*l*.

February 9th. Mr. Blakeborough offers to place an illuminated clock in front of his house, if gas is given by the corporation. This is granted—but rescinded at the next meeting, it having been determined to place a clock in front of the Town Hall by public subscription.

February 9th. A memorial from the corporation is sent to the North Eastern Railway Company complaining of the high price of coal, and a request to give opportunities to the West Riding pits to send coal to Ripon and neighbourhood.

February 17th. Died Thomas Darnbrough, Esq., of Ripon, and the Mount, solicitor, aged 66 years. He was seized with paralysis on the Sunday morning previous, as he was proceeding along Kirkgate to attend divine service at the cathedral, and never rallied, dying on the following Wednesday. See p. 162.

February 23rd. A Roman pavement discovered at Well, 20 feet by 16 feet, while making an excavation for a water tank. Pavement destroyed.

May 13th. New bye-laws passed.

June. An Illuminated Clock was placed in the pediment of the Town Hall, and handed over to the Mayor and Corporation to maintain in order and illuminate, the cost of which is paid out of the Lighting Fund. The clock was supplied by Mr. Richard Blakeborough, jeweller, and was paid for out of a surplus made at the Horticultural Show held in 1854, during the visit of the Yorkshire Show to Ripon.

June 11th. Ripon Savings Bank severed from Claro.

July 5th. The Ripon Mechanics' Institute held a Grand Gala at Studley and Fountains; about 10,000

paid for admission, of which about half that number partook of tea.

July 8th. Wm. Maude, a native of Clint, "Boots" at the "Unicorn" Hotel for over twenty years, thrown from the bus he was driving, and run over, at Studley. Died the following morning.

July 23rd. The Earl de Grey resigned his post as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Yorkshire Hussars. The noble Earl, on his retirement, issued the following characteristic circular to his brother officers and fellow yeomen:—

"St. James' Square, July 11th, 1859.
My dear Brother Officers and Fellow Yeoman,

The state of my health compels me to take a step, which I may truly say, is the most painful act of my life. I am obliged to give up the Command of the Yorkshire Hussars; having been a member of the Regiment upwards of fifty-six years; and with the power of saying, that I have never been absent, excepting when employed in Her Majesty's service elsewhere. It has been my pride and glory. It has brought me into the most friendly, affectionate, and intimate communication with all ranks in my native country; and I never can forget the zealous and ardent manner in which I have been invariably supported. But the time is, alas! now arrived, when I feel I can no longer perform my duty in the manner which I could wish, and which I have well-founded reason for believing, has produced the warmth of attachment which you have so uniformly bestowed upon me. No language can adequately express my regret; but the same sense of duty which has hitherto impelled me to remain at your head, imperatively calls upon me to retire, when I am no longer fit for it. God bless you all, my gallant friends! May you all prosper in your respective avocations; and may I continue to hear the praises of the dear old Regiment, although I shall no longer have a share in producing them. DE GREY."

July 27th. Died the Hon. Henry David Erskine, D.D., dean of Ripon, to which he was appointed September 23rd, and installed November 14th, 1847. He was the second son of Thomas, first baron Erskine, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and born in London, August 28th, 1786; was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, where, on March 7th, 1810, he took the honorary degree of M.A., in right of his descent. He was ordained a deacon April 25th, 1810, by Dr. Buckner, bishop of Chichester, at the church of St. Giles' in the Fields, London, and was licensed to the cure of Poynings, in Sussex. After enjoying many preferments, on April 4th, 1841, he was instituted to the rectory of Kirkby Underdale, in the east riding of Yorkshire. For a short time, from October 28th, 1845, until he was appointed by lord John Russell, then prime minister, to be dean of Ripon, he held the prebend of Warthill, in York. In 1853, on the motion of Dr. Wainwright, bishop of New York, the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by diploma from Columbia College, New York. He married, May 4, 1813, lady Harriet Dawson, third daughter of John, first Earl of Port-

arlington, by whom he had two sons and six daughters. She died December 16th, 1827; and he died at the deanery, July 27th, and was buried August 3rd, in the cathedral yard, near the north-east angle of the choir, where a tomb, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., was erected over his remains. The sides are arcaded, and on the top is a ridged slab, on which is carved in relief a large foliated cross, resting on a base of three steps. On the dexter side of the shaft is a shield bearing the Agnus Dei, the ancient cognizance of the church of Ripon; on the other side is the family coat of the Erskine's. The inscription runs as follows, round the edge of the slab: Here: rests: the: body: of: the: Honble.: Henry: David: Erskine: D.D.: Dean: of: Ripon: He: was: the: second: son: of: Thomas: Lord: Erskine: Lord: Chancellor: of: England: born: 28th: August: 1786: He: died: at: Ripon: 27th: July: 1859.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii. p. 330-1.

August 3rd. Foundation stone of Methodist New Connexion Chapel laid in Blossomgate, Ripon, by Mr. Jos. Love, of Willington Hall. Land presented by Mr. Henry Kearsley. In the evening a social tea meeting was held in the Public Rooms, attended by about 400 persons.

August 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 130*l*.

August 9th. Lighting rate laid to raise the sum of 300*l*.

August 9th. Order made to illuminate the clock recently erected, at the expense of the lighting fund, at the rate of 5*s*. per 1000 cubic feet.

August 20th. William Robshaw, aged 20, basket maker, drowned in the river Ure, whilst bathing.

August 26th and 27th. After a twenty-five years' interval, the first Horticultural and Floral Show of the new Society was held in the Park-street field, and was a great success.

August. Removal of the Ripon post office from the Market-place into Kirkgate.

August. Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L., rector of Trinity Church, Marylebone, appointed to the deanery of Ripon.

September 3rd. The Mayor was presented by the chairman of the subscribers (Col. Byrne) with a magnificent gold collar and badge, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, from a drawing adapted from designs by Capt. H. H. Oxley, Dr. Gibson and Mr. William Harrison; supplied through Mr. Blakeborough and Mr. Snow, of Ripon, goldsmiths. The reverse of the badge bears the following inscription: "Purchased by subscription in compliment to the Mayor, Robert Kearsley, Esq., and presented to the Corporation of Ripon, A.D. 1859." The presentation was made in the Town Hall, before a large assembly of the clergy, gentry, and inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood. The total cost was £241 15*s*. 0*d*. The idea originated with the late Mr. A. Bower, and was heartily responded to by the inhabitants. A full description of the chain will be found under "Municipal Regalia."

September 12th. Died at Ripon, Mrs. Elizabeth Greaves, formerly of Clothholme, aged 96 years.

October 16th. Died at his residence, Bishopton Grange, near Ripon, aged 79 years, Robert Paley, Esq., M.D.; interred at Holy Trinity Church, on the 21st. He took a great interest in the establishment of the Ripon Dispensary, and lived to see the new building completed in Ferraby Lane. An excellent portrait of him, by Mr. Joseph Barker, adorns the consulting room of that institution.

November 9th. The Mayor, before retiring from the chair, presented the Town Clerk (Mr. R. W. Nicholson) with a handsome Silver Inkstand, as a mark of esteem as some acknowledgment of his valuable services to the Corporation.

1859-60. THOS. KENDALL, Ironmonger.



Arms: Per bend dancettée argent and sable for Kendall on a canton, arg. on a chev. gules bet. three steel gads azure as many swivels, the middle one palewise, the other two with the line of the chevron or. (the arms of the Ironmongers' Comp)

Crest: A wolf's head erased argent.

Born at Grewelthorpe, 10th January, 1814; son of John Kendall, farmer (who lived at Newfields, near Azerley), by his wife Ann, daughter of Mr. Peter Hutchinson, of Grewelthorpe, a farmer and cattle dealer. He was apprenticed to Mr. Henry Morton, as Ironmonger, and succeeded him in the business in 1839, being a partner since 1837, he occupied the extensive premises on the west side of the Market-place, now Mr. Parkinson's. He married in September, 1845, Mary, daughter of Richard Lumley, Brewer and Maltster, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Appleton, of Skelton. He filled the usual routine of public offices, and was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the City in 1858. He retired from business in 1870, and went to reside at Field House. He accompanied the mayor (Mr. Robert Kearsley) along with alderman Yorke and the Town Clerk, to London, to present an address to the Queen on the marriage of the Princess Royal.

He entered the corporation in 1840, and was again elected in 1847, and 1850; on 9th November, 1853, he was chosen alderman, in place of alderman Thomas Williamson, retired; when his term of alderman expired he was chosen mayor, and expressed a wish that Mr. Robert Kearsley should have the alderman's gown, this was done, and he retired from the corporation at the close of his mayoralty until 1864, and in the following year was again elevated to the office of alderman. In 1852 he was elected mayor, but would not stand and was fined—this being the only case of the fine being enforced

under the new act. He was again elected mayor in 1868, but refused the office. In 1871 he finally retired from the corporation.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: J. R. Walbran, T. Judson, jun., R. Kearsley, W. Yorke; *Councillors*: R. Lumley, jun., T. Carter, W. Wells, H. S. Thirlway, J. Pitchforth, T. Severs, R. Aslin, R. M. Bowman, C. Husband, W. J. Horn, W. Moss, H. W. Johnson.

November 14th. Died at his town residence, 4, St. James' Square, London, aged 78 years, the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey, K.G., lord lieutenant of the county of Bedford, etc. He was the elder of the two sons of Thomas Robinson, second Lord Grantham, and born at Whitehall, December 8th, 1781; succeeded his father in the barony of Grantham in July, 1786; and on the death of his maternal aunt, Anabel, Countess de Grey, in 1833, he succeeded to that earldom. He married, July 20th, 1805, Lady Henrietta Frances Cole, fifth daughter of William Willoughby, first Earl of Enniskillen, by whom he left surviving issue Anne Florence, Countess Cowper, and Lady Mary Gertrude, married to Henry Vyner, Esq., of Gauthy, co. Linc. His lordship held office in Sir R. Peel's administration, 1834-5, as first lord of the admiralty, and was made a privy councillor. On that statesman again coming into power, in 1841, the Earl de Grey was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, which office he held until 1844; and that may be considered the end of his political life. On the death of Mrs. Lawrence, in 1845, he came into possession of the beautiful domain of Studley Royal, near Ripon, and shortly afterwards commenced a series of excavations in Fountains Abbey, acting under the advice of the late Mr. J. R. Walbran, F.S.A., and the late Mr. William Harrison—clearing away the accumulated rubbish of centuries, and making that noble ruin doubly interesting by disclosing the whole of the ground plan. He was interred November 19th, in the family vault in the parish church of Flitton, near Wrest Park, Bedfordshire. Leaving no male issue, the earldom of De Grey was inherited by his nephew the Earl of Ripon, who thus became Earl de Grey and Ripon.

Nov. 21st. Bishop Monkton Mechanics' Institute opened.

December 6th. Great floods in the rivers Ure, Laver, and Skell; much damage done; the mill dams of Mickley and Slensingford partly washed away.

December 21st. Shock of an earthquake felt at Pateley Bridge, accompanied by a rumbling noise like distant thunder.

January 5th. Died in Stammergate, Ripon, aged 90 years, Ann, widow of Mr. Thomas Foxton, bricklayer. Her descendants at the time of her death were—5 children, 41 grandchildren, 32 great grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

January 21st. A remarkably severe gale of wind swept over Ripon and the neighbourhood, doing much damage to buildings and other property. A large warehouse recently erected by Mr. Henry Kearsley, in Trinity Lane, was blown down, and reduced to a heap of ruins.

February 20th. Died at his residence, Old Slensing-

ford Hall, near Ripon, Thomas Kitchingman Staveley, Esq., aged 69 years. Mr. Staveley (whose original name was Hutchinson) succeeded to the estates of the late general Miles Staveley in 1815. He took the name and armorial bearings of Staveley in pursuance of the will of the general. Mr. Staveley was captain of a company of Royal Engineers, into which corps he entered in 1808, and retired when he succeeded to the general's estates. His services were confined to Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean. He excelled in the construction of models of towns and fortifications. A beautiful specimen of his skill was shown in the Ripon Exhibition of 1841. He was member of parliament for Ripon from 1832 to 1835. He was a magistrate for the Liberty of Ripon, and the North Riding of Yorkshire, and a Governor of the Free Grammar School. In December, 1860, a stained glass window was erected to his memory in North Stainley Church which he founded. There are also stained glass windows to his memory in Ripon Cathedral and Tanfield church. He was a staunch supporter of the "Town and Trade" of Ripon; and his name will long be remembered in connection with stirring events of the 1832 election.

February 8th. Borough Rate laid to raise the sum of 125*l*.

March. The Ripon corps of Volunteer Riflemen formed—J. Rhodes, of Markington Grange, captain; Robert Kearsley, lieutenant; T. Wood, ensign; and Charles Husband, surgeon. See note under 1870, when a second Company was formed.

March 5th. Died at Copt Hewick Hall, near Ripon, in her 60th year, Katherine, wife of G. Mason, Esq. By her will she left to the Leeds Infirmary a legacy of 500*l*.; to the Bradford General Infirmary 500*l*.; to the Leeds Hospital for Women and Children 200*l*.; to the Harrogate Bath Hospital 200*l*.; to the Blind School at York 200*l*.; to the Ripon Dispensary 200*l*.; to the Sharow National School 200*l*.; all duty free. The legacies were payable on the death of her husband, but Mr. Mason relinquished his life interest therein, and the executors paid the several bequests at once.

May 21st. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, a large quantity of earth, stones, and dust, was seen to shoot upwards into the air, in a pasture near the most southerly farm house in Ripon Parks, followed by a deep, hollow sound. On going to the spot, it was found that the ground had fallen in, leaving a cavity (afterwards measured) 19 yards 1 foot, and 8 inches deep, and upwards of 11 yards across; dirty water in the bottom, being 8 yards deep. The sides have since fallen in, and the water disappeared, leaving a large funnel-shaped cavity in the ground. Dr. Bickersteth and some members of his family passed over the spot only a few minutes before the occurrence. A very interesting account of "Sinkings of Earth" was given at the time in the *Ripon Chronicle*, May 26th, 1860. See also note under 1871.

May 27th and 28th. A storm of rain, snow, and wind, of unprecedented violence, raged around the neighbourhood of Ripon, doing immense damage, especially amongst sheep; these, being newly shorn, had no defence against the severe cold, huddled them-

selves together behind banks and hedges for shelter, and there trampled each other to death. The following losses were reported:—Mr. Dearlove, Azerley, 12; Mr. Holdsworth, Cayton, near Ripley, 48; Mr. Kirk, Westwick, 11; Mr. Swiers, Sutton Grange, 18; Mr. Burrill, Mile House, 11; Mr. Wells, Berry Hills, Kirklington, 20; Mr. Trewhitt, Gatenby, 126; Mr. Pearson, Hutton Conyers, 11; Mr. Peacock, Haddockstones, 14; Mr. Batter, New Inn, near Burnistone, 56; Mr. Petch, Marton-le-Moor, 8; Mr. Batty, Tollerton, 100; Mr. Stapleton, 11; Mr. Veates, Skelton, 7 ewes; Mr. Mangles, Givendale, 7; and Mr. Nicholson, Givendale, 5. Trees suffered so much in their foliage that they never recovered during the whole year. Several large elms in Studley Park were uprooted.

July 14th. Died at Redcar, in her 78th year, Mrs. Oxley, of Ripon. She was eldest daughter of the Very Rev. R. D. Waddilove, dean of Ripon. Buried at Ripon on the 20th.

August 8th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 122*l*.

August 8th. Lighting rate laid to raise the sum of 334*l*.

August 17th. While the workmen were clearing away the soil preparatory to laying the foundation stone of the new Wesleyan Chapel, on Coltsgate-hill, they discovered, about three feet from the surface, two perfect human skeletons, laid side by side, and face to face. They were conjectured to be those of a male from 50 to 55 years of age; and a female of from 30 to 35 years of age. Immediately above the remains were several rough stones. They were supposed to have lain there at least a century, and to have been the result of some foul murder. The site where the skeletons were found was occupied previous to 1820 by a stable, an alteration was made at that time and a small back kitchen or wash house taken off the stable.

August 22nd. Foundation stone of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on Coltsgate Hill, laid by Mr. Thomas Farmer, of Gunnersbury House and Arthington Hall, during the ministry of the Rev. T. H. Rodham. Procession from the Temperance Hall to the Market Cross, and thence to the site of the chapel, where the ceremony was performed in the presence of a large gathering. Returning to the Hall, a public tea was enjoyed by the company, numbering about 300. Meeting after the tea, under the presidency of Mr. Farmer.

September 1st. The Methodist New Connexion Chapel, in Blossomgate, opened for divine worship. It is a handsome structure, in the Early Decorated style of architecture, built of red brick and stone facings; measures internally 73 feet by 46 feet, with a gallery at the north end 12 feet wide. In the front is a good doorway, above which rises a window of four lights, and the buttresses are surmounted by spiral minarets. The sides are buttressed, and exhibit four gables. The interior is divided into a centre and side aisles by a series of columns, composed of four metal cylinders, which support five wooden skeleton arches on each side. There is a gallery at each end, in one of which is an organ. Connected with the chapel to the north is a com-

modious Sunday schoolroom, measuring 50 feet by 25 feet. It takes the place of an old chapel erected in 1796, down the Turk's Head Yard, Low Skellgate, which Mr. Samuel Holt at the subsequent tea meeting humouredly alluded to:

"Pins a piece for a wonderful show,

Turk's Head, chapel, and varnish shop all in a row." Towards the new erection Mr. Joseph Love, of Mount Beaulah, Durham, contributed £300. It was erected during the ministry of the Rev. T. W. Ridley, and cost about £2,300. A tea meeting was held on the following day. The proceeds of the opening services and meeting amounted to about £500.

September 6th. Influential meeting to form a Ripon Agricultural Society.

October 3rd. A violent hurricane of wind swept over Ripon and the neighbourhood, doing a great deal of injury to the corn crops yet uncut. This being a very wet, cold, and backward season, one half of the hay in the neighbourhood rotted in the fields.

November 7th. First report with respect to a water supply for Ripon, from Mr. Ed. Easton, Grove, Southwark, is read. He proposed to raise the water from the river Ure or Skell by waterwheels, into a reservoir of 300,000 gallons capacity. Estimated cost, £9052. Consideration of question deferred.

November 9th. The Pinfold Close Committee are instructed to inquire and report upon the best means and probable expense of obtaining a better supply of water for the inhabitants of this city.

November 9th. Further consideration of the water question. Resolution passed for adoption of Local Government Act, with a view of providing efficient works for the supply of the city with water.

1860-1. CHARLES HUSBAND, Surgeon.



Crest: A demi-griffin holding in the claws a ducal coronet proper.

Born 16th October, 1822, at Green Hammerton, near York; son of Rev. John Husband, Vicar of Whixley and Allerton Mauleverer, by his wife Ann, daughter of Roger Neesom, of Helperby, educated at Whixley School and London University. He married 19th Nov., 1850, Isabella, daughter of Capt. Francis Benson, of Kenethorpe, Malton. He has practised as a Surgeon in Ripon since 1844, residing in the earlier period in North Street, and afterwards in St. Agnesgate. Was appointed Hon. Surgeon to

the Ripon Dispensary 24th June, 1854; retiring 24th Feb., 1860. Holds several public offices—Medical Officer, Ripon Union Workhouse, January, 1855; Surgeon-Major of the Ripon Rifle Volunteers, 1859; Coroner for the Liberty of Ripon, March, 1870; Medical Officer of Health for the City, December, 1876. During his mayoralty he attended the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Training College; also the first Review of the 1st W.Y.R.V. at Studley Royal. He was also present at the Opening of the Leeds Town Hall, as the guest of Sir Peter Fairbairn, the mayor of Leeds.

He entered the council chamber at the head of the poll in 1853, re-elected 1856 and 1859, and retired in 1862.

COUNCIL.—Aldermen: J. R. Walbran, T. Judson, jun., R. Kearsley, W. Yorke; Councillors: J. Pitchforth, T. Severs, R. Aslin, R. M. Bowman, C. Husband, W. J. Horn, W. Moss, B. P. Ascough, R. Lumley, jun., R. Jaques, W. Wiseman, J. Burton.

November 24th. The foundation stone of the Roman Catholic Church, on Coltsgate Hill, was laid by the Rev. Provost Joseph Render. See note under 1862.

December 4th. The foundation stone of the new Female Training College was laid before a large assembly of the clergy, the mayor and corporation in their robes, gentry, and inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood. The proceedings opened with Divine Service at the Cathedral, from whence a procession was formed to the site of the college, behind the Crescent, where the ceremony of laying the stone was performed by the bishop of Ripon. The weather was most unfavourable. Luncheon in the Town Hall afterwards, given by the Building Committee. A liberal treat was also given to the members of the Yorkshire Hussar Band by Mr. John Greenwood (then M.P. for Ripon) and Capt. Slayter Smith. The total cost of the Institution was £8,374.

The object of this Institution is to impart the necessary education to Candidates for the office of a Schoolmistress, with special reference to the wants of National Schools in the Dioceses of Ripon, Wakefield, and York. The Institution is under Government Inspection. All Students for whom grants are made by the Government, must after passing the Government Admission Examination, reside two full years in the Institution, and must also, after leaving the Training School, take charge of Elementary Schools and obtain Certificates, before the Institution can receive any grant on their behalf. Candidates who have passed the necessary Examinations, and will engage to remain two full years in the Institution, and afterwards to gain their Certificates, are received on payment of Ten Pounds. This includes every charge in the Institution for the whole of the time, with the exception of Class Books.

January 22nd. Died at his residence, Newby Hall, near Ripon, aged 55, Henry Vyner, Esq., of Gauthby, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Vyner was descended of an ancient race, of Norman extraction, sometime settled in Gloucestershire, afterwards in Warwickshire and Lincolnshire. The loyal and distinguished Lord

Mayor of London (A.D. 1654 and 1675) Sir Robert Vyner, Bart., was of the same family. Was second son of Robert Vyner, Esq., of Gauthby, co. Lincoln, by the Lady Theodosia-Maria Ashburnham, his wife. He married in 1832 the Lady Mary Gertrude, second daughter of the Earl de Grey. He had issue four sons and two daughters; the eldest of the latter married the Marquess of Ripon, and the youngest the Marquess of Northampton.

January. Memorial Stained Glass Window erected in Ripon Cathedral to the memory of the late Mrs. Longley, wife of Dr. Longley, then Bishop of Durham.

February 11th. Borough rate laid to raise 125*l*.

February 11th. Resolution passed to admit representatives of the press to the council meetings, "with leave to report the proceedings thereat in the public prints."

February 14th. Application having been made to the Earl de Grey and Ripon to ascertain his lordship's wishes with respect to the future occupation of the rooms at the Town Hall; his lordship wrote in reply saying, "I shall have much pleasure in allowing the corporation to continue to occupy the rooms at the Town Hall on the same terms as they were permitted to do by my uncle, and previously by Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Allanson."

Census of the city of Ripon, 1861.—Inhabited houses, 1244; uninhabited, 70; building, 3—1317. Males, 2599; females, 3020—5619. Bondgate:—Males, 294; females, 326—620. Total—6239. Being an increase of 79 in ten years.

June 25th and 26th. First show of the "Ripon and Claro Agricultural Society" held. Most successful. Upwards of 300*l*. in money and silver cups was given in prizes. A Floral and Horticultural Show was held at the same time, at which 100*l*. was given in prizes.

August 8th. Sheep fairs ordered to be removed back into the Market-place.

August 9th. Borough rate laid to raise 136*l*.

August 9th. Lighting rate laid to raise 277*l*.

September 1st. Trinity Church opened for divine service, after being closed ten weeks for renovation and improvement. The west gallery was taken down, divided into two parts and re-erected in the transepts; the organ was placed in a handsome gallery at the west end, the instrument being carefully rebuilt; the font was removed to the south-west corner of the nave. The whole of the walls and ceiling were cleansed, and the lighting arrangements improved.

September 13th. Grand review of the Ripon Rifle Volunteers (1st Batt. W. Y. Regt.) in Studley Park, by Major Harman. The Earl de Grey and Ripon entertained the battalion at a substantial luncheon, at which there was a brilliant assembly of the gentry of the district. An exhaustive toast list followed. Lord Goderich (then about 10 years old) was present, attired in the volunteer uniform. As described in the papers at the time, it was a "Royal Treat" at Studley.

October 1st. Opening of the new Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on Coltsgate Hill, Ripon. Cost 2000*l*.

The style is Doric; and the material used in its construction fine red brick, with ample facings, mouldings, and window frames of stone. It is two stories in height, with a basement story; the side adjoining the street has six windows above and six below. On the west end are two spacious doorways, with circular columns, and a wheel window in the apex of the roof. A gallery, supported by iron pillars with floral capitals, surrounds the interior of the chapel. The chapel seats 635 (of which 125 are free). The organ was opened by Dr. Spark on the 26th June, 1867. It was built by Foster and Andrews, of Hull, and cost about £300, placed in the gallery, near the east wall. The pulpit is at once chaste and beautiful. A day and Sunday school building, in connection with the chapel, is on the opposite side of the street. See page 108.

October 4th. A public meeting held at the Town Hall for passing resolutions to carry out extensive repairs and renovation of the cathedral, the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon chairman. It was numerously attended by the dignitaries of the cathedral, and the clergy and gentry of the diocese of Ripon. The eminent church architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, having made a careful survey of the cathedral, presented a long and elaborate report, which was read at the meeting by the dean of Ripon, the conclusion of which was: "I estimate the cost of the necessary repairs and restorations at 17,000*l*.; that of improvements, including the new roof of nave, the improvement in the ceiling of the transepts and choir, and the spires on the western towers, at 10,000*l*.; or, if the same roof be improved, without renewal, at 8,000*l*.; the re-fitting, warming, and lighting at 5,000*l*." It was determined by the meeting, "That a subscription be forthwith entered into for raising funds for placing Ripon cathedral in a condition worthy of its character and position as the Cathedral Church of the Diocese, and suited for the parochial purposes to which it is applied, under the name of the Ripon Cathedral Repair Fund." A subscription was at once commenced, and ten thousand pounds promised in the room.

October 21st. William Burniston, "late a superintendent in the Bradford police force, and now detective in the Scarborough force," appointed chief police constable, etc., in place of William Smith, appointed governor of the Ripon Liberty House of Correction.

Nov. 9th. Police superannuation fund formed.

November 9th. Cattle and sheep fairs removed back into the Market-place from Treasurer's Garth.

December 4th. Death of the Rev. John Ward, M.A., rector of Wath, near Ripon, aged 66 years. He compiled the *Festi Riponiensis*, or an account of the dignitaries of the church of Ripon from the earliest period known, and which was published in the *Memoirs of Ripon*, in 1884.

Dec. 23rd. Funeral of the late Prince Consort. The mayor and corporation, in their robes, attended the special service in the Cathedral. The shops were closed. On the 26th, the corporation forwarded an address of condolence to Her Majesty through her principal secretaries of state.

1861-2. BENJAMIN PULLEINE ASCOUGH,
Tallow Chandler.

His badge has an angel holding a shield bearing his coat of arms: Argent a fesse sable bet. three asses.

Born at Leeds, March 11th, 1810; son of James Ascough, of Leeds, Woolstapler, by Julia, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Pulleine, of Clupcliffe, Methley, near Leeds. The family lived for many generations on the Jervaulx Abbey Farm. He was apprenticed to Mr. Beckwith Sellers, Tallow Chandler; he left Leeds in 1833, and settled in Masham, succeeding to the business of Mr. W. Williamson; in 1853 he came to Ripon, taking the business of Mr. James Vant, in Fishergate. He was married 20th July, 1841, at Well Church, to Mary, daughter of William and Ann Auton, of Nosterfield. He continued in business until within a short time of his death, when the business was taken over by Mr. W. Wells. In 1866-7 he built Woodside, a pleasant villa residence overlooking the Yore, between the railway station and Sharow, and here he resided until his death, which took place on 24th February, 1878, and was buried at Sharow on the following Wednesday. During his mayoralty the Waterworks Pumping Scheme was carried out, and into this important undertaking he threw the whole of his energies. He was present at the Opening of the Exhibition of 1862.

He entered the council chamber at a bye-election 2nd June, 1860; elected alderman in 1862 in place of alderman J. R. Walbran, at the expiration of which term he retired.

COUNCIL.—Aldermen: J. R. Walbran, T. Judson, jun., R. Kearsley, W. Yorke; Councillors: C. Husband, W. J. Horn, W. Moss, B. P. Ascough, R. Lumley, jun., R. Jaques, W. Wiseman, J. Burton, C. Ascough, T. Skaife, J. R. Hartley, M. C. Swiers.

December 21st. Discovery of the site and part of Kangel Cross (one of the old boundary stones of the sanctuary of Ripon church), in Dallamires Lane, about a foot beneath the surface. It was found, like Sharow cross, to be of limestone. Discovered by Mr. H. Sharpin, and by his instructions walled into the present boundary wall of Kangel Close. See *Ripon Chronicle*, January 4th, 1862.

December 30th. Fire at Bisphopton mill, in the part occupied by Mr. Spence, wood turner. Damage 150*l*.

The following clever and amusing verses appeared in the *Ripon Chronicle* of December 7th. They were written by Mr. Thurton, the ventriloquist, and allude to old John Gregg, the *Bellman and Billposter*, who frequently used the expression, "What does Plato say? 'Why should man be vain?'"

"WHY SHOULD MAN BE VAIN?"

A Query propounded by a certain Platonical PLATO connected with "The Odd Folks."

Since mortal man is made of clay,
And clay he'll be again
When he on earth concludes his stay,
Say—"Why should man be vain?"

Were I to-morrow crown'd a king,
O'er some vast state to reign,
I'd jump upon the throne and sing,
Oh, "Why should man be vain?"

My subjects, too, should ever cry
With all their might and main,
When in royal pomp I pass'd them by,
Oh, "Why should man be vain?"

But I shall never reign supreme,
Nor regal power attain,
Therefore, I'd better drop the theme,
Still—"Why should man be vain?"

While kings their precious sov'reigns waste
On diamonds—I'm plain,
And quite content with humble paste;
But, "Why should man be vain?"

I care not for plurality
Of wives, not even twain;
One bell(e) is quite enough for me,
And "Why should man be vain?"

Let crowds round famous pictures crush,
And artists riches gain,
More useful I esteem my brush,
Still, "Why should man be vain?"

I hang no works in lordly halls
To please a courtly train,
But stick them up on outer walls,
And "Why should man be vain?"

Though tears may seldom dim my eyes,
I cry in street and lane,
And help to make the people wise,
But, "Why should man be vain?"

Why should he not be like a rock,
Firm planted on the plain?
And not a fickle weather-cock,
For that, you know, is vain.

I've put this question scores of times,
And ask it once again,
To finish off my random rhymes,
Say—"Why should man be vain?"

Oh! Vanity thou'rt lost to shame,
So useless is the strain,
To which I will not sign my name,
For "Why should man be vain?"

February 10th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 124*l*.

April 23rd. The Roman Catholic Church, dedicated in honour of St. Wilfrid, was completed and opened for public worship. It is situated on Coltsgate Hill, and is a handsome structure, in the Lombardo Early Decorated style of architecture. The foundation stone was laid by the Very Rev. Joseph Render, V.G., on the 21st of Nov., 1860; the Rev. Philip Vavasour, of Hazlewood Castle, was pastor at the time; and that gentleman, and his friends and relatives, contributed large sums towards its completion. Mr. Joseph Hanson was the architect; and the cost of the edifice, and that of the priest's residence and school, was about 5,000*l*. The situation is fine and commanding, and the building is a remarkable one. It has an apsidal chancel, the apse being carried up to a great height, ending in a singular pyramidal roof; attached is a small elegant bell turret containing one bell. The other end of the nave finishes with a gable, in which there is a niche with a finial. Towards the end of the north aisle is a small porch, and at the south-west corner of the south aisle is the baptistery. The original design for the church included a tower and spire at the south-west corner. No more than putting in the foundations, however, has been done towards the carrying out of this design, so necessary for the completion of the church. In the interior three elegant narrow arches on each side divide the chancel from the side chapels; at the end of the aisles, and in spandrels of the arches are carved angels. The chancel arch is lofty and elegant. The nave and its aisles are separated by four wide arches on each side, and in the spandrels are medallions containing portraits of saints in mosaic. The mosaics are by Salvati, of Venice. There are eight lights on the north side of the clerestory of the nave, and nine on the other side. These lights are chiefly quatrefoils. The roof is both high and high-pitched. The nave ends in an organ loft, in front of which is a stone screen arcaded, the lower part consisting of three arches supported by two pillars, each formed by the union of four cylinders. There is an arch at the west end of each aisle, which form a continuation of the first-named screen. The west window is of four lights with a large quatrefoil, around which is a circle of trefoil lights. The high altar, of Caen stone and coloured marbles, is supported by elegant pillars of marble, and in the front, in circles, carved in relief, are three appropriate Scriptural subjects. The reredos is a magnificent composition, designed by Edward Pugin; and the tabernacle is of alabaster, with doors of brass. Above it rises a small throne, or pedestal, supported by two angels, the whole finishing with beautiful spiral work. The arcade and spire above this throne is supported by marble cylinders most admirably executed. In bold relief it exhibits a number of figures representing kings, bishops, abbots, and monks. The subjects illustrated are:—"St. Wilfrid preaching before two kings;" and "St. Wilfrid on his deathbed, receiving the last rites of the church." The brass crucifix and large candlesticks were presented to the church by the Hon.

Mrs. Vavasour. Lady Herries presented a magnificent monstrance, and also a ciborium. In April, 1888, a beautiful window of two lights was placed over the high altar. It was erected in memory of Canon Vavasour, and people of all classes and religious denominations contributed to it. It was designed by Mr. John Powell, and executed by John Hardman & Co., of Birmingham, and is considered a most beautiful specimen of ecclesiastical art. The two principal figures represent Our Lord as having just risen from His throne to receive the Blessed Virgin, who is represented as the Bride in the Canticle of Canticles. In the lower part, on one side is St. Philip the Apostle, kneeling at his feet is Canon Vavasour (whose name was Philip), and whom the saint is presenting to Our Lord. On the other side is St. Wilfrid, the patron of the church and of Ripon, and St. Cuthbert, once a monk of Ripon and patron of the great college at Ushaw, where Canon Vavasour spent so many years. St. Cuthbert is represented as holding St. Oswald's head in his hands. Beneath, but hid by the super altar, are the shields of the Vavasour family and the city of Ripon. The Lady Chapel at the end of the north aisle, contains several windows in stained glass. The two best are at the north side, and are by Hardman and Co. The subject of the one near the altar is the vision of St. John, "And a great sign appeared in the heaven: a woman clothed with the sun, and a moon under her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve stars."—*Apocalypse, xii., 1*. The other represents St. Bernard in prayer, with a vision of the Blessed Virgin above. These two windows, as well as the Lady Altar, were given by the Marquess of Ripon soon after he became a Roman catholic. On the altar of this chapel is a beautiful statuette of the Virgin and Child. At the end of the south aisle is the altar of St. Joseph, remarkable for the elegance of its design and its elaborate carving. The painting on mahogany in the super altar represents the death of St. Joseph. The altar was the gift of the Hon. Bernard Maxwell. The priest's house and school are immediately adjacent to the church.

August 11th. Borough Rate laid to raise 131*l*.

August 11th. Lighting rate laid to raise 300*l*.

August 28th. Died at Norton Conyers, near Ripon, Frederick Greenwood, Esq., in the 66th year of his age; after suffering for a number of years from an incurable rheumatic and spinal affection.

September 21st. While the workmen were employed in excavating for a solid foundation for the purpose of "underpinning" with a base of concrete and masonry, the north-west tower of Ripon Cathedral, they discovered about six feet from the present surface, two ancient coffin-shaped cists, containing human remains; one, that was removed, contained a perfect human skeleton. At a short distance were found two more skeletons. Two others were found on the 25th. Hence it is evident that the western towers of the minister had been erected upon an ancient burial ground. During the following week six more skeletons were discovered, but without trace of any coffin.

THE RIPON HOME FOR GIRLS in Bondgate owes its existence to the philanthropy of the late Dean Goode. It was founded under the name of The Ripon Industrial Home for Girls, on 15th August, 1862, the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon (now Marquess of Ripon) being in the chair. The Home was opened by the admission of thirteen girls on 24th November, 1862, Miss York being the first matron. Its object is "to befriend poor girls of good character, more especially those that are motherless, or in circumstances peculiarly requiring such aid, by training them in habits of industry, giving them instruction calculated to fit them for domestic service, or as mothers of a household of their own, and securing to them religious teaching." The first cost of the buildings (including two acres of land), with fixtures and furnishing, was £877, which was raised by subscription. In 1866 a wash-house and laundry was added at a cost of £384. In 1874 a new wing was added to the old buildings at a cost of £608, and in 1888 a new school room was erected at a cost of £174. Making the total amount expended on buildings £2043. The home accommodates forty girls, and is chiefly supported by subscriptions and payments for inmates.

1862-3. THOMAS JUDSON, Druggist.



Crest :
A wyvern.

Born 20th September, 1818; son of Thos. Judson, mayor in 1834-5, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Mr. Wm. Horn, of the "Oak Tree" Inn, Leeming Lane; educated under Mr. Smith (subsequently master of Jepson's); married Martha, daughter of Nathaniel Russell, of Northallerton, grocer; he succeeded his father in business at the old establishment in the Market-place. He retired in 1870 to a detached residence he had built at Woodside, adjoining that of Mr. Alderman B. P. Ascough. He passed through various public offices, being assessor to the Corporation several years; placed on the Commission for the City in 1868; he was Chairman of the old Ripon Gas Light Company on its transfer to the Corporation in 1863. During his mayoralty the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Ripon and Studley Royal, shortly after their marriage.

He entered the corporation as a councillor in 1854, being placed second on the poll; on 2nd May, 1857,

he was elected alderman in place of alderman W. Williamson, deceased, and continued in office until 9th November, 1862, when he relinquished his seat as alderman, but was chosen mayor, retiring from the corporation at the close of his year of office.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: R. Kearsley, W. Yorke, B. P. Ascough, W. J. Horn; *Councillors*: R. Lumley, R. Jaques, W. Wiseman, J. Burton, C. Ascough, T. Skaife, J. R. Hartley, M. C. Swiers, J. Fossick, H. Kearsley, T. C. Hammond, J. Dunnington.

February 9th. Borough rate laid to raise the sum of 105*l*.

March 10th.—*Marriage of the Prince of Wales and Alexandra, daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark.* Great rejoicings at Ripon, commencing in the morning with processions of all public bodies, lodges, etc.; the town being profusely decorated. The procession passed round the town, returning to the Town Hall, where the riflemen fired a *feu-de-joie*, the band playing the National Anthem. At noon, about eight hundred poor persons sat down in marquees, erected in the Market-place, "to the good old English cheer of roast beef and plum pudding, together with a gentle refresher of prime nut-brown October." At four o'clock, the school children, to the number of about thirteen hundred, took the places of the adults at the festive board, and were regaled with plumcake and tea; after these, the teachers sat down. A grand ball in the evening was a complete success—the Mayoress and Mr. Councillor Hartley opening the ball. The Odd-fellows, tea meeting was held in the Public Rooms, nearly three hundred sitting down; while two hundred attended the ball in the evening. The Foresters had a gathering at the house of their host, Bro. Metcalfe, of the "Yorkshire Hussar" Inn. Here about 150 sat down, most of them attending the ball which followed. The inmates of Jepson's Hospital, Industrial Home, and the Ripon Union, all had substantial treats—given by kind friends. "Animated by a feeling highly creditable to them," the Ripon Grammar School Boys presented an address to the royal pair. As usual, Mr. Godfrey Blackburn concluded the festivities with a grand display of fireworks. On the 11th of May, a balance of 11*l.* in connection with these festivities was paid over to the funds of the Ripon Dispensary.

March 30th. Frederick Wright, a joiner, killed by falling from the roof of the choir of Ripon cathedral, on which he was working. Verdict, "accidental death."

The mayor and corporation presented congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

June 13th. For several nights during the past week, a crowd of people has assembled near the residence of Mr. Thomas Williamson, Borrage House, Ripon, to listen to the song of a nightingale, which has taken up its quarters in a grove not far from that place. All who heard the sweet warbling of the songster of the night were of opinion that the bird was a young one; for evidently it had not obtained the full strength of its vocal powers. Some

few years ago the inhabitants of Skellbank, a very short distance from Borrage House, were favoured with a visit from a nightingale. Such instances are rare in the neighbourhood of Ripon.—*Ripon Chronicle*.

July 1st. By the kind permission of the Right Hon. the Earl De Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand-Master of England, and Provincial Grand-Master of West Yorkshire, a grand *Masonic* banquet to about twelve hundred persons took place in Fountains Abbey. The brethren of the Order were accompanied in the procession by the band of the Yorkshire Hussars (Ripon troop) and that of the Leeds Artillery Corps. Besides the great treat of viewing the grand ruins of Fountains Abbey, so interesting in historical associations, a liberal programme of vocal music was provided, and conducted by Dr. Spark, of Leeds, the organist to the masonic body. The proceedings altogether passed off in the most satisfactory and harmonious manner.

July 2nd. St. Wilfrid's Roman Catholic School opened by the Rev. P. J. Vavasour. The style of the building is Tudor. It is calculated to accommodate eighty children, and is capable of enlargement. Architect: Mr. H. Sharpin. In the afternoon the children were entertained at tea, and afterwards enjoyed various games, etc.

July 23rd. Great fire on Dallowgill Moor, belonging to the Earl de Grey and Ripon. The fire was so hot about the line of road leading from Dallowgill to Pateley Bridge, that it was all but impassable. Before it was arrested an area of about 200 acres of peat was burned down to the clay and bare rock. Although ten miles distant, the smoke was often so dense in Ripon as to be very disagreeable.

Ripon as a Local Board and Urban Sanitary Authority.—In the year 1854, during the mayoralty of Mr. Henry Morton, the condition of the city of Ripon, respecting the sewerage, sanitary state, and water supply, was of such an unsatisfactory character, that the Council unanimously resolved to adopt the powers and provisions of the "Public Health Act, 1848," whereby the Council would become the Local Board for the City, and be vested with all the necessary authority for dealing with the above matters, and also the management of the Highways. A petition, signed by all the members of the Council, and more than one-tenth of the ratepayers, as required by the Act, was forwarded to the General Board of Health in London, asking for an enquiry to be held in the matter. An enquiry was ordered, and in September, 1854, William Ranger, Esq., Superintending Inspector of the General Board of Health, paid a visit to the city, extending over five days, and held an Enquiry at the Court House, and made a thorough inspection, but confined such inspection and enquiry to the township of Ripon only, and not to the whole of the city. Prior to the enquiry, considerable opposition had been raised to the action of the Council, which resulted in the adoption, at a Public Meeting of Citizens, of several resolutions condemning the action of the Council, which resolutions were presented to the Inspector at the enquiry. The

result of the enquiry was, that the Council were recommended to defer any further action until the "Public Health Act" had been amended by the new measure intended to be brought before Parliament by the General Board of Health.

The following Tables give some valuable information of the deaths, etc. The first one, for the seven years ending 1853, prior to the above enquiry, but for the township of Ripon only; and the second a similar Table for the seven years ending 1889, for the whole of the city. The population of the Bondgate portion of the city is equal to about one-tenth of the whole. In 1851 the population of the Ripon portion of the city was 5553; and of the Bondgate portion 527—making a total for the city of 6080. In 1881, the population of Ripon was 6641, and Bondgate 749—together, 7390. The increase in Ripon being 1088; in Bondgate, 222; and in the whole of the city, 1310.

First Table.—Seven years ending 1853.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum.	Deaths from Preventable Diseases.	Deaths under 5 years.	Deaths over 60 years.
1847	5515	148	26.8	44	56	52
1848	5524	135	24.4	22	43	41
1849	5533	126	22.7	28	51	25
1850	5542	106	19.1	17	33	36
1851	5553	122	21.9	30	43	32
1852	5559	138	24.8	24	53	42
1853	5566	143	25.6	23	45	39

Second Table.—Seven years ending 1889.

1883	7490	136	18.1	6	35	51
1884	7540	147	19.4	4	48	55
1885	7570	118	15.5	9	19	55
1886	7570	157	20.7	21	51	66
1887	7620	166	21.7	8	48	62
1888	7670	145	18.9	21	63	39
1889	7720	143	18.7	9	35	57

The question of Local Government was again introduced in 1863, during the mayoralty of Mr. Thomas Judson, Junior, after the passing of the "Public Health Act, 1858," a measure vastly superior to the Act of 1848. In July, 1863, the Council resolved (one member alone being dissentient), that the provisions of the "Public Health Act, 1858," be adopted; and, after due advertisement, the resolution was confirmed by Sir George Grey, then Secretary of State for the Home Department; and the Council became the Local Board for the City, and was vested

with the entire management of the Highways, Sanitary, and Water Supply requirements of the District, which included the whole of the city.

On the passing of the "Public Health Act, 1875," the name and style of the Council and District was altered from "Local Board" to "Urban Sanitary District" and "Urban Sanitary Authority."

August 5th. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Ripon, Studley Royal, and Fountains Abbey. The town was decorated, and an address presented by the mayor and corporation. At Fountains "much the royal pair wondered at, and greatly admired the Abbey, smiling so pensively with its long-drawn aisles, its matchless cloisters, its large kitchen, its beautiful refectory, and its highly interesting museum." Their Royal Highnesses passed the night at Studley Royal, the guests of the Earl de Grey and Ripon. On the following morning August 6th, the Princess planted a tree in the West Garden, and the Prince also planted a fir tree in the Pleasure Grounds. They departed from Studley about 2 o'clock on the same afternoon; passing through Ripon, still decorated and crowded with spectators, and left the railway station at 2.30 p.m., for the north.

August 10th. Borough rate laid to raise 119*l*.

August 10th. Lighting rate laid to raise the sum of 320*l*. This was the last lighting rate that was laid.

As these rates are all given at pp. 153—55, no further reference will be made to them in the text.

August 23rd. Died in the 46th year of her age, after severe illness of many years duration, Elizabeth Janet Jennings, wife of Edmund John Jennings, of Fir Trees, Hawkhurst, Kent, and of the Temple, London, and second daughter of the late Rev. William Plues, of Ripon. She was the authoress of a novel entitled "My Good for Nothing Brother"; and at the time of her decease she had another work ready for the press.

August 24th. Death of Mr. Charles Robinson, solicitor, son of Mr. R. Robinson, chapter clerk of Ripon cathedral. Deceased met his death by accidentally falling over the cliff while on a visit to Scarborough.

Sept. 16th. Died at Plumpton, near Studley, aged 90 years, Sarah, widow of Mr. John Turner, formerly of Quarry Moor House, near Ripon.

October 16th. About one hundred members of the British Archaeological Association (then holding its annual meeting at Leeds), made an excursion to Ripon and Studley Royal. They arrived in Ripon about half-past ten o'clock; and visited first the ancient chapel of St. Mary Magdalene; the Cathedral was then visited, and Mr. C. E. Davis, F.S.A., conducted the members, and explained the architectural features of the building. The inspection of the cathedral having been concluded, the party proceeded in carriages to Studley, where a scene of enchanting beauty awaited them. As they entered the grounds, the clear sparkling lake, dotted with swans and encircled with trees, in "the sere and yellow" of autumn, presented a charming scene, and excited the admiration of all; and when the extensive and magnificent ruins of Fountains Abbey

were approached, no one could feel otherwise than amply repaid for his visit. After inspecting Fountains Hall, they entered the ruins, where the Earl de Grey and Ripon and the Countess of Ripon received and accompanied them. Mr. Gordon M. Hills officiated as guide, and his lucid and happy style of explanation added greatly to the interest of the inspection, whilst at the same time he contributed a large amount of information. After upwards of two hours had been expended in the grounds, Dr. Lee, on behalf of the Society, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Davis and Mr. Hills for their explanations, and to the Earl and Countess De Grey for favouring them with their company, and giving them permission to see the beautiful Grounds and the remains of the Abbey; Mr. Phillips seconded the motion, which was carried; and Earl De Grey briefly returned thanks, assuring them that he felt much gratified in seeing so distinguished a Society visiting that neighbourhood. He had naturally studied a good deal the history of that abbey, but notwithstanding, Mr. Hills, in his able illustration had raised many questions of very great interest and importance. He felt a deep interest in that magnificent building, and he was, perhaps not unnaturally, proud of what he believed was one of the most beautiful abbeys in the country. The party then returned to Ripon, and thence to Leeds, highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

November 4th. New works inserted into Ripon minster clock, and the outside dial fixed a yard higher up the tower.

November 30th. Samuel Harrison (late assistant surveyor to the board of highways) appointed City Surveyor.

November 30th. Died at Skelding near Grantley, aged 102 years, Ann Parker, widow of William Parker, of that place, farmer.

December 5th. A meeting of property owners and ratepayers held in St. John's Chapel, Bondgate, to take into consideration a resolution for forming that part of the township of Aismunderby-with-Bondgate which was *not* comprised within the city and borough of Ripon into a separate highway district.

Smithfield Stock Sale.—Established by Francis Smith, Ripon, in 1863, as a Monthly Stock Sale (the first in Yorkshire); in 1873 the name was changed to that of the "Ripon Auction Stock Sale;" and in 1874 to the "Ripon Smithfield Stock Sale." In the first year were sold 250 pigs, 2000 sheep, 460 beasts. In 1873 (when the sale was altered to once a fortnight), the numbers sold were—1100 pigs, 5700 sheep, and 971 beasts. In 1888, the total head of stock sold was the largest ever reached, viz.:—4400 pigs; 11,200 sheep; 2400 beasts. There is a Special Christmas Show and Sale every year, at which prizes are given.

1863-4. BENJAMIN PULLEINE ASCOUGH, Tallow Chandler.

Mayor in 1861-2.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: R. Kearsley, W. Yorke, B. P. Ascough, W. J. Horn; *Councillors*: C.

Ascough, T. Skaife, J. R. Hartley, M. C. Swiers, J. Fossick, H. Kearsley, T. C. Hammond, J. Dunnington, R. E. Collinson, J. Burton, T. Gowing, W. Thompson.

Correspondence between the Corporation and the Lessors of the old Waterworks—William Gatenby, John Dixon Gatenby, William Mawson, Mary Ann Smith, and Robert Gatenby. After obtaining the opinion of the Solicitor-General, the Council decide to proceed under the Act to provide their district with a sufficient and proper supply of pure water at constant pressure.

January 16th. A meeting of the Town Council to decide on the construction of new waterworks for the supply of the city. A resolution passed to offer a premium of £50 for the best scheme for supplying the town with water.

February 9th. Meeting of the Town Council, and appointment of officers under the Local Government Act.

April 1st. Meeting of the West Riding Geological and Polytechnic Society at Ripon; at which Mr. William Harrison, of Ripon, stated that a fine specimen of gold ring money had been found in the centre of a cairn of stones, in the year 1818, in a field on the Lindrick farm, close by Studley Park. It was very heavy, and worth about £32. The late Mr. Robert Harrison, of Lindrick, gave it to Mrs. Lawrence, at that time owner of Studley Royal. Earl De Grey exhibited it at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries; but where it was at that time the noble owner of Studley was not aware.

May 9th. New bye-laws passed.

June 6th. A special meeting of the Town Council to receive Mr. Filliter's report on the different schemes sent in for supplying the city with water. These were 23 in number, of which 12 took the supply from the river Ure, 2 from the Skell, 5 from the Laver, 1 from Kexbeck, 1 from Fellbeck springs, and 2 from deep wells in Ripon. Of these 15 were by pumping, and 8 by gravitation. The estimates varied in cost from £2,750 to £18,930. Mr. Filliter recommended the scheme of Messrs. Stevenson and Utley, of Halifax. The quantity of water proposed to be supplied per day 100,000 gallons, from the river Ure above North Bridge; to be pumped by a double action steam engine of ten-horse power. Summit reservoir at Lark Hill to contain 200,000 gallons, and a filter tunnel at the river side. Cost £5,862, including land and street mains. This scheme was adopted.

June 12th. A severe thunderstorm broke over Ripon and the neighbourhood; it commenced about 12 o'clock, and continued the whole of the afternoon. A large oak tree in Studley Park was struck by the lightning, and splintered from top to bottom; four trees near Slensingford Hall were also struck, and much damaged.

July 1st. Died John Dalton, Esq., of Slensingford near Ripon. He was a captain in the army, born December 18th, 1784, and married first, March 17th, 1811, Elizabeth, only daughter and sole heiress of Richard Lodge, Esq., of Leeds (she died December

21st, 1841) by whom he had issue John Dalton, eldest son and heir, Richard Henry Dalton, a commander in the Royal Navy, Thomas Norcliffe Dalton, a major in the 49th Foot, who was killed at the battle of Inkerman, November 5th, 1854, and six daughters, Gertrude, Susan, Mary, Albinia, Frances Elizabeth, and Isabella. John Dalton married secondly, April 15th, 1844, Catherine, sixth daughter of Sir Charles Dodsworth, Bart., and niece of Lord Blayney, by whom he had one son, Charles Montagu Cecil Dalton, and one daughter, Catherine Elizabeth Dalton.

September 20th. A council meeting, when it was resolved to apply for power to borrow £7,500, to carry out the scheme of water supply for the city.

November 9th. It having been reported to this meeting that the Ripon Gas Light Company intended applying to parliament in the ensuing session for an Act of Incorporation and for parliamentary powers for carrying on their works, it is ordered that, as the time for giving parliamentary notices is now so short, it is desirable that the Council should also save the session, by forthwith giving notices of their intention to apply for a Gas Act.

At a meeting on the 21st, it was resolved to purchase the Gas Works from the Ripon Gas Light Co. at a cost of 9,500*l*. Mr. Stevenson, the engineer, having valued the same, and reported that he valued them, after deducting the probable cost of an unopposed act of parliament, at the sum of 10,209*l*. at the present price of 5*s*. 10*d*. per 1000 cubic feet of gas; at the sum of 9,500*l*. if the price of gas were to be at once reduced to 5*s*. 6*d*. per 1000 feet; and at the sum of 8326*l*. if the price were reduced to 5*s*. per 1000 feet.

1864-5. BENJAMIN PULLEINE ASCOUGH, Tallow Chandler.

Mayor in 1862 and 1864.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: R. Kearsley, W. Yorke, B. P. Ascough, W. J. Horn; *Councillors*: J. Fossick, H. Kearsley, T. C. Hammond, J. Dunnington, R. E. Collinson, J. Burton, T. Gowing, W. Thompson, W. Morton, T. Kendall, J. Brown, J. R. Hartley.

November 21st. Meeting of the town council to consider tenders for new waterworks, when that of the Kirkstall Forge Company was accepted, who undertook to supply duplicate engines, pumps, and appendages for £1,190; and that of Messrs. Helm and Company, Halifax, for excavating, laying, and jointing the main pipes and appendages thereto £440 18*s*. 6*d*. was also accepted.

February 13th. Foundation stone of a new Grand Stand laid by the mayor of Ripon, on the new race-course on Redbank. Races were first established at Ripon about 1720; and continued on the Common until 1826, when the enclosure took place, and the races were discontinued until 1836, when they were renewed on a course on the Hutton Conyers side of the river Ure, where they continued to be held until the present year, when they were commenced upon the new course.

February 21st. Died at his residence, Park Street, Ripon, Mr. John Tuting, painter, aged 80 years. He was an industrious collector of facts, dates, and incidents, illustrative of the antiquities and topography of his native town; and was ever ready to impart to others the information they sought from his accumulated stores; and to which we thankfully acknowledge our indebtedness for much valuable matter.

March 9th. Memorial to the west riding justices "respecting the inconvenience and danger arising from the narrow and incommodious bridge across the Skell at Borragh."

April 24th. As some of the inmates of the Ripon Union Workhouse were breaking up a piece of ground recently added to the garden there; a leaden seal of Pope Gregory IX. was turned up. It had the usual heads of St. Peter and St. Paul on one side with the inscription SPA SPE.

July 18th. Died at his residence, Green Royd, near Ripon, in the 73rd year of his age, William Slayter Smith, Esq., captain and late adjutant of the Yorkshire Regiment of Hussar Yeomanry; which appointment he held from the 18th of June, 1822, to June, 1864. In the earlier part of his military career he served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Buried on the 25th, in Ripon cathedral, with military honours, an immense concourse of people assembling, and all places of business, &c., being closed. See note under July 21st, 1866. "He was highly esteemed by the late, as well as by the present, Earl de Grey, and by the gentry and clergy and all shades of society in Ripon and the neighbourhood. None, however, felt a greater attachment towards him than his poorer neighbours. And no wonder, he was ever ready to do them a kind service; and always evinced the greatest sympathy for those in distress."

THE RIPON BONE HOUSE. The large quantity of bones in the crypt under the chapter house was removed thence, and buried near the east wall of the burial ground attached to the minster. A stone in the wall near bears the following inscription: "Under this stone, in a pit 12 feet deep, the extent of which is marked out by boundary stones, a portion of the bones that were in a crypt under the south-east part of the cathedral, were buried in May, 1865." Many suppositions have been made as to the origin of the great quantity of bones deposited in this crypt. William White in his *Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire*, vol. ii., p. 794, says:—"Under the Chapter House is the vaulted Charnel House, which exceeds anything of the kind in this kingdom, having an immense collection of human skulls, and leg, thigh, and arm bones, in fine preservation, and piled in regular order round the walls. This bone house is inspected by almost every tourist who visits the town; and a large portion of its mortal remains are supposed to have been gathered from the bleached battle fields of the intestine wars which ravaged the country, in the contentions of the White and Red Roses, and in the reign of Charles I." The most probable supposition is that they have been dug up at different times within the precincts of the cathedral itself, when it has been enlarged, re-

built, or altered; and the bones then found carried to the crypt and there deposited as being consecrated ground. In the *Fabric Rolls* given in the *Memorials of Ripon*, vol. iii., we find frequent payments of money made for "carrying bones" during the progress of work then going on in the cathedral. In 1520-1, for expenses about carriage of bones 24s. 6½d. This was when the new aisle was built, and the bones were doubtless dug out of its foundation. In 1522, for expenses about carrying the bones 6s. 5½d. In 1523, for carrying the bones 13s. 4d. In 1525, "circa carriag. lez bones" 2s. 3½d. In a roll about 1505, for expenses about carrying bones 22s. 7d. Wherever the ground has been opened in, around, or under the minster, large quantities of bones have been found; even the great western towers were built upon an ancient burial ground, as was shown by excavations made during the restoration in 1862.

The Bone House has formed the theme of poem, song, and legend, of each of which we give a brief specimen. The Rev. James Holme in a small volume of poems entitled "*Leisure Musings*," published in 1835, thus sings of the bone house.

The Bone House! I tremble with awe at the thought
Of entering so gloomy a cell,

Where skulls without number, for years have been
brought;

So skilfully piled, as if death had long sought,
And here found his mansion to dwell.

Here let me forget all the living awhile,

To speak with the bones of the dead;

Too oft my affections are lured by the smile

Of friends, who, in kindness my moments beguile,

As swiftly they pass o'er my head.

O say then, ye sacred mementos of death,

Were ye too the lovers of mirth?

Or did you adore with a soul-saving faith

The God of your spirits, the giver of breath?

All, all once the tenants of earth.

Echo.—"All, all once the tenants of earth!"

Our next specimen is by that prolific writer William Harrison Ainsworth, and bears the title of "*The Barber of Ripon and the Ghostly Basin. A Tale of the Charnel House.*"

Since ghost stories you want, there is one I can tell
Of a wonderful thing that Bat Pigeon befel:
A barber at Ripon, in Yorkshire was he,
And as keen in his craft as his best blade could be,

Now Bat had a fancy, a strange one, you'll own,

Instead of a brass bowl to have one of bone:

To the Charnel House 'neath the old minster he'd
been,

And there 'mongst the relics a treasure had seen.

Mid the pile of dry bones that encumber'd the
ground,

One pumpkin-like skull with a mazard he found!

If home that enormous old sconce he could take,

What a capital basin for shaving 'twould make!

Well! he got it at last, from the sexton, his friend,

Little dreaming how queerly the business would end!

Next, he saw'd off the cranium close to the eyes;
 And behold then! a basin capacious in size.
 As the big bowl is balanced 'twixt finger and thumb,
 Bat's customers all with amazement are dumb;
 At the strange yellow object they blink and they stare,
 But what it can be not a soul is aware?
 Bat Pigeon as usual, to rest went that night;
 But he soon started up in a terrible fright;
 Lo! giving the curtains and bedclothes a pull,
 A ghost he beheld—*wanting half of its skull!*
 "Unmannerly barber!" the spectre exclaimed;
 "To desecrate bone houses art not ashamed?
 Thy crown into shivers, base varlet, I'll crack,
 Unless, on the instant, my own I get back!"
 "There it lies on the table!" Bat quakingly said;
 "Sure a skull cannot matter when once one is dead."
 "Such a skull as thine may not, thou addlepate fool!
 But a shaver of clowns for a knight is no rule!"
 With this, the wroth spectre its brainpan clapp'd on,
 And holding it fast in a twinkling was gone;
 But ere through the keyhole the phantom could rush,
 Bat perceived it had taken the soap and the brush.
 When the sexton next morn, went the charnel house
 round,
 The great yellow skull in its old place he found;
 And 'twixt its lank jaws, while they grinningly ope,
 As in mockery stuck, are the brush and the soap!

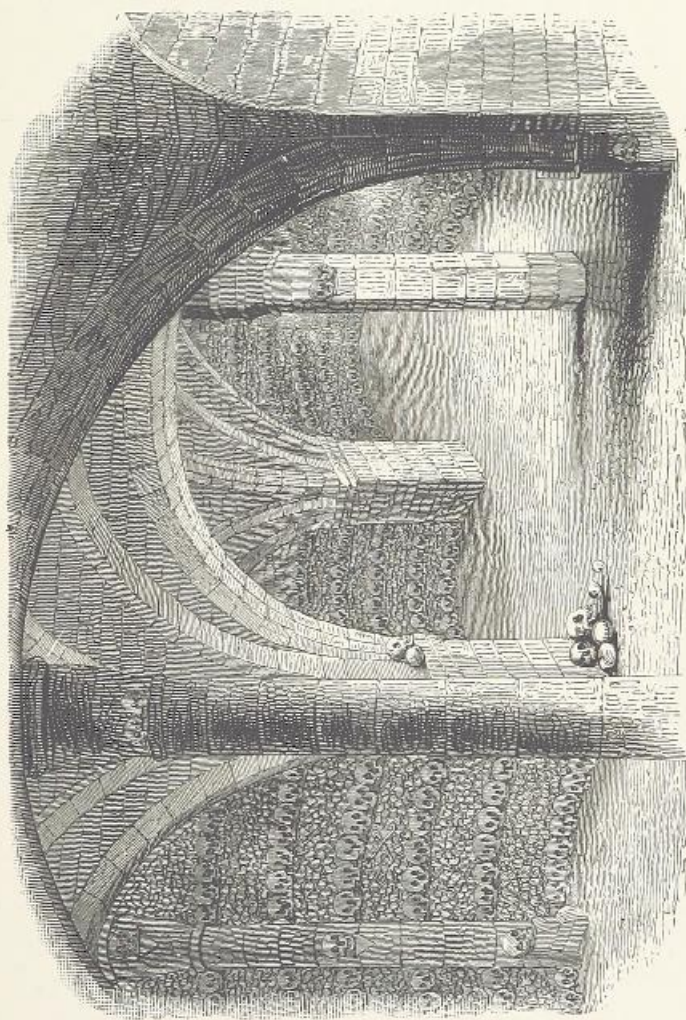
A note relates—"this ghostly relic may still be seen in the curious Charnel House of Ripon minster. The legend connected with it is devoutly believed by the sexton, its narrator."

Our next extract is from "The Bone House," a grave and serious poem in blank verse, written by Mr. Alfred Smith, surgeon, Ripon, and dedicated to the Rev. James Webber, D.D., Dean of Ripon, published by W. Harrison, Ripon. It reminds us of "Young's Night Thoughts," and "Blair's Grave."
 Ambition, come! I'll show thee all the pomp
 And pageantry, the glory, power, and wealth,
 And honor thou art worshipping! This skull
 Enclosed a brain still plotting cunning schemes
 To soar above the vulgar; step by step
 He rose to riches and command; his name
 Was blazon'd o'er the world, and, as he past
 The million worshipped him, but, ere he reached
 The pinnacle of grandeur, down he fell:
 And who remembers him? Is there a tear
 Shed to embalm his memory and life?
 Alas, alas! piled among vulgar skulls,
 In this dark vault there's none to honor him!

From this curious depository of the relics of the dead, the Bone House, which exceeds anything of the kind in this country, a skull was some years since allowed to be taken; and is now in the Anatomical School at Oxford, and occasionally lectured upon by the Professor. As the skull has two large sloping gashes at the lower part of it, probably from a sword or battle-axe, it is not likely that recovery should have followed such wounds; yet it appears to have done so to a certain degree; as it is remarkable that *fresh bone* is formed in one of the cuts, it being well-

known that no ossification takes place in a dead subject.—*Langdale's Ripon, 1828.*

The following is from *Taylor's History of Apparitions*. About thirty years ago, some labouring mechanics met one Saturday evening, after receiving their wages, at a public-house, in Ripon, Yorkshire, for the purpose of enjoying themselves convivially after the cares and fatigues of the week. The glass circulated freely, every man told his story or sung a song, and various were the subjects of conversation. At length that of courage was introduced; every man now considered himself a hero, as is generally the case, when liquor begins to operate. One boasted of his skill as a pugilist, and related how many battles he had fought, and come off victorious; another related a dreadful encounter he had lately had with a mad dog, whom he overpowered and left dead on the field; a third told his story of sleeping in a haunted house, and his conversation with a dreadful ghost. In short, various and extravagant were the different tales they told; until one, who had hitherto remained silent, arose, and told them, that notwithstanding their boasted courage, he would wager a bet of five guineas, that not one of the company had resolution sufficient to go to the bone house in the parish church yard (which was about a mile distant), and bring a skull from thence with him, and place it on the table before the guests. This wager was soon accepted by one of the party, who immediately set off on his expedition to the church yard. The wag, who had proposed the bet, and who knew a nearer bye-way to the bone house than his opponent had taken, requested of the landlady to lend him a white sheet, and that he would soon cool the heroic man's courage. The landlady, who enjoyed the joke, complied with his request, lent him the sheet, and off set our wag with the utmost speed. He arrived at the bone house first, threw the sheet over him, and placed himself in one corner, waiting the arrival of his comrade. Presently after enters the first man with slow deliberate pace, and observing a figure in white, he felt himself greatly alarmed (as he afterwards acknowledged); however, he resumed courage, and picked up a skull. Immediately the phantom exclaimed in a deep and hollow tone, "That's my father's skull!" "Well then," replied the adventurer, "if it be thy father's skull, take it." So down he laid it, and took up another; when the figure replied in the same hollow tone, "That's my mother's skull!" "Well then," the other replied, "if it be thy mother's skull, take it!" So down he laid it, and took up a third. The apparition now, in a tremendously awful manner, cried out, "That's my skull!" "If it be the Devil's skull I'll have it!" answered the hero, and off he ran with it in his hand, greatly terrified, and the spectre after him. In his flight through the church yard, he stumbled over a tombstone and fell, which occasioned the ghost likewise to fall upon him, which increased, not a little, his fright. However he soon extricated himself, and again bent his flight towards the inn, which he soon reached, and bolting suddenly into



THE OLD BONE HOUSE, RIPON CATHEDRAL.



the room, exclaimed with terrified countenance, his hair standing on end, "Here's the skull you sent me for, but by George, the right owner is coming for it!" Saying which down went the skull, and instantly appeared the figure with the white sheet on. This unexpected intrusion so much frightened all the company that they ran out of the house as fast as possible, really believing it was an apparition from the tombs, come to punish them for their sacrilegious theft. Such power has fear over the strongest minds, when taken by surprise. The undaunted adventurer, however, won his wager, which was spent at the same house the Saturday following, when the joke was universally allowed to be a very good one.

May 9th. A new horn was purchased by the mayor and presented to the city, for the use of the hornblower. A vote of thanks was passed to his worship.

June 19th. The "City of Ripon Act, 1865," received the royal assent, and enabled the Corporation to complete the purchase of the Gas Works.

September 19th. An otter was killed in Skellgate, after being pursued from North Street, where it was first seen; it was evidently making its way from the Ure to the Skell.

October 24th. The magistrates at Knaresborough issued a notice prohibiting the holding of cattle fairs within the wapentake of Claro for two months from that date, on account of a direful murrain existing at that time.

October 27th. Winksley bobbin mill destroyed by fire, estimated damage £1,500.

November 4th. Died at Aldfield, near Ripon, Mr. John Gains, aged 103 years.

November 8th. The Ripon new waterworks opened by the mayor, in the presence of several members of the corporation, who assembled at the pumping station at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, when the engine was put into motion, and the water pumped into the service reservoir. Shortly afterwards, the fire plugs in the Market Place, Kirkgate and Bondgate Green were tried, and gave entire satisfaction. In the evening the mayor was entertained by the members of the corporation at a complimentary dinner. His worship also entertained the corporation workpeople at dinner in honour of the event. See note under 1776-7; and *postea* under 1888.

On a slab above the door of the engineman's house at the works is the following inscription:—Ripon Waterworks, constructed A.D. 1865, in the third year of the mayoralty of Ald. Benjamin Pulleine Ascough, and under the direction of the following members of Council: Aldermen, W. J. Horn, R. Kearsley, M.P., W. Yorke. Councillors: J. Brown, J. Burton, R. E. Collinson, J. Dunnington, J. Fossick, T. Gowing, T. C. Hammond, J. R. Hartley, H. Kearsley, T. Kendall, W. Thompson, S. Tomlinson. R. W. Nicholson, Town Clerk; G. W. Stevenson, Engineer.

November 10th. The sale of cattle prohibited in the Liberty of Ripon and Division of Kirkby Malzeard. The murrain very prevalent at Nunwick, Sharow, and Hewick.

1865-6. BENJAMIN PULLEINE ASCOUGH, Tallow Chandler.

Mayor in 1861-2, 1863-4, and 1864-5.

COUNCIL.—Aldermen: B. P. Ascough, W. J. Horn, T. Kendall, T. Carter; Councillors: R. E. Collinson, J. Burton, T. Gowing, W. Thompson, S. Tomlinson, R. Lumley, J. Brown, J. R. Hartley, H. Kearsley, J. Dunnington, W. Wells, M. C. Swiers.

November 18th. Died, at Northampton House, Piccadilly, London, the Marchioness of Northampton. Her ladyship was the second daughter of Mr. Henry and Lady Mary Vyner, of Newby Hall, and married the Marquess of Northampton in 1859.

December 3rd. Fire at Bishopton. A large barn on the farmstead of Mr. Henry Atkinson was partially consumed, along with a quantity of hay and straw, to the value of £40. The cause of the fire was not known; incendiarism suspected, but not proved.

December 6th. The first number of "The Ripon Gazette, and Thirsk, Boroughbridge, and Masham Advertiser" newspaper was published. Mr. Robert Ackrill, Harrogate, proprietor and printer; Ripon publisher, Mr. S. Hill. From the files of this paper we have derived much information relative to the local history of Ripon and the neighbourhood.

December 13th. Died suddenly in Ripon market, aged 56 years, Mr. John Lofthouse, an extensive corn merchant and maltster at Boroughbridge. He was seized with a sudden fit of apoplexy, fell to the ground, and never rallied afterwards.

January 13th. R. W. Nesbitt (of the Darlington waterworks), is appointed manager of the new waterworks.

January 16th. Some workmen employed by Mr. H. Sharpin to lower a piece of garden ground behind his house, at North Terrace, near the Ripon Railway Station, came upon some fragments of pottery, apparently of the Roman period. Mr. Sharpin promptly stopped the labours of the men, and asked Dr. Paley, Mr. John R. Walbran, and some other gentlemen to make a further investigation. This was done during the afternoon of that day, and the result was the discovery of a large quantity of urn pottery embedded in clay, partly baked, and a quantity of charcoal ashes, mostly below the clay. The deposit had evidently been disturbed and the urns smashed. As far as any conclusions could be come to, it appeared the place had been the site of a barrow or burial mound of the Roman period; that several interments of urns containing ashes had been made on a base of clay, partly burned; and that these had been broken into and disarranged at some uncertain period. A short time afterwards the place was further examined, and the conclusion arrived at was that the remains were Anglo-Saxon and not Roman.

February 9th. William J. Larkum appointed first Manager of the Gas Works under the Corporation. Under this date may most appropriately be given

a short sketch of the works since their formation and of their development under the Corporation.

THE RIPON GASWORKS were originated about the year 1830, under the title of the "Ripon Gas Light Company." The first trustees were the Very Rev. James Webber, D.D., dean of Ripon, and John Britain, William Morton, Joseph Beevers Terry, and George Snowden, all of Ripon, aldermen. The capital was to be raised in ninety shares of 25*l.* each.

Thirty-five years afterwards the works were purchased by the Corporation by authority of the "City of Ripon Act, 1865," which received the royal assent on 10th June, 1865. The sum of 9500*l.* was the purchase price of the works; and 114*l.* further was paid by way of valuation for stock upon the works. (See p. 192). The Act of Parliament cost 912*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* The authorised capital was 18,000*l.*, repayable within thirty years from 1870. The capital unexhausted on 25th March, 1890, was 474*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*; the total expenditure amounting to 17,525*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

The principal items of expenditure from capital has been as follows:—In 1867, new station meter, 108*l.*; Earl de Grey and Ripon, for an acre of land, 195*l.*; Perseverance Iron Company, and Armitage and Co., for tank, condenser, scrubbers, and iron roof, etc., 568*l.*; Messrs. Mitchell and Webster, and Messrs. J. Baynes, and J. Gowing, for new buildings, 485*l.*; other expenditure, 466*l.*; total, 1822*l.* In 1868, on account of manager's house and boundary 150*l.*; enlargement of retort house, etc., and extension of main, 484*l.*; total, 634*l.* In 1869, on account of manager's house, and new boundary wall, 360*l.* In 1873, for new office, etc., 53*l.* In 1875, for improvements carried out by Mr. Dempster, gas engineer, 340*l.* In 1877, on account of new gasholder and alterations, 492*l.* In 1878, for gasholder purchased from Dewsbury corporation, 290*l.*; Messrs. Clayton Son and Co., for contract for fixing same, 361*l.*; the manager, for wages and other expenditure in connection with holder, 917*l.*; total, 1568*l.* In 1879, further charges in connection with gasholder, 63*l.*; and for new offices, 118*l.*; other expenditure, 66*l.*; total, 247*l.* In 1880, Mr. Dunning, gas engineer, for his fees in connection with gasholder, 50*l.* In 1881, new mains, 117*l.*; Mr. Dunning, gas engineer, 58*l.*; furnishing manager's office, 44*l.*; total, 219*l.* In 1882, new photometer, 56*l.*

During the present year (1890), a new boiler has been purchased, and new boiler house erected; an hydraulic main constructed; storehouses and workshops erected; and other improvements carried out, which will absorb the remaining capital.

From the first complete year's published abstract of accounts (1866-7), the receipts appear to have been 2147*l.*, and the expenditure 2229*l.* This, of course, does not include anything from sinking fund. For the year ending 25th March, 1890, the receipts were 4677*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, and the expenditure 4293*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, including 636*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* from sinking fund. The price of gas in 1866 was 5*s.* 10*d.* per 1000 feet; and in 1890, 3*s.* 6*d.* per 1000 feet, subject to 5*l.* per cent. discount; the present price is 3*s.* 6*d.* per 1000 feet, subject to 5*l.* per cent. discount ordinary consumers,

and 10*l.* per cent. discount for gas stoves, engines, etc.

February 9th. Samuel Harrison appointed Surveyor of Highways and Manager of the new Water Works.

February 9th. James Gowing appointed Keeper of the Fire Engine.

March 22nd. David Bailey appointed City Collector.

May 9th. Mr. George Emmott presented his report on the Gas Works, recommending an outlay of 1250*l.* in new buildings, and other improvements, for which it was necessary to purchase another acre of land from Earl de Grey and Ripon, who sold the required land for 195*l.*

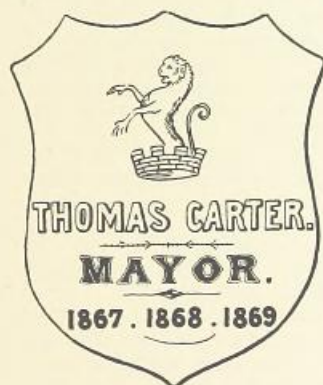
July 1st. A memorial window to the late Captain William Slayter Smith was inserted in Ripon Cathedral, bearing at the base this record: "In memory of Captain William Slayter Smith, who died July 18th, 1865. This window is erected by the voluntary contributions of his friends and neighbours." On the sill of the window is a handsome brass plate, bearing in bold black letter, with rubricated capitals, the following inscription: "In memory of Wm. Slayter Smith, of Green Royd, Ripon, who died 18th July, 1865, aged 72 years; Captain and Adjutant of the Yorkshire Regiment of Hussar Yeomanry from 1822 to 1864. He served as Lieutenant in the 13th Light Dragoons in the Peninsular War, in the campaigns of 1810, 1811, and 1812, and was once severely and twice slightly wounded. He also served in the 10th Hussars at the Battle of Waterloo."

October 8th. Letter is read from William Gatenby and William Mawson, executors of the lessees of the old Waterworks, demanding compensation. A reply was sent by the Corporation, stating they were not liable for any compensation.

THE HOSPITALS OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN AND ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. Much dissatisfaction having arisen respecting the disposal of the revenues of these hospitals, a suit in Chancery was instituted to compel Dean Webber to devote larger stipends to the almswomen and chaplains; and the issue was a SCHEME, which was approved by orders dated 10th December, 1864, and 11th June, 1866. Under its provisions the two Charities have been placed under the management and control of fifteen trustees—the Master of the Hospitals and the Bishop of Ripon for the time being to be always trustees *ex-officio*. The "Corporation of the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, at Ripon, and the Master and Sisters of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in Ripon," shall permit the trustees to receive the rents and profits of all the real estates vested in them, to manage and dispose of as they shall think best for their (the said Corporation's) benefit. There shall be a chaplain to each hospital, appointed by the Master; the chaplains shall be clergymen of the Church of England. Both chaplaincies may be held by the same person. The annual stipend of the chaplain of Magdalen shall be £60, and the other hospital £40. The annual income of the Master shall be three-twentieths of the

whole income of the hospitals during the preceding year. The pensioners of each hospital must be "poor persons in a feeble state of health, who shall have attained the age of fifty years at the least." The number of pensioners may be increased as the funds increase; and the trustees may, when the funds of the hospital will allow, increase their stipends to any amount, not exceeding 8s. a week. At present each of the inmates of both Hospitals receives 7s. per week pension.

1866-7. THOMAS CARTER, Draper.



His badge bears the family crest: Out of a mural coronet argent, a demi-monkey proper.

Thomas Carter sprung from a family of yeoman rank settled at Ellinstring, near Masham, Yorkshire, but was born in London, January 4th, 1819. He married at Beverley, Elizabeth Hutchinson, granddaughter of Dr. Hutchinson, physician, of Richmond, Yorkshire, by whom he left one son and four daughters. In 1851 he took over the drapery business of Mr. John Durham, in Kirkgate, Ripon. In 1857 he was elected a member of the corporation of the city, being placed second on the poll; on November 9th, 1865, an alderman, and mayor for the three consecutive years, 1867, 1868, and 1869, and finally retired from the corporation in 1871. He held many public offices; placed on the Commission of the Peace for the City in 1868; for the Liberty of Ripon in 1871; and subsequently for the North Riding of Yorkshire; Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Ripon Poor Law Union, and the Ripon Public Rooms Company; a Director of the Claro Banking Company; and a Co-optative Governor of the Ripon Grammar School. His taste for the higher forms of literature was shown by the words written for Wm. Jackson's oratorios of "Israel in Egypt" and the "Deliverance of Israel from Babylon," and an ardent love for the English poets. In 1875 he wrote and contributed an article to the *Archæological Journal*, on "Ripon: its Wakemen and their ancient badge"; having previously entertained the secretary of that society at his house, during its visit to Ripon in 1874. He died March 15th, 1884, and was buried at Masham.

COUNCIL.—Aldermen: B. P. Ascough, W. J.

Horn, T. Kendall, T. Carter; *Councillors*: S. Tomlinson, R. Lumley, J. Brown, J. R. Hartley, H. Kearsley, J. Dunnington, W. Wells, M. C. Swiers, W. Thwaites, T. Gowing, R. E. Collinson, W. Thompson.

January 7th. Died at his residence, Borrage House, Ripon, aged 70 years, Mr. Thomas Williamson. He was one of the most respected citizens of Ripon, and the oldest member of a family which had long been intimately connected with the affairs of the city. In 1831, in conjunction with his brothers William and John, he took an active part in the formation of the Mechanics' Institute in the city, of which he continued a zealous supporter until his death. He filled the civic chair in 1848-9, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. He was made a Justice of the Peace for the borough shortly after the first commission was granted in 1835. For the last few years he had been in failing health. On the 12th he was interred in the grave-yard attached to the cathedral.

January 10th. Oil Picture of Ripon, painted early in the last century, and two old Engravings, one being a view of Ripon, and the other of Scarborough, were presented to the Corporation, to be placed in the Council Room, by Mr. John Fairgray Sharpin, of Scarborough.

January 13th. Sudden death of James Rhodes, aged 28 years. Deceased, who was one of the cathedral choristers, and lodged at Calvert's Temperance Hotel, in Westgate, Ripon, retired to rest on the Saturday night in good health, and was found dead in bed on the following morning. Being a member of the Ripon Volunteers, he was interred with military honours, in the cathedral churchyard.

March 5th. Died at his residence, West Lodge, Ripon, aged 76 years, Henry Greenwood, Esq., J.P. He was a native of Halifax, but during the prime of his life he was partner in a banking firm in Leeds. He retired from active business, and settled at Ripon about the year 1837. In 1846 he was made a Magistrate for the Liberty of Ripon. Beyond his magisterial duties he took no part in public affairs, but was best known by his private liberality and munificent public charity; the latter was shown by his gift of £1,000 each to increase the revenues of the Ripon Dispensary and the Maison de Dieu Hospital in the same town. Buried at Sharow.

March 18th. The excavations on the Roman station at Castledykes, between Ripon and North Stainley, having been some time in progress, and revealed many relics of the Roman age; Mr. T. C. Heslington read a paper on "Roman Camps near Ripon," before the Ripon Scientific Society, which was afterwards published.

April 9th. Sudden death of Mr. Thomas Bridgewater, aged 57 years, corn miller, Bondgate, from an attack of paralysis.

May 13th. The cattle fair at Ripon suspended by an Order in Council, owing to the prevalence of cattle plague in the country. At the same time there was a plague among the grouse on the moors; so much so, that it was calculated that on the

Dallowgill Moors belonging to Earl de Grey, out of every 200 birds, 189 died of this strange and singular disease.

May 16th. On this morning was a very severe frost: there was ice the eighth of an inch in thickness; and the foliage of trees and vegetation generally suffered so much, being shrivelled as if scorched by fire, that they never fully recovered during the following summer.

May 20th. Died at Old Slensingford Hall, the family seat, Miles Staveley, aged 13 years. He was only son and heir to the estates of the late Thomas Kitchingman Staveley, Esq. There is a stained glass window in North Stanley church, erected to his memory by his friends.

June 11th. Died the Rev. George Mason, F.S.A., of Copt Hewick Hall, near Ripon, aged nearly 84. At the time of his death he was on the continent for the benefit of his health, which had been failing for some time. He was a generous benefactor to the church, as was shown by his liberal subscription towards the cathedral restoration fund, as well as his gift to build a new chapel contiguous to St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital at Ripon. He was a partner in the great Bowling Ironworks Company, near Bradford; and the friend and patron of Joseph Hunter, the historian of "Hallamshire" and "South Yorkshire."

June 21st. Resignation of the Rev. W. S. Lewis, incumbent of Trinity Church, Ripon, on his appointment to the new church of St. George's, Worthing.

July 11th. Edward Colley, aged 9 years, a scholar of Jepson's bluecoat school, drowned when bathing in the dam near Bishopton mill. His brother, Richard Colley, was rescued from the same fate by a party of excursionists from Rochdale, who were passing on an omnibus to Studley Park; one of whom plunged into the water and brought out the boys, one dead, and the other very much exhausted. After their return from Studley to Ripon, they made a subscription of £1 2s. 6d. towards purchasing a suit of mourning for the surviving boy.

July 18th. Died at her residence, Borrage Terrace, Ripon, in the 69th year of her age, Miss Catherine Johnston. She was a lady most kind, and unostentatiously charitable. The poor of the courts, alleys, and byeways of the city knew her as their Florence Nightingale. Miss Johnston was a daughter of the late Colonel Robert Johnston, of Hilton and Hutton Grange, Berwickshire, and some time resident with his daughters in Ripon. The colonel was originally in the 39th regiment of foot, and saw some service in the Mediterranean.

July 31st. Two-thirds of the temporary screen in the west end of the nave of Ripon cathedral, which was erected during the progress of the Restoration, (that portion of the church at that time being used for divine service), blown down by a violent wind. Had the accident occurred during service time, there would have been a great sacrifice of life, as the seats in that part of the nave were usually occupied.

August 11th. Mrs. Laura Humphries, a widow lady residing in Park Street, Ripon, aged 80 years,

severely burned by a lighted match igniting her dress; so much so that she died a few days afterwards. Coroner's verdict, "died from accidental burning."

August 22nd. The Rev. John Meire Ward, M.A., appointed to the incumbency of Trinity Church, Ripon, in place of the Rev. W. S. Lewis, resigned. Mr. Ward was formerly vicar of Hampsthwaite, and afterwards incumbent of St. Stephen's, Islington, London.

August 11th. The Bishop of Ripon (Dr. Bickersteth), having appointed to consecrate a piece of ground at Thornes, near Wakefield, found on arriving at Leeds that there was no train for Wakefield for a considerable time; but as a goods train was just then about to start, his lordship offered to go by that, and obtaining permission, he mounted upon the engine in company with the driver and stoker, and thus reached his destination.

September 13th. Mrs. Crompton was buried in the family vault at Kirkby Malzeard. Her coffin bore the following inscription:—"Mary Crompton, wife of Joshua S. Crompton, Esq., of Azerley, and daughter of the late Claud Alexander, Esq., of Ballochmyle, county Ayr, North Britain, born Oct. 20th, 1806, died September 6th, 1867."

October 25th. Died at his residence, Market-place, Ripon, suddenly, of paralysis, Mr. William Harrison, printer. He retired to bed in his usual health, became suddenly ill during the night, and died the following morning. No man in the city was more familiarly known, having spent his life there from the commencement of his apprenticeship to the business with John L. Linney, the quaker printer (to whose business he succeeded) until his death. In the early part of his life he was very active and energetic in public matters; he entered the corporation in 1842, was re-elected in 1846, 1849, and 1853, on three of these occasions he headed the poll. He was far above the average of his class in ability and knowledge, a thoroughly practical antiquary, with a remarkable aptitude for genealogical research, and the deciphering of ancient documents. He was on the most intimate terms of friendship with John R. Walbran, F.S.A., one of the most distinguished antiquaries of his time in the North of England, and printed all his works. In conjunction they were the original projectors of this Municipal History of Ripon, and collected a large stock of materials for that purpose, 60 pp. of which were actually printed in octavo form. Mr. Harrison was a member of the Surtees Society; for which he printed many important works, notably "The Memorials of Fountains Abbey," under the editorship of his friend Mr. Walbran. He was local manager and an extensive contributor to "The Ripon and Richmond Chronicle" newspaper, from its establishment in 1856 until his death. He left a widow, one son, and four daughters. He was interred in the new portion of the burial ground attached to Ripon cathedral, where a ridged tombstone, shaded by a weeping willow, bears the following inscription: "William Harrison, of Ripon, son





of Robert Harrison, of Lindrick, born April 3rd, 1817, died October 25th, 1867. *Jesu merci*. Isabella, relict of William Harrison, and daughter of Christopher Johnson, Low Mills, born March 29th, 1820, entered into rest March 8th, 1887.

November 7th. John Kay, farmer, of Bishop Monkton, killed in Kirkgate, Ripon, by falling from a young horse he was riding, which reared, and fell backwards upon him. He died almost instantaneously. Verdict, "accidental death."

The rainfall at Ripon this year was 22·84 inches.

1867-8. THOMAS CARTER, Draper.

Mayor in 1866-7.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: B. P. Ascough, W. J. Horn, T. Kendall, T. Carter; *Councillors*: H. Kearsley, J. Dunnington, W. Wells, M. C. Swiers, W. Thwaites, T. Gowing, R. E. Collinson, W. Thompson, S. Tomlinson, J. Burton, T. Stevenson, G. N. Mallinson.

Jan. 31st and Feb. 1st. High winds accompanied by snow, sleet, and heavy rain, followed by great floods in the brooks and rivers. The dam at Bishop-ton mill destroyed, and the land adjacent much injured by the overflowing of the Laver.

March. Edmund Robt. Turner appointed County Court Judge in place of Serjeant Dowling, deceased.

April 26th. Died in North-street, Ripon, Thomas Jackson, son of the late George Jackson, shoemaker, Allhallowgate. Deceased was serjeant-farrier in the 17th Lancers, and was present with that regiment through the whole of the Crimean war, and in the memorable "Charge of the Light Brigade" at Bala-clava, had his horse shot under him.

May 8th. Died at Western Lodge, near Durham, in the 81st year of his age, Mr. John Ambrose West; buried at Richmond on the 14th. He was of an enterprising spirit, especially as a gas engineer, and originated many of the gasworks in the northern parts of the kingdom; and established those at Ripon in 1830.

May 11th. Loyal address from the Corporation to the Queen on the escape of the Duke of Edinburgh from assassination.

May 11th. Mattw. Wood appointed rate collector.

June. The Rev. H. M. Birch, B.D., appointed to the canonry in Ripon cathedral rendered vacant by the preferment of the Rev. Dr. Atlay to the bishopric of Hereford.

July 7th. The Ripon and Claro Agricultural Show was held, after an abeyance of two consecutive years, owing to the terrible murrain which swept away great numbers of the cattle of the country. The numbers exhibited were, cattle 71, horses 196, sheep 43, pigs 33, poultry 185, implements 187.

August. The Ven. Archdeacon Cust appointed to the canonry in Ripon cathedral rendered vacant by the death of the Ven. Archdeacon Dodgson, M.A.

August 13th. The Very Rev. William Goode, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Ripon, died August 13th, 1868, and was buried at Penmaenmaur, North Wales. He was son of the Rev. William Goods, M.A., rector

of St. Andrew, Wardrobe, and St. John of Wapping, London, where he was born, November 10th, 1801; was educated at St. Paul's School; and in due time admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1825, and that of D.D. on May 24th, 1860. He was ordained deacon in June, 1850, by Dr. Henry Bathurst, bishop of Norwich. His first curacy was that of Christ Church, Newgate Street, which he held for ten years. In 1835 he was instituted to the rectory of St. Antholin with St. John the Baptist, in the city of London, on the presentation of the Crown. On December 21st, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1849 the Archbishop of Canterbury presented him to the rectory of Allhallows the Great with Allhallows the Less in London. From 1831 to 1847 he was Evening Lecturer at St. Mary's, Woolnoth, and from 1853 to 1857 he held the office of Warburtonian Lecturer in Lincoln's Inn; was appointed May 10th, and installed Dean of Ripon, July 17th, 1860. He married November 1st, 1860, Katherine Isabella, second daughter of the Hon. William Cust. While dean of Ripon he inaugurated a systematic restoration of the cathedral extending over eight years, but did not live to see it completed. He took great interest in the Minster Library, and had it newly refitted, and many valuable books were purchased; and there is now in the library a handsome table bearing the following inscription on a brass plate:—"Presented to the Ripon Cathedral Library by the Executors of the Very Rev. Wm. Goode, D.D., F.S.A., late Dean of Ripon, September, 1868. To preserve the papers it contained he rescued it with his own hands from the fire which destroyed his house in Charter House, London, in the year 1835." He was author of a great number of works, amongst which was "The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice" and "The Nature of Christ's Presence in the Eucharist."—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 332-3.

July and August this year were remarkable for their great heat and long continued drought. Fires on the moors were of frequent occurrence. The peat on Dallowgill moor was burning for weeks together, defying all efforts to extinguish it; as men could not bear to work near it from the great heat and suffocating smoke. Corn crops and plantations were destroyed by fires of unknown origin. A field of barley, near Bridge Hewick, was set on fire by one of the reapers throwing down the hot ashes of a tobacco pipe, and before it could be extinguished two acres of the crop were burnt. Wheat notwithstanding the drought was a most excellent crop, and the harvest very early.

Hugh M'Neile, D.D., was installed Dean of Ripon, October 29th, 1868. He was born at Ballycastle, county Antrim, Ireland, July 15th, 1795, and was of Trinity College, Dublin; B.A. 1815, M.A. 1822, B.D. and D.D. 1841 (*honoris causa*), was ordained deacon 1820, and priest 1821, by the bishop of Raphoe, Dr. William Magee; whose daughter Anne he married May 2nd, 1822, by whom he had a numerous family, seven sons and three daughters surviving him. He was rector of Albury, 1822-34;

perpetual curate of St. Jude's, Liverpool, 1833-48; of St. Paul's, Princess Park, 1848-67; honorary canon of Chester, 1845-60; canon residentiary, 1860-68. He was the author of an Ordination Sermon, 1828; Seventeen Sermons, 1826; Lectures on Miracles, 1833; Letters to a Friend, 1834; besides other writings. He resigned the deanery of Ripon, through failing health, in October, 1875; died at Bournemouth, January 28th, 1879, and was buried there.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii., p. 333-4.

Longevity at Ripon. The following list of names was extracted by Mr. George Benson, parish clerk, from the parish register of burials, of persons who have lived in Ripon and its neighbourhood, to the advanced ages of from 90 to 105 years, between the years 1813 and 1868. In 1813, William Finney died at Ripon, aged 103 years; in 1824, died Christopher Davidson, aged 100; in 1829, Elizabeth Wood died at Eavestone, aged 103; in 1830, Francis Wilkinson died at Bishopton, aged 105; and in 1837, Susan Simpson died at Skelton, aged 100. During these 55 years the burials of 81 persons were registered as having died in the parish of Ripon, between the ages of 90 and 100; of these one reached the age of 99, four that of 98, two that of 97, the others were between 95 and 96 years of age. In 1824, Joseph Ray died at Skelton, aged 98; and John Blackburn, aged 97 years. In 1834, John Steel died at Bishop Monkton, aged 98; and in 1816, Mary Procter died at Studley, aged 98 years.

1868-9. THOMAS CARTER, Draper.

Mayor in 1866-7 and 1867-8.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: T. Kendall, T. Carter, W. Wells, W. Thompson; *Councillors*: W. Thwaites, T. Gowing, R. E. Collinson, H. Kearsley, S. Tomlinson, J. Burton, T. Stevenson, G. N. Malinson, F. Bateman, T. R. Mountain, J. Rhodes, S. Croft.

January 9th. New Lecture Hall at the Mechanics' Institute opened. The room is 43 feet by 19 feet, and was built from a design furnished gratuitously by Mr. H. Sharpin, architect. The ceremony of opening commenced with a public tea; and two large Christmas trees were also exhibited in the reading room, laden with a numerous variety of articles, which were distributed to purchasers of tickets representing the prizes on the trees. The museum of the Ripon Scientific Society was also thrown open to ticket holders. Shortly before eight o'clock the company repaired to the saloon in the Public Rooms, where a miscellaneous concert was held, interspersed with readings, etc., the chair being occupied by Councillor John Burton, vice-president of the institution, in the absence of the mayor, who was prevented from presiding on account of sickness. Cost about 110*l*. It is now used as a billiard room for the members; a portion being retained for the library.

February 1st. A very high wind, and great flood in the river Ure, which overflowed its banks on both sides. A man named Mason, his wife, and four children, who resided in a cottage near the North Bridge,

known as "Noah's Ark," were surrounded by water, and had no means of escape. A boat was obtained by kind friends from the Navigation, launched in the adjoining field, and rowed to the "Ark," through the upper windows of which the captives were taken, and safely conveyed to dry land. Another voyage rescued their poultry from destruction. A large crowd had gathered near the spot to see the flood and the rescue, amongst which were the mayor of the city, and the bishop of the diocese of Ripon. The river Ure is subject to sudden floods, even when very little rain has fallen near Ripon. [The following instances (omitted in their places) are here given.

1805. Great flood in the river Ure; immense quantities of corn sheaves came down in the water. A man named Thomas Foxton, at great risk of his life, rescued six foals from being drowned, on the old race-course near the river. He was presented by their owners with a guinea each for saving them.

In 1821 the water filled the arches of the North Bridge, washing a great hole in one of them. The "Telegraph" coach, in crossing the bridge that night, had a narrow escape from disaster, missing the hole by only a few inches. Next morning large crowds of people gathered to see the place.]

February 4th. On this day at Newby ferry on the river Ure, a short distance east of Ripon, a catastrophe—probably without parallel in the annals of the hunting field—took place, by which Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., of Scriven Park, near Knaresborough, and five others lost their lives. The York and Ainsty foxhounds, of which Sir Charles was the master, met this morning about 11 o'clock at Stainley House, about midway between Harrogate and Ripon. There was a large field of gentlemen in attendance. No fox was found until the party reached Monkton Whin, when a capital run was had of about an hour's duration, in the direction of Copgrove and Newby Hall, the residence of Lady Mary Vyner. Near the hall the fox crossed the river Ure, and the hounds followed. Sir Charles Slingsby and the majority of those who were with him, made for the ferry, which is almost directly opposite Newby Hall, and signalled for the boat to be sent across. Swollen by recent rains the river swept along with a strong deep current, and at this point was about fifty yards broad. The boat was brought across by the Newby Hall gardener and his son. Without a moment's hesitation Sir Charles Slingsby sprang into the boat, followed by Sir George Wombwell, Major Missingden, Captain Molyneux, the Hon. Henry Molyneux, Captain Key, Mr. Clare Vyner, Captain Vyner, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Robinson, Mr. White, and William Orveys the kennel huntsman. In addition to these men, there were eleven horses upon the slender skiff, which was never intended to carry half the weight or number. Viscount Downe, Lord Lascelles, and several others, who were unable to find room in the boat, remained on the bank awaiting its return. Seizing the chain by which the flat-bottomed boat was propelled, Captain Vyner and his brother pushed off from the river side, and sent the vessel right into the stream. Ere one-third

of the distance had been traversed, Sir Charles Slingsby's horse, *Old Saltfish*, became restive, and kicked the horse belonging to Sir George Wombwell; the latter returned the kick, and a panic among the animals at once took place. Sir Charles Slingsby's horse jumped from the boat into the river; while the frail craft swayed to and fro beneath the commotion, and finally turned bottom upwards, casting the whole of its freight into the swollen turbid river. For a moment the bottom of the boat, rocking backward and forward by the struggles of the men and horses beneath it, was all that could be seen by the horror-stricken spectators on the bank; shortly, here and there, in different parts of the stream, heads began to appear, only to sink again amidst agonised cries. Horses were seen battling with the current, and then subsiding beneath its force. In some cases, however, the prompt measures taken by the spectators were effectual. Those who could swim, threw off their coats and plunged into the water to attempt to save their friends; while others formed lines of whips tied together, and threw them within reach of the drowning men, and several pieces of wood, which fortunately lay scattered about, were quickly launched on the stream. Captain Vyner was one of the first to get his head out of the water, and save himself from the current by clinging to the upturned vessel. After a vigorous struggle he reached the top of the boat, and was able to assist first Sir George Wombwell, and afterwards one of the York officers to the same place. Mr. White got ashore by clinging to the chain stretched across the ferry; whilst others were rescued by the means adopted for their safety from the banks. In a briefer space of time than it has taken to describe the scene, all was over, and when the roll was called, it was found that six of those who had embarked on the boat had gone to their account. Sir Charles Slingsby, who but some half-hour before had gaily led the hunt, was the first to be missed. He had been seen floating helplessly down the stream, the back of his head and shoulders being all that was seen above the water. Mr. Lloyd was the next blank; being a good swimmer he was seen to battle for life with the current, but unfortunately he made for the bank which was farthest away, and which he failed to reach. Mr. Robinson, Orvis the huntsman, and the two ferrymen were not seen after the boat capsized, and must have been unable to escape from beneath. Sir George Wombwell was almost insensible when Captain Vyner got him on to the boat, his exhaustion being so great that he could not remember by what means he was saved. One of the officers was badly kicked by the horses while under water, and others sustained injuries of a similar character. The following is a list of those drowned:—

Sir Chas. Slingsby, Bart., of Scriven Park, Knaresbro'.
Mr. Edward Lloyd, of Lingcroft Lodge, near York.
Mr. Edmund Robinson, York, formerly of Thorpe Green.

William Orvis, kennel huntsman.

Christopher Warriner, Newby Hall, gardener.

James Warriner, son of the above, gardener.

Of the eleven horses upon the boat, nine were drowned.

February 16th. Consecration of the new church of St. Mary Magdalene, at Ripon, by the Bishop of Ripon. It is built of white limestone, in the Decorated style, but having, by the express desire of its founder, a perpendicular window inserted as a copy of one at Sharow church. The internal arrangements are solid and plain. It will accommodate 150 persons, and cost about £1,200. The architect was Mr. W. H. Crossland, F.R.I.B.A., of Leeds and London; and the builders were Messrs. J. Chambers and Son, of Bishop Monkton. On a brass plate beneath the east window is inscribed:—"To the Glory of God, and in Memory of the Reverend George Mason, of Copt Hewick, this church was erected by Helen, his widow, A.D. 1868." The subject of the mortuary window, on the south side, erected by subscription as a tribute of deep respect to the memory of the late Rev. George Mason, consists of three large figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, enshrined within canopies of an elaborately foliated design.

April 7th. Died at his residence Fallcroft, Ripon, aged 52, John Richard Walbran, F.S.A.—[*See ante*, 1856.]

April 7th. Died at Hood Hole, near Ripon, the Hon. Augustus Somerville, brother of Lord Somerville. Buried on the 15th, at Ripon minster.

April. Handsome tablet erected in the Ripon Industrial Home as a memorial of Dr. Goode, who founded that useful establishment. The design was supplied by the late Mr. W. F. Stephenson, of Bishop-ton Close. The slab is of pure white marble, and bears the following inscription:—"This tablet is erected to perpetuate the Memory of William Goode, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Ripon, and founder of this Institution. Ob. August 18th, 1868. *Acts* xx. 32."

May 17th. Death of the Rev. Thomas Horsfall, vicar of Cundall. He was second master of the Ripon Grammar School from 1839 to 1862.

June 18th. Died at Melmerby, near Ripon, Mrs. Rachel Peacock, widow, aged 99 years.

August 10th. Consecration of St. John's Chapel, by the Bishop of Ripon. It is a rectangular building with apsidal chancel, and carried out in the late pointed style. The west gable is surmounted with a wrought-stone bell cot, in which is placed the bell which belonged to the old chapel. It has accommodation for 250 hearers, and cost about £1,300. The architect was Mr. W. H. Crossland, of Leeds and London; and the contractors were Messrs. John Chambers and Son, of Bishop Monkton.

August 27th. Foundation stone of the new Maison de Dieu Hospital at Ripon laid by Miss Greenwood, of West Lodge, Ripon, who gave 300*l.* to enable the trustees to carry out the building; Miss Greenwood's sister having previously bequeathed 500*l.* to that object. The new houses stand a little to the south of the old almshouses, and accommodate eight poor women. The architects were Messrs. Perkin and Son, of Leeds; and the builder was Mr. James Thackwray, of Ripon.

1869-70. WILLIAM WELLS, Merchant.



The arms upon his badge are: Or, a lion rampant guardant sable.

Crest: a demi-lion rampant sa.

Born at Theakstone, near Bedale, 26th January, 1824; son of Thomas Wells, of Theakstone, and subsequently of Hutton Hall, near Ripon, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Francis Alman, of Middleton Quernhow, near Melmerby, educated at Whixley School, under the Rev. John Husband; came to Ripon in 1840, serving his apprenticeship with Mr. Thos. Harland, grocer in North Street, whom he succeeded in business in 1851; he married in August of the same year Anne, daughter of Christopher Scott, of the Old Market-place, butcher. In 1865 he took over the extensive Wine and Spirit business of Mr. Wm. Morton, at the junction of North Street and Old Market-place. He filled the usual routine of public offices—being the last Overseer under the old *regime*, and the first under the Poor Law Board; one of the first representative Governors of Ripon Grammar School; a Trustee of the Municipal Charities; placed on the Commission of the Peace for the City in 1879. During his mayoralty he assisted at the Opening of the Second Ripon Exhibition, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute and Scientific Society; attended at Brussels at the Presentation of the English National Address to the King of the Belgians.

He entered the corporation in 1857, being placed third on the poll; councillor again in 1865 and 1868, in which year he was elected alderman in place of alderman B. P. Ascough; re-elected in 1874, at the expiration of which term he retired.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: T. Kendall, T. Carter, W. Wells, W. Thompson; *Councillors*: S. Tomlinson, J. Burton, T. Stevenson, G. N. Mallinson, F. Bateman, T. R. Mountain, J. Rhodes, S. Croft, R. E. Collinson, H. Kearsley, W. Thwaites, J. Dunnington.

November 9th. Appointment of James Wright as meat inspector *vice* James Sayers.

November 13th. Prince and Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck, and the Princess Claudine, paid a visit to the Earl and Countess de Grey at Studley Royal, and stayed until the 18th.

November 16th. On pulling down the gable of

the old Maison de Dieu Hospital, a small oak box was found, which on being opened was seen to contain a deed dated 1623, securing a fee farm rent of 4s., to be paid annually to the said hospital, out of property in Horsefair, Ripon, known by the sign of the Hat and Beaver (now the White Horse Inn). A clause in the deed provides that the document is to remain in the custody of the oldest inhabitant of the hospital; it appears that a hole had been made in the wall for its safe keeping, and afterwards forgotten.

THE MAISON DE DIEU, OR ST. ANNE'S HOSPITAL.

—In 1872 the Rev. W. C. Lukis, rector of Wath, published a brief account of this hospital, from which the following is extracted:—"We learn that this hospital was founded for four men, four women, and one priest, with two common beds for wayfarers. This document also implies that there was no endowment, and that the hospital was supported by the alms of the public, which were solicited from time to time by letters testimonial, granted by archbishops of the province, on application. In this instance the applicants were Seth Snawsell, of Bilton, and Robert Stokes, of Bykerton, both in this county, who state that the 'chappell and massendew is founded by our ancestor.' Most probably the foundation occurred a short while before the year 1438, for in that year John Graynby, rector of a moiety of South Otterington, near Thirsk, bequeathed a sum of money for a priest to celebrate for him 'in capella vocata le massendew, Ripon;' and the architectural features of the chapel seem to point to this period."

"It is in the third pointed or perpendicular style; the window mouldings are simple, and poor in character. The east window, in its general outline, is apparently an imitation of one of an earlier date, and consists of two cusped lights with a quatrefoil in the head, contained within a pointed arch. The south window is square-headed, of two lights; a corresponding window was formerly on the north side, and is now walled up. When this was done a shield was inserted on the outside of the wall, and is said to bear the coat of arms of Sir Solomon Swale, of South Stainley. The chapel contains a stone altar slab, upon two rude stone supports. The entrance arch into the chapel is a striking feature on account of its elevation. It is of the same date as the rest of the building, and the half-piers are semi-circular, and capped in a peculiar manner with a kind of triple bracket for capital. The gable over this arch was surmounted with a bell-cot, the moulded base of which still remains in situ. On each side of this entrance, there probably stood a benatura, or holy water stoup, for the separate use of the men and women as they passed into the chapel. One of these stoups is now placed on a stone base that did not originally belong to it, and in a position it did not occupy when it was used. The plan represents the hospital as it was before the interior space was made into separate dwellings; when this was effected there was no longer any use for the two large fireplaces opposite to each other, and they were removed. A fragment of a stone fender was found in one of these fireplaces, and also one of the upper stones of the

chimney shaft. The foundations of the fireplaces were discovered when the hospital was pulled down in 1869. When this regrettable act was committed, it was discovered that there had been two small fireplaces in corresponding positions at the extreme west ends of the north and south walls. The discovery of these four fireplaces has helped in arriving at some idea of the original internal arrangement, being assisted therein by the ancient letter testimonial previously mentioned. There was therefore to be accommodation for one priest and eight poor folks, men and women, and for two common beds for wayfarers. In the plan, these requirements are taken into consideration. The four fireplaces and the document seem to tell exactly what the arrangement was. There was a western doorway, by which the priest entered into his apartments. The small fireplace indicates this end of the building as the portion allotted to him. There were two other doorways, placed opposite to each other, at the east end of the hospital, which, as well as the two large fireplaces, were for the separate use of the male and female inmates. The partitions were doubtless formed of wood, and the doors of communication were as indicated on the plan. By this arrangement direct access was gained to the chapel by the kinds of occupants respectively—by the priest through the men's room, and by the men and women through the doors of their respective apartments." See *Ripon Guide*, 1874; also *ante*, p. 3.

December 6th. The Prince of Wales visited the Earl De Grey and Ripon, at Studley Royal, and stayed until the 9th. In one day's shooting at Lindrick, the sporting party, consisting of ten guns, brought down 1,195 head of game; the next day on Hutton Moor, they killed 1,734 head.

December 9th. A severe thunderstorm broke over Ripon, accompanied with a strong wind, and a heavy downpour of hail and rain. The house of Mr. William Abbott, in the Old Market Place was struck by the lightning, but not seriously damaged.

December 27th. Died in the Union Workhouse, Ripon, Jane Metcalfe, aged 95 years.

February 4th. Died suddenly at his residence, West Grange, Ripon, aged 32 years, John Rhodes, solicitor, and Coroner for the Liberty of Ripon. He was also a member of the Ripon Town Council. Buried in Trinity churchyard.

February 9th. The Council pass a vote of condolence to the family of the late councillor John Rhodes.

February 9th. The Council grant the Post Master General permission to erect telegraph wires through the city.

February 9th. William Stork appointed council room keeper *vice* Sergeant Dinsdale, resigned.

February 9th. Thomas Askwith appointed treasurer *vice* James Ostcliffe, deceased.

February 9th. Deputation from the inhabitants of Masham, represented by Messrs. Calvert, Lightfoot, and Theakstone, wait upon the council in consequence of the North Eastern Railway Company wishing to abandon the proposed branch line to Masham.

February 16th. Died at his residence in High St. Agnesgate, Ripon, aged 76 years, Captain Craven

John Featherstone, R.N. His mother was daughter of the Rev. Richard Brown, one of the vicars of the collegiate church of Ripon, which office he held for a period of 45 years. Mrs. Featherstone was left a widow in early life, with one son and one daughter, and died at the great age of 92 years. Captain Featherstone entered the navy in 1811 as a volunteer, and served with credit and bravery in the second American war; and seeing much service both at home and abroad, and passing through the several gradations of promotion, he was finally made captain on the retired list in February, 1861. He took a very active part in the Restoration of the Cathedral. In 1870, a stained glass window was erected to his memory in the south transept of the cathedral. The figures represent "The good Samaritan," and "Our Lord stilling the tempest." Immediately under the window is a memorial brass, with the inscription:—"Craven John Featherstone, R.N., departed this life February 16th, 1870, aged 76 years. This window was erected to his memory by some of his attached relatives and friends."

February 17th. Charles Husband elected Coroner for the Liberty of Ripon in place of John Rhodes, deceased.

April 14th. Fountains Terrace plans approved.

April 14th. The city of Ripon was thrown into a state of excitement on its being rumoured that Mr. Frederick Grantham Vyner, third son of Lady Mary Vyner, of Newby Hall, and brother to the Countess De Grey and Ripon, had, along with Lord Muncaster and three other gentlemen, been captured by a party of brigands in Greece, who had placed a very high ransom upon the captives, otherwise they would be put to death. Earl De Grey and Ripon left Studley Royal immediately on the arrival of the telegram conveying the intelligence. The captives included Lord Muncaster, Mr. F. G. Vyner, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Herbert, secretary to the British Legation at Athens, Mr. Boyd, secretary to the Italian Legation at Athens, and their Greek guide. They left Athens on the morning of Monday the 11th of April, to visit the celebrated Plain of Marathon, accompanied by Lady Muncaster, Mrs. Lloyd, and a little girl, five years old, her daughter, having an escort of four police officers. On their return, and when proceeding through a narrow pass about eight miles from Athens, they were surrounded by brigands, who, after shooting down one of the police officers, made the party prisoners. The two ladies, the child, and the three surviving officers were liberated; the other members of the party being removed to the mountains. Subsequently Lord Muncaster was sent down on parole for provisions, and to negotiate a ransom. The ransom in the first instance was fixed at £2,000, but was immediately followed by a demand for a free pardon. The latter the government refused to accede to, and the brigands, learning the character of their captives, increased their demands, for a full pardon and a ransom of £50,000. The band was subsequently surrounded by troops. Thus pressed they turned upon their captives and murdered them, on the 21st, at a place named Skim-

atari; they stabbed them one by one, Mr. Vyner being the last to suffer. In a speech in parliament on this subject Sir Roundell Palmer thus spoke of Mr. Vyner, "Never did any one leave behind memorials of a more gentle or gallant spirit; he was not willing to be saved at the expense of his courier, his servants, his friend, or any other person. He exhibited a natural desire for life, but if that was not possible, he in the simplest and most unaffected manner asked for nothing but an English Bible and the prayers of his friends. The loss of such men would under any circumstances be a cause of great public sorrow."

April 18th. An Exhibition of Fine Arts and Antiquities, under the auspices of the Ripon Mechanics' Institute and Ripon Scientific Society, was opened in the Public Rooms, Ripon, by the Earl De Grey and Ripon; the Bishop of Ripon, the Dean, Lord John Hay, M.P. for Ripon, the Mayor, and a brilliant assembly of ladies and gentlemen were present. Selections from Haydn's *Creation* were performed; and the opening ceremony was a most brilliant success. The Exhibition occupied the whole of the rooms in the building, including those of the Institute, and contained a choice collection of pictures by some of the most celebrated masters, engravings, and water colour drawings, geological, antiquarian, and ornithological specimens, European and Oriental porcelain, automata, and scientific models. Also a large collection of prehistoric relics found by Canon Greenwell in his researches among the Yorkshire tumuli, and lent by him on this occasion. From the South Kensington loan collection were obtained the Abyssinian relics, comprising king Theodore's crown and robes, and the robes of his queen. During the time the Exhibition was open, a number of valuable lectures, and some first-class concerts were given. This Exhibition was fairly well attended, and kept open until the 15th of August, when it was closed by a grand gala being held at Fountains Abbey, and in the gala field, Park Street, during the day, and a ball in the evening. There was a small pecuniary loss on the undertaking—£13 16s. 1d. being the share paid by each Institution.

May 9th. The Council pass a vote of condolence to Lady Mary Vyner on the murder of her son by Greek brigands. The concluding portion of the resolution, having special reference to Mr. Vyner's heroic conduct, is here given *verbatim*:—"Some consolation, however, it is hoped, may be found in the heroism and honour attending such a death, untimely though it be; for assuredly many years must pass away ere Englishmen can cease to speak with pride of the noble disinterestedness and self-denying generosity of Frederick Grantham Vyner."

July 5th. The Show of the Ripon and Claro Agricultural Society was held in a field near Bishop-ton. Number of exhibits 664.

July 6th. Further discoveries on the site of the Roman Station at Castledykes. The Rev. W. C. Lukis and Messrs. Heslington, Sharpin, and Hebden opened the ground in a place where the moles had thrown up tesserae, &c.; and about 18 inches from

the surface they came upon the foundation of a building, the walls of which appeared to have been about two feet in thickness, with a coat of stucco, painted red, yet firmly adhering to them. The floor was a solid mass of cement. The length of the room in one direction was nine feet one inch. Another room similar was also discovered, having a plinth or moulding on the walls near the floor. They were supposed to have been used as bath rooms. Mr. Lukis took plans of all these discoveries.

August 3rd. The foundation of the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday and Day School was laid by Mr. Smallpage. A public tea meeting followed, and service in the chapel in the evening.

August 9th. Middle-street Improvement initiated.

September 2nd. Crescent Parade road plans approved.

September 2nd. The foundation stone of the new Congregational Church, Ripon, was laid by Mr. W. H. Conyers, of Leeds. The site was purchased and presented by Messrs. L. J. Crossley, of Halifax, J. Law and R. Yates, of Bradford, W. H. Conyers and R. Gallsworthy, of Leeds, J. Mountain, of Knaresborough, George Jackson, William Rayner, and W. McConochie, of Ripon, at a cost of £766. In the evening, a public tea meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, and a meeting followed.

September 28th. Died at Studley Royal, near Ripon, aged 31 years, Mr. Reginald Vyner. He was second son of Mr. Henry Vyner, of Newby Hall, and Lady Mary Gertrude (second daughter of the first Earl De Grey), and brother-in-law to the Earl De Grey and Ripon. He represented Ripon in parliament from December, 1860, until the general election in 1865. Buried at Gauty in Lincolnshire.

September 29th. Penny Savings Bank established in connection with the Ripon Mechanics' Institute. Number of depositors on first night, 119.

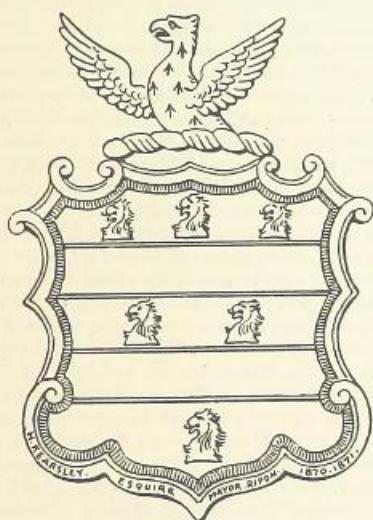
Sep. Five of the lancet lights in the west front of the cathedral were filled with stained glass, raised by public subscription, to the memory of the late Archbishop Longley. The window consisted of a combination of various geometrical forms with the conventional foliage peculiar to the works of the period of the stone work, viz., the 12th century, worked in the richest and most varied colours. The work was from Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham. Whilst it reflected credit upon the artist, the choice of the committee was condemned by all who saw it—the general opinion being that it was more fitted for a back staircase window to hide some hideous object from view, than to grace a cathedral and perpetuate the memory of an Archbishop. This glass was removed when the present window was erected.

October 12th. Presentation to Mr. Ald. Kendall of a timepiece, silver salver, tea and coffee service, and claret jug (of the value of £100), as a mark of respect, and in recognition of his services as chairman of the Ripon and Claro Agricultural Society, was made by the mayor of Ripon.

November. A beautiful stained glass window was inserted in the south aisle of Ripon cathedral, in memory of Frederick Grantham Vyner, who was

murdered by brigands in Greece. It is of two lights, surmounted by an angel bearing a scroll, with the words, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints." Below are representations of "Abraham offering up his son Isaac," "The anointing of David," "The stoning of Stephen," and "The raising of Lazarus from the dead." The lower part of the window contains the family arms, below which is the following inscription:—"To the Glory of God. In memory of Frederick Grantham Vyner, who was murdered by Greek brigands on the 21st of April, 1870."

1870-1. HENRY KEARSLEY, Engineer.



His badge bears the arms:—Or, two bars sable between six lions' heads coupé gules, three, two and one.

Crest:—A demi-eagle ermine, winged or.

Born at Ripon, 2nd March, 1812; fourth son of George Kearsley, coal merchant, by his wife Elizabeth Gill. The family originally sprung from Ayton. He was educated at a private school in Ripon. At an early period he purchased the Littlethorpe brick and tile yards; and in 1847 succeeded his father in the iron business which he had commenced on the premises at the north end of North-street, now the malkiln. He afterwards removed to what is commonly known as the "Foundry," where he erected large works for the manufacture of mowing and reaping machines, in which he made a decided "hit"—"Kearsley's No. 4" being known all over the world; and his various machines have been awarded medals at many severe Reaper trials. About 1858 or 1859 he built an immense storage warehouse adjoining Trinity Lane, which was unfortunately blown down on Sunday morning, January 21st, 1860; this was at once rebuilt; and it is here that the well-known Reapers receive the "finishing touches," and are

stored, prior to being sent to all quarters of the globe. He married, 21st November, 1854, Jane Alexandrina McIntosh. During his mayoralty he had the pleasure of welcoming the Marquess of Ripon on his return from America; and took a prominent part in the rejoicings in connection with the majority of Earl de Grey. He entered the Corporation in 1852; was again returned in 1862 and 1865. He does not appear to have sought re-election until 1868, when he was returned at an extraordinary election along with Mr. John Rhodes; the term expiring in 1869, he was again elected. In 1871 he was chosen alderman, continuing until his death, which took place November 16th, 1876, and was buried in the cathedral churchyard.

COUNCIL.—Aldermen: T. Kendall, T. Carter, W. Wells, W. Thompson; Councillors: F. Bateman, T. R. Mountain, R. Lumley, S. Croft, R. E. Collinson, H. Kearsley, W. Thwaites, J. Dunnington, S. Tomlinson, J. B. Parkin, Lambert Hall, John Burton.

November 22nd. Died at Borage, Ripon, aged 100 years, Jane, widow of Mr. John Hill, of Skelton, farmer.

February. New Font, of fossil marble, a model of the old one, placed in the north-west tower of the cathedral, the gift of the Hon. Canons, who were anxious to restore the old one. The work was executed by Messrs. Lee and Walsh, of Leeds.

March 17th. About ten minutes past 11 o'clock p.m., a great alarm was experienced in Ripon, by the shock of an earthquake. A rumbling sound was heard, which appeared to travel from west to east; then a lifting up, or shaking of rooms was felt. Many persons arose and searched their houses, under the impression that there were burglars within; others thought that they had been disturbed by the passing of a heavily loaded waggon.

March 25th. Foundation stone of a new church in Studley Park, laid by the Countess De Grey and Ripon. On the stone is the following inscription:—"In honoram Beatæ Mariæ Virginis hanc petram posuit Henrietta Comitessa De Grey et Ripon. Die Annunciationis Mar. 25th, A.D., MDCCCLXXI."

April 5th. New Organ presented to Zion Chapel by William Yorke, J.P., of Skellfield. It was built by Conacher and Co.

April 21st. A beautiful monument, in memory of Mr. Frederick Vyner, was placed in the wall of the south aisle of the choir of York Minster. Upon a large polished brass panel diapered with an enamel border is an Early-English foliated cross. The panel has a cinquefoil head, and it is surmounted by a German Gothic canopy. On an oblong polished brass plate below the panel is the following inscription:—"In memory of Frederick Vyner, aged 23, who was taken prisoner by Greek brigands in the neighbourhood of Athens, April 11, 1870, and murdered by them April 21. While thus captive for 10 days, with the prospect of death ever before him, he thought of others rather than himself. He refused to purchase his own safety by their peril, and met his fate at last, in the spirit of his own latest written words,

'We must trust to God that we may die bravely as Englishmen should do.' Quis desiderio sit pudor Aut modus tam cari capitis." The canopy of the monument is supported by polished Devonshire marble shafts, and the caps, crockets, and finials are carved in the German Gothic style. Beneath the inscription in the base of the ornamental stonework is inserted a quatrefoil of enamelled brass, emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the Vyner family.

In March, 1873, a memorial window was erected to Mr. Vyner's memory by his friends and contemporaries at Christ Church, Oxford, in the cathedral there. It is the second window northward from the altar; a suitable inscription has been placed on a tablet on the adjoining wall.

May 9th. Volunteer band formed. The instruments, etc., belonging to the old City Band, at that time in the hands of the Corporation, were handed over to the volunteer officers, on condition that the band played once a week in the Market-place.

May 9th. The councillors adopt robes—only the mayor and aldermen wore robes previously.

May 14th. A subsidence of the earth took place in a field on the Sharow side of Hutton Bank, close to the road leading from Ripon to Thirsk, a short distance behind the railway station. A small hole was observed in the ground about eight o'clock in the morning; this gradually increased until a portion of the hedge at the side of the road disappeared, and a hole of some twenty feet in circumference was left. On the following day the sides fell in, and the hole at the bottom disappeared, leaving a crater-like hollow. This is only one of the many similar subsidences which have taken place in this neighbourhood. They can be counted by scores on both sides of the river Ure, of all ages and all sizes. See *ante*; and *Ripon Gazette*, September 8th, 1881.

May 17th. Foundation stone of the Memorial Church to Mr. Frederick Grantham Vyner, murdered by Greek brigands in 1870, laid in Newby Park, near Ripon, by his mother, Lady Mary Vyner. On the stone is inscribed:—"In Memory of Frederick Grantham Vyner, this Church was built by his mother, and dedicated to Christ the Consoler. This stone was laid May 17th, 1871."

The following is the Census of Ripon and Bondgate taken this year. Ripon.—Inhabited houses 1356, uninhabited 123, building 12. Bondgate.—Inhabited houses 176, uninhabited 18. Ripon.—Males 2785, females 3357, total 6142. Bondgate.—Males 346, females 386, total 732. Total 6875. Increase in ten years, Ripon 523, Bondgate 112.

June 22nd. The Earl De Grey and Ripon was gazetted to a Marquisate, for his services in connection with the Washington Treaty.

June 24th. Robert Kearsley, Esq., presented a handsome mayor's robe to his successors.

July 5th. Fire at Bishopton Close School (conducted by Mr. W. F. Stephenson), near Ripon. Damage done to the amount of £800.

July 12th. Great Masonic Festival and Banquet at Fountains Abbey. Proceedings opened with the Prov. Grand Lodge of W. Yorks. meeting under the

banner of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge, 837, in the morning, at the Town Hall, and under the presidency of Bro. Bentley Shaw, D.P.G.M. of West Yorks. After transacting the business, a procession was formed, between one and two o'clock, composed of the officers and members of the Lodges of West Yorks., nearly all of whom sent representatives, in front of the Town Hall, and passed round the Market-place, headed by the band of the Leeds Engineers, and proceeded to the outskirts of the city, from whence they were conveyed in waggons, etc., to Fountains Abbey. Arriving at the abbey, they repaired to the cloisters, where a sumptuous luncheon awaited them, from the *cuisine* of Bro. Robert E. Collinson, of the "Unicorn" Hotel. The lancet lights of the great cloisters had been filled in with white material, bearing appropriate masonic devices. W. Bro. Bentley Shaw presided at the luncheon, and on its conclusion the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were honoured; whilst outside, on the abbey green, the bands of the Leeds Engineers and Ripon Rifles played appropriate selections for the toasts. It was estimated that between 800 and 1000 partook of luncheon, about double that number passing the gates into the grounds, generously placed at the disposal of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge, 837, by the Marquess of Ripon, at that time M. W. Grand Master of England. In the evening, dancing was indulged in by a large company, on the abbey green. The gathering was a great success, and financially it was most gratifying, as the Ripon Lodge had the pleasure of handing over a handsome donation to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

August 9th. W. Rowell appointed waterworks engineman *vice* Nesbit, resigned.

August 14th. Reception and Banquet at Ripon to the Marquess of Ripon, on his return from the United States, after negotiating the Treaty of Washington, between that country and Great Britain; and also on his elevation to the rank of Marquess. The town was decorated, and a distinguished party of clergy, citizens, and gentry of the neighbourhood met the Marquess at the railway station, from whence he was conducted by a guard of honour, consisting of his own tenantry, mounted, into the city. In North Road he was received by a general salute from the Ripon Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Earl de Grey, at that time captain of the corps; the friendly societies were also strongly represented. The band then played the National Anthem, and the procession continued on its way to the Market-place, where the Mayor and Corporation awaited him. The Marquess was accompanied by the Marchioness, and the cathedral bells rang out a merry peal as they drove up to the temporary platform provided for them, where an address of welcome was read by the Town Clerk, to which the Marquess replied. Luncheon was afterwards partaken of in the flower show field, Park Street, under the presidency of the Mayor, surrounded by a brilliant company. In the evening, an *at fresco* ball was held by the members of the volunteer corps and their friends—thus concluding one of the most successful demonstrations ever witnessed in Ripon.

September 5th. Died John Dalton, Esq., of Sleningford Park, in the county of York, and Fillingham Castle, in the county of Lincoln, J.P. and D.L., captain in the 1st Royal Dragoons; born May 20th, 1813; married in 1842, Georgiana Isabella, daughter of Colonel Henry Tower, Elemore Hall, Durham, by whom he had issue John Dalton, son and heir, and three daughters, Georgiana Isabella Dalton, Emma Elizabeth Dalton, and Alice Neville Dalton. Buried at North Stainley, where are the following inscriptions to their memory:—"Sacred to the memory of Georgiana Isabella, wife of John Dalton, of Sleningford, who died May 26th, 1867, aged 50. 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.'—*Job xix, 25.* Also of John Dalton, of Sleningford and Fillingham, born May 20th, 1813, died September 5th, 1871, aged 58. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, even so saith the spirit, for they rest from their labours.'—*Revelations xiv, 13.*"

October 5th. Stained glass window erected in the cathedral, by the Marquess of Ripon, to the memory of Mr. Reginald Vyner, next to that of his brother. It is a two-light window, with quatrefoil tracery at the apex, illuminated with an angel holding a scroll, on which is inscribed, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." In the two upper lights are Reuben returning to the pit to seek Joseph—"Reuben looked into the pit, and lo Joseph was not in;" and Joseph and Benjamin—"He fell upon his brother Benjamin's neck and wept." The lower lights contain the Baptism of our Lord by John, with the descent of the Holy Ghost in the shape of a dove—"Behold, this is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." The other subject is the last supper with his disciples at Emmaus—"He brake bread and behold their eyes were opened." At the base of the openings are the arms and crest of the Vyner family; and the following inscription:—"To the Glory of God, and in Memory of Reginald Arthur Vyner, sometime Member of Parliament for the City of Ripon, who died on the 2nd September, 1870, aged 31."

RIPON GRAMMAR SCHOOL SCHEME.—In 1871 the Endowed Schools Commissioners issued a draft Scheme for the future management of Queen Mary's Free Grammar School in Ripon. Formerly this school was free to the citizens of Ripon, the only fee payable being an entrance fee of one guinea; and at a public meeting held at the Court House on the 19th of September, 1871, the following citizens were appointed a Deputation to wait upon the City Council, and urge their co-operation in opposing the Commissioners' Scheme, viz., Messrs. Thomas Stevenson, Joseph Stevenson, John Tuting, Thomas Binns, Thomas Clark, John Calverley, and William Lambert; and at a meeting of the Council held on the 2nd of October, 1871, the Deputation having attended and laid their views before the Council, the Council agreed to join the Deputation in opposing the proposed Scheme.—See note under 1889-90.

October 24th. Opening of the new Congregational Church at Ripon. The church is a handsome building in the Early-Decorated style, having a spire 100 feet high. The Rev. E. R. Condor preached the ser-

mon in the morning, and the Rev. W. M. Statham that in the evening. The Rev. J. Andrews, at that time pastor, and the Rev. W. H. Byles, of Headingley, took part in the ceremony. Cost £3,000, exclusive of the land, which was the gift of nine gentlemen: will accommodate 600 hearers. See ante, p. 204.

November 2nd. Gas reduced from 5s. 5d. to 5s. per one thousand cubic feet.

1871-2. HENRY KEARSLEY, Engineer.

Mayor in 1870-1.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: W. Wells, W. Thompson, H. Kearsley, R. E. Collinson; *Councillors*: W. Thwaites, J. Dunnington, R. H. Walbran, T. Gowing, S. Tomlinson, J. B. Parkin, L. Hall, J. Burton, R. Lumley, T. R. Mountain, S. Croft, T. Stevenson.

November 22nd. The officers of the 27th West York Rifle Volunteers entertained the non-commissioned officers, privates, and honorary members at a banquet, in the Public Rooms, Ripon. Captain the Earl de Grey presided; and the Marquess of Ripon, the Hon. Colonel of the battalion, was present. The prizes were afterwards presented by Earl de Grey. The number of volunteers at this time was 181, with the full complement of officers: 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 2 surgeons, 1 chaplain, and 10 sergeants. A short history of the volunteer movement in Ripon will be found under the year 1881-2.

December 27th. Congratulatory address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his recovery from a serious illness. Acknowledged January 3rd, 1872.

December 28th. Stained glass window erected in the cathedral to the memory of the Hon. and Rev. H. D. Erskine, Dean of Ripon during the years 1847 to 1859. The "Nunc Dimittis" occupies the upper portion; in the centre light is Simeon with the child Jesus, on their right the Virgin with a lily, and on their left is Joseph with the offering (the doves). Underneath, the inscription runs—"Now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." In the lower compartments is represented the Nativity. In the centre light we have the Virgin seated with the child in her lap; (here the star of the east forms a prominent feature). In the lights on the right and left are grouped the wise men, with offerings, and the shepherds. In the centre of the upper tracery are the arms of Erskine and Portarlington—Dean Erskine having married the Lady Harriet, eighth daughter of the first Earl of Portarlington, on the 4th of May, 1813. On a fillet at the bottom is inscribed—"To the glory of God and in memory of the Hon. Henry David Erskine, Dean of Ripon, died 1859; the Lady Harriet Erskine, died 1827; and of their son, Henry David Erskine, died 1864; in loving memory of parents and brother this window is erected, 1871. C. S. E."

January 11th. Died the Rev. Robert Poole, one of the vicars of the parish, a minor canon of the cathedral, and rural dean of the deanery of Ripon. He was the son of the Rev. Robert Poole, vicar of the Collegiate church of Ripon, and was born at

Market Weighton on the 23rd March, 1797. He proceeded to Queen's College, Cambridge, 1817, and afterwards obtained a scholarship at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1821, and M.A. 1823, and in 1823 succeeded his father as vicar of the Collegiate Church of Ripon, which the latter had held since 1809, having succeeded his uncle (by marriage), the Rev. Isaac Godmond, who was appointed in 1753; so that the vicarage was in the family 119 years. The deceased was the oldest rural dean in the archdeaconry. His ministrations at the cathedral commenced in 1821, as assistant or deputy to his father. Buried at Bishop Monkton. In 1874, a stained glass window was erected to his memory in the cathedral. It consists of three main lights of perpendicular character with small openings above; and contains subjects under characteristic canopies arranged in two sets. The upper and larger set, "Our Lord blessing little children," occupying the central position; "The charge to St. Peter," and the commission to the apostles occupying the sides. Below are "The presentation of the infant Saviour in the Temple" in the centre light; "The presentation of Samuel to Eli," and "The teaching of Timothy," are at the sides. The tracery above contains an angel choir, the two uppermost figures holding a palm and crown. At the base is the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Robert Poole, M.A., Vicar of this Cathedral 50 years, who died January 11th, 1872, this window was erected by his parishioners and friends."

February 27th. Day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from a severe illness. The day was observed as a general holiday. A procession was formed at the Town Hall, and proceeded to the Cathedral in the following order:—Rifle volunteers, city police, bellman, hornblower, constables, serjeant-at-mace, the town clerk, members of the City Council, magistrates, ministers of different denominations, the cathedral choir, the clergy of the city and neighbourhood, the Dean, and the Bishop of the Diocese. The sermon was preached by the Dean, and the Cathedral was filled to excess; whilst the streets were crowded with spectators. The Royal Standard floated from the centre of the Cathedral, and joyous peals were rung out from the bells, the streets presenting an animated and holiday appearance.

February 29th. Rev. H. D. Cust Nunn, B.A., late senior curate of St. Andrew's, Leeds, Scholar and Divinity Prize-man, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was appointed Vicar and Minor Canon of Ripon Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. R. Poole.

May 1st. A severe thunderstorm passed over Ripon, rain poured down in torrents; a beautiful sycamore tree near the residence of Mr. Thomas L. Gilling, was struck by the lightning and so badly damaged that it had to be removed.

June 18th. Another thunderstorm passed over the city, lasting from 12 to 7 p.m. continuously. The longest and heaviest within living memory.

July 15th. Fire at Messrs. Williamsons' varnish works, Skellgate, Ripon. Damage £300.

July 30th. Death of the fourth son of the Bishop of Ripon. The deceased was taking a short continental tour, in company with his tutor, when he caught cold, and died at Baden Baden, after a few days' illness.

August 28th. Visit of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Society to Ripon and Fountains Abbey. At the meeting in the Town Hall, Mr. Edmund Sharp, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., delivered a lecture upon the architectural peculiarities of the monastic buildings of the Cistercian and Benedictine orders in Europe. And the Rev. James Fowler, F.S.A., read a paper upon the uses of large earthen pots which were sometimes found in the choirs of Cistercian churches and abbeys.

September 25th. Died at Bondgate House, Ripon, in the 60th year of his age, the Rev. John Fisher McMichael, honorary canon of Ripon cathedral, and 21 years head master of Ripon Grammar School.—See *postea*.

October 24th. The completion of the extensive restoration of Ripon cathedral was celebrated by a special service at the minster, at which the Dean of York preached. The Bishop of Ripon and other dignitaries of the diocese were present, also the Marquess of Ripon, Lord Teignmouth, Earl De Grey, the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon, in their official robes, and a very large congregation. Afterwards there was a public luncheon in the Town Hall, over which the Marquess of Ripon presided, and at which there was a very distinguished party present. The restoration had cost about £40,000, and had been in progress ten years, under the direction of Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A. We shall briefly enumerate the most important renovations which were carried out at that time. The western towers, which were cracked from top to bottom, were thoroughly repaired, the foundations were renewed, and the walls and windows restored to their original condition. The portals likewise, which were in great decay, were properly and safely renovated. The external roof of the choir was raised to its original elevation. An entirely new roof was constructed of solid oak, in place of that of plaster which existed before, many parts of which were found to be in a state of dangerous decay. This roof was covered with lead. The roofs of the north and south aisles of the choir were thoroughly repaired, and their interior surface was cleared of the coats of whitewash which entirely concealed the fine stone vaulting. The windows on the south side, which had been bricked up, were reopened, and proper mullions inserted. Extensive repairs were made on the outer walls of the Cathedral, extending from the south transept, along the south side towards the east end; the whole of the east end; and the north side as far as the north transept. The soil, which had accumulated to a considerable height against the walls, was removed, and provision made for securing the walls from damp. The stonework wherever decayed was made good. A window, flanked by new pinnacles, surmounts the east window. The mullions of the windows, wherever it was necessary, were restored; and everything

essential to the external renovation to this part of the Cathedral was accomplished. The central tower was also restored, strong iron girders were inserted to weld the stonework together, and every decay, whether in wood or stone, was carefully put right. The roofs of the transepts were renewed. They were actually found to consist of plaster vaulting with *papier maché* ribs in the Norman character! These were of course discarded, and flat ceilings of the fifteenth century were substituted. The exterior walls on the north and south sides, stretching from the transepts to the west front now present their original aspect. The decayed mullions, pinnacles, and buttresses were renewed, and fresh stone replaced that which had mouldered away. The unfinished aisles of the nave were completed by an elegant and massive groining. In addition to all this the chapter-house, the crypt, and the library were put into decent order, whilst throughout the church the plaster was scraped off and every semblance of decay entirely disappeared. In the interior the principal and most obvious changes were of course in the choir. The galleries and closets below, with all the hideous pews, which were swept away, the stallwork was restored, where restoration was needed, and new work was added. At the east end the plain stone arcading of the aisles was carried along the wall, and the sedilia placed in closer propinquity to the altar. The altar originally stood against a screen one bay to the westward, but this arrangement had long ago been given up, and it was deemed inadvisable to return to it. Indeed the fact that the cathedral is regarded as a parish church has from time to time necessitated various alterations in the collocation of altar and sittings, which have broken up the mediæval arrangements of the choir. The general effect of the restoration of this part of the minster is most striking, and all the accompaniments of worship are vastly superior to what they were. An elegantly carved oak Pulpit was given by Candidates ordained in Ripon Cathedral since the recreation of the See; and a handsome brass Lectern was presented by Mr. Lockwood, of Harrogate.

In 1869, when the choir was complete, it was reopened on the 27th January, by a special service (having been closed since June, 1862). It was remarked that not only had there been a great change in the appearance of the choir, but there was also a great change in the ministry—there being a new dean and three new residentiary canons since the closing of the choir. The Archbishop of York preached the sermon in the morning, taking for his text, "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world" (S. Matt. xxviii., v. 20). In the evening the Bishop of Durham preached, from Ps. 78, v. 2, 3 and 4—"Lift up your heads."

May 9th. Appointment of the Rev. J. Jameson as Honorary Chaplain to the Corporation, *vice* Rev. R. Poole, deceased.

June 24th. Election of aldermen Wells and Collinson, and Mr. Carter, as first Representative Governors of Ripon Grammar School.

Nov. 1st. First election of Councillors by ballot. Rainfall in Ripon this year 42'07 inches.

THE MINSTER LIBRARY.—The following account appeared in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. ii., pp. 371-402, and is here re-printed in its original form, with a few verbal alterations, and explanations in brackets (together with three paragraphs from the *Ripon Guide* 12th ed., p. 207) by the author, the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., of Durham, who arranged and catalogued the whole of the library in 1872. The *Index Librorum* then made now lies in the Library for reference.

The church of Ripon, in respect of its library, is not so fortunate as still to possess the original collection of books that began with the fabric itself. Leland mentions having seen in the vestry a Life of St. Wilfrid by Peter of Blois, now lost, dedicated to Galfrid Archbishop of York, and, no doubt, the chapter possessed other books in addition to those which were used in the services of the church. From one of the passages of the above life which Leland copied, it appears that St. Wilfrid himself made a splendid gift of books to Ripon.

"Idem quoque vir dei quatuor evangelia, et bibliothecam [*i.e.* a complete Bible], pluresque libros novi ac vet. testamenti, cum tabulis tectis auro puriss. et pretiosis gemmis, mirabili artificio fabrefactis, ad honorem Dei, et sui nominis memoriam, præsentavit."—*Collectanea*, 1770, iii. 110.

This seems to be founded on the description in the life of St. Wilfrid by Eddius, which is so very interesting that it seems well to quote it here, as the account of an eye-witness:—"Addens quoque Sanctus Pontifex noster inter alia bona ad decorem domus Dei, inauditum ante seculis nostris quoddam miraculum. Nam quatuor Evangelia, de auro purissimo in membranis depurpuratis, coloratis, pro animæ suæ remedio scribere jussit; necnon & Bibliothecam librorum eorum omnem de auro purissimo, et gemmis pretiosissimis fabrefactam, compaginare inclusares gemmarum præcepit; quæ omnia, & alia nonnulla, in testimonium beatæ memoriæ ejus, in ecclesia nostra usque hodie reconduntur; ubi reliquæ illius requiescunt, & sine intermissione quotidie in orationibus nominis ejus recordantur."—Eddii Vit. S. Wilf. xvii. in Gale, *Scriptores* xv. Vol. I. p. 60. See also Fridgode's Metrical Life, the Epitaph from Bede, and Eadmer, sect. 25—all in *Acta SS. Ord. Ben. Sæc. III.*

Nothing further is known of these glorious tomes, nor is there a single book save acts of Chapter, &c., that can positively be said to have belonged to the Minster previous to the Reformation. [In 1839 a very fine MS. of the four Gospels, on purple vellum, in uncial letters of gold, from the famous Hamilton collection, was offered for sale by Messrs. Sotheby and Co., as having been "written for Archbishop Wilfrid of York." But there was nothing to identify it as such with certainty, though many eminent critics were of opinion that it was the MS. in question. Others however maintained that it must be of later date. The binding was modern. There is a facsimile of a page of it in Sotheby's sale catalogue]. I have found mention of a library in a memorandum appended to the probate of the will of William Rodes,

one of the Chaplains: "Et preterea ad opus et fabricam cuiusdam librarii in dicta Ecclesia Collegiata construendi." Sum not named.—(1466). [Chapter Acts, Surtees Soc., p. 206]. The *habitat* of the present collection is the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, still called the Lady Loft. It was built about 1482, on the top of the Chapter-house and the apsidal Norman chapel to the east of it; and the original outer wall of the choir, with its windows, buttresses, and gurgoyles, forms its northern side. It is reached by a flight of stone steps from the south transept, and also by a modern winding staircase of wood from the chapel below. The eastern portion was formerly separated, in order to serve as the Collegiate Library, but the partition was removed in 1840. Still more recently a small portion at the west end has been partitioned off to serve as a song-school and passage, but it is most desirable that this "fair and noble room" be thrown open from one end to the other—an improvement which will probably be effected at no very distant period. All the book-cases are quite new, and those on the north side are carried round the buttresses. The smaller of the two large tables has a brass plate on it with this inscription:—"Presented to the Ripon Cathedral Library by the executors of the Very Rev. W. Goode, D.D., F.S.A., late Dean of Ripon, Sept. 1868. To preserve the papers it contained, he rescued it with his own hands from the fire which destroyed his house in Charter House Square, London, in the year 1835." The room is very well lighted by large square-headed 15th century windows, which are glazed with plain quarries. They are to have inserted in them the series of armorial bearings (by Peckitt, of York) that occupied the east window of the choir previous to the present glass by Wailes. [This has been done]. The recesses for the piscina, etc., still bear witness that the building was originally intended for worship and not for study. In the south wall, over a modern fire-place, is a grievously mutilated monument of Antony Higgin, the founder of the present library, with a stone half length figure in surplice and scarf, the head and hands knocked off. The inscription is also gone, but a copy of part of it has been preserved:—"Antonio Higgin, Decano Riponensi Dignissimo, Ecclesie Dightonensis Pastori Vigilantissimo Custodi Hospitalis Wellensis Fidelissimo Viro Doctrinae Singularis, Vitaeque Integerrimae Richardus Hutton, Miles Posuit . . ." Denn Higgin was the second son of Thomas Higgin of Manchester, "occupier," by Elizabeth dau. of George Birch, of Birch, co. Lane. gent., and niece of William Birch, rector of Stanhope, co. Durham, and first Warden of Manchester Collegiate Church after the Reformation. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1571, M.A. 1575, B.D. 1582, Fellow, 1574, as native of Lancashire, on the foundation of Hugh Ashton. While residing at St. John's he was tutor to Thomas Morton, afterwards Bishop of Durham—a circumstance thus referred to in Barwick's Life of Bishop Morton:—"The Bishop was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1582, and his first tutor was Mr. Anthony Higgin, afterward Dean of Rippon, a good benefactor to the College other-

ways. But he being called out of the College to other more weighty employments in the church, left this his pupil to the tuition and care of Mr. Henry Nelson." About 1605 he was appointed Master of St. Michael's Hospital at Well in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and he was also Rector of Kirkdeighton near Wetherby from 1583 to 1624. His appointment to St. Michael's Hospital and his death are thus noticed in the parish register of Well:—"Anth: Hegins, Dr. of Devinity, was appointed Master of St. Michael's Hospital about the year 1605." "Antho-nius Higgins custos Hospitalis Sti. Michaelis Arch-angeli de Well, Decanus Ripponiensis, obiit decimo septimo die Novemb. anno Dom. 1624." The patent for his appointment to the deanery of Ripon is dated 2 April, 6 James I. (1608); and among the entries of burials in the Ripon register is this:—"November 1624. 18. Anthony Higgins deane of this church. xvij." His will, dated Nov. 12, 1624, which is preserved in the York Registry, is specially interesting in connection with the library (see *antea*, p. 54). In reference to certain property remaining in the family he says, "I doe greatly mislike that fathers should build and sonnes should sell." He augments certain scholarships, etc., at St. John's, Cambridge. To "Mr. Henry Faifax, sonne to Sir Thomas Faifax of Denton," he leaves "a p'cell gilded bowl which his father gave me at the death of his grandfather." "To my cosen Clieburn and my nephew in Lumley all my bookes, upon condicon that they when they die shall give them to the church of Rippon for a Liberie." . . . "To Mr. Thompson my minister at Dighton 40s. To Mr. Beilbe now Vicar of Pately bridge wch was my minister at Dightoun one wholl suite of my workeday apparrell, viz. one cassacke, a dublett, a paire of britches, a paire of stockinges and shooes, and my ouldest hatt with a shirt." He names also his cousins Thomas and William Burtche, the latter of Dighton, and leaves "five markes to the poore of Kirkedighton parishe." The books left by Dean Higgin formed the beginning of the present library, and very few seem to have been added to them until quite recently, though many have totally perished from damp and neglect, and many of those which remain are in a most deplorable condition.

In 1735 the chapter exchanged a MS. volume containing seven distinct treatises of great interest for some printed books, as appears from the following memorandum in Dean Dering's note-book.—"1735. —Mem. There are among my books Those ye E. of Oxford gave us for a Manuscript, viz., Mabillon de re Diplomatica, Montfaucon Palaeographia Graeca, Demosthenis Opera, Usher's Annals, 2 vols., and Wharton's Anglia Sacra, 2 vol." It is now in the Harleian collection, and is described in the Catalogue of MSS., No. 2370. In a list which remains in Dean Higgin's own writing, are some important entries of books that have now disappeared, including *Breviarium secundum stilum Angliae in pergamento Manuscr.*; *Rosarium Manuscr. pergam.*; *Missale Eboracense* (twice in catalogue: there is only one left); *Missale imperfectum*; *Portiforium Sarisburiense*.

When Dibdin visited the library in Dean Waddelove's time there was a catalogue, which is not now to be found, and in the Bibliographical Decameron he gives an amusing account of his search for the Caxtons, of his triumphant "find," and of his pleasant intercourse with the Dean. As the Decameron is a comparatively rare and costly work, it may be well to quote the passage *totidem verbis*:—"From York we go direct to *Durham*. But suppose we make a digression of a few miles only, to *Ripon Minster* and *Fountains Abbey*. It was towards three in the afternoon, when a chaise conveyed me to the outer gate of the worthy Dr. Waddelove, Dean of Ripon. A letter from Mr. Eyre secured me the most favourable reception. 'Good mister Dean, my object is the minster library.' 'Here,' quoth the Dean, 'is the catalogue—peruse this, while I attend three o'clock prayers.' I perused with avidity, and made a tick or mark against two articles, in especial, which appeared to require examination. '*English Chronicle*, Antw. 1493.' '*Boetius Old Engl.*' Upon conclusion of the service, I ascended a small flight of stone steps with the Dean, and found myself in a narrow modernised old room—with books on all sides, in a somewhat littered condition; but, as the references in the catalogue were correct, I quickly discovered what I wished to examine. The old '*English Chronicle*,' was, as I suspected, Gerard de Leeu's reprint of 'Caxton's text;' but, where was '*Boetius Old Engl.*' in folio? High and low, among octavos and folios, amidst dust, cobwebs, and perished wooden book-covers, and with a thermometer hard upon 8r, did I resolutely continue the search for the said '*Boetius Old Engl.*' in folio, not doubting but that it would turn out to be a quarto, and the poetical version printed at the '*exempt Monastery at Tavistock*!' The catalogue however had placed it among the folios: when, as the last desperate effort, I drew out a melancholy-looking 'forrel,' or white sheep-skin-covered folio volume!—opened it—saw—and what should it prove to be but Caxton's own prose imprint of the *Boethius*—large, clean, and perfect—save one leaf! Yet the book is unusually thick. I persevere: and find, at the end of it, nothing more or less than a beautiful and perfect copy of Caxton's '*Book for Travellers*,' of which Lord Spencer's copy had been considered unique. The 'worthy Dean' wonders and smiles; and smiles and wonders again. In due time, these precious tomes are consigned to Charles Lewis, who returned them, with many other small and rather scarce and curious volumes, from the same minster library, decorated in morocco, or russia, or calf, according to their supposed rarity or worth. May this fashion of decoration obtain quickly throughout all the CATHEDRAL LIBRARIES in the realm!—for good sense and good taste equally impose the necessity of such a measure. Before I dismiss the notice of Dean Waddelove, let me add, that the Dean's own library is rather rich in Spanish lore: and that I obtained intelligence from him, upon this subject, worthy of being recorded in a basil-red-covered travelling memorandum-book, measuring seven inches by four and a half. The evening of this visit to the

Deanery of Ripon was delightfully concluded by a trip to *Fountains Abbey*, in company with the said Dean; from which we returned by the lustre of a full moon. But the LIBRARY OF FOUNTAINS ABBEY!—Ask the moaning spectre of Henry VIII. respecting its fate!—"Decam. 1817, vol. iii. p. 479. Notwithstanding the unction with which Dibdin discourses on the bindings of the Caxtons, it is a pity that they were not put into plain morocco or russia and the edges left untouched, instead of blue and olive morocco tooled in the drawing room table style, with edges cut and gilt to match. It was probably about this time that a good many of the books were put into plain boards, and others half bound. Beriah Botfield, in his "Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England" (Lond. 1859), speaks of a large at the time of his visit being preserved at the Deanery; but many of them, he says, "were so much decayed, from the dampness of their former repository, that their mouldering fragments were not worth removal." He does not appear to have examined any of the books save those to which his attention was directed through their having been rebound. All mentioned by him are still forthcoming save one, the "Magna Charta, in a small Gothic letter, with an Index prefixed, at the end of which is the Colophon.—Londini per Ricardus (so in Botfield) Pynson, etc. 1514. It measures five inches and three-eighths by two inches and a half, and is bound in smooth russia." This is a little book of great rarity, and it is to be hoped that it has fallen into honest hands, and may yet be returned. In Dean Goode's time considerable additions were made, chiefly of new books and of well-chosen second-hand copies of standard works, such as Dugdale's *Monasticon*, etc. In 1868 the library of the late Rev. Edward Feilde, of Harrogate, came to the chapter library by bequest, consisting of a large number of books, nearly all modern and useful rather than bibliographically interesting.

By far the greater number of the old books retain their original bindings. This may be regarded as a sort of set-off against the ravages of the damp and the worm that have resulted from centuries of neglect. Comparatively few of the books have been rebound or repaired. Many of them stand in great need of repair now, but unless this be done without injuring the sharpness of the stamped-leather devices, it were far better left undone. [A large number of these were very carefully and skilfully repaired in the old bindings by Andrews and Co., of Durham]. A great many of the folios and smaller volumes possess as beautiful stamped leather covers as can be seen any where; some few, however, have been spoiled by unskilful repairs. Among the devices are St. George and the Dragon; the Baptism of our Lord; the Annunciation; various heraldic subjects, trade-marks, and cyphers; grotesques, floral patterns, small allegorical figures, scrolls with texts of Scripture, etc., in Gothic characters. The decoration of a single cover is, as is usual in early bindings especially, often made up of several pieces fitted together, so that the binder could vary his plan according to size and form. The rest of the early bindings are either black calf or

thin vellum, sometimes portions of MS. books. These commoner bindings seem to have been done either at Ripon or York, as several of the Dean's own MSS. are bound exactly in the same way. Here, as elsewhere, the covers are often lined with written or printed scraps, generally bookbinders' "waste," serving also for fly-leaves. Among these have been found some extremely early broadsides and portions of books, which have been carefully taken out. Interesting and valuable collections of such "waifs and strays" are being formed at the Bodleian and other libraries, and Maitland's "Early Printed Books" contains notices of several "Fragments" thus rescued from old bindings at Lambeth.

In 1874, a most valuable gift was made by the Marquess of Ripon, of the unique MS. volume known as the Ripon Psalter. It contains the psalter and hymns, with calendar, etc., according to the Use of York, but what gives it special interest in connection with Ripon is that it has an Appendix containing the lections, responses, antiphons, etc., for the services on the three Festivals of St. Wilfrid, one of which, that of his Nativity, is shewn by this book to have been kept on the first Sunday after Lammas Day, in the church and parish of Ripon, thus accounting for "Wilfrid Sunday," the origin of which has hitherto been merely guessed at. There are only very few of the lections that correspond with those in the York Breviary, or with any known life of St. Wilfrid, and it is thought that they may possibly be many of them from the [above mentioned] lost life by Peter of Blois, who was a canon of Ripon sometime about A.D. 1170. The date of the MS. is 1418. The old covers having been lost, the volume was newly bound by Andrews and Co., of Durham, who made a handsome case for it; and most carefully repaired, at the expense of the chapter, all the original bindings that required attention. A transcript and translation has been made of the Appendix (which contains the offices of St. Wilfrid), by Mr. John Whitham, the Chapter Clerk, and the Rev. Thos. Thistle, M.A., and is now in course of publication.

In addition to the Ripon Psalter and the Caxtons above mentioned, there may be selected from Mr. Fowler's list, for special mention, a MS. Bible in Latin, with illuminated capitals; a York Calendar from a large MS. Breviary; York Missal (1517); Manual (1509); Processional (no date); Hermann's "Simple and Religious Consultation" (1548); and a Common Prayer of June, 1549.

The following approximate analysis will afford an idea of the present contents of the library:—

	VOLS.
Miscellaneous Theology, chiefly modern, but including several old folio editions of Fathers, etc., from Dean Higgin's library	865
Miscellaneous Theology; smaller volumes from Dean Higgin's library, consisting chiefly of controversy, Roman, Anglican, Lutheran, and Puritan	404
Commentaries, chiefly modern, but including several of Dean Higgin's folios	402
Sermons, and a few Liturgical works	238

Bibles and Biblical works	200
Ecclesiastical History	178
General History	169
Biography	158
Dictionaries, Grammars, etc.	164
Geography, Travels, etc.	480
Topography	173
Public Records	103
Classics, some old, from Dean Higgin	281
Logic, etc., all old	30
Later Latin and Greek Verse, mostly old	24
Medicine, <i>ib.</i>	32
Astronomy and Astrology, <i>ib.</i>	33
Law, <i>ib.</i>	29
Bibliography	25
Statutes	50
Parliamentary Records	109
Periodicals bound	154
Miscellaneous	731
Manuscripts and early printed or otherwise curious books, kept in closet	308
	5,340

1872-3. HENRY KEARSLEY, Engineer.

Mayor in 1870-1 and 1871-2.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: W. Wells, W. Thompson, H. Kearsley, R. E. Collinson; *Councillors*: S. Tomlinson, J. B. Parkin, L. Hall, J. Burton, R. Lumley, T. R. Mountain, S. Croft, T. Stevenson, G. Kearsley, T. Gowing, R. H. Walbran, J. Lee.

Dec. 21st. Mr. F. A. Hooper, M.A., appointed head master of the Ripon Grammar School.

January 29th. Great festivity and rejoicing at Studley Royal and Ripon on the coming of age of Earl De Grey, only child of the Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon, which continued for a week. The wives of the tenantry on the Yorkshire estates presented the Marchioness with a diamond bracelet. The Mayor and Corporation of Ripon presented addresses both to the parents and the son congratulating them on the happy event. The Marquess and Marchioness, as well as the Earl, received addresses from his father's tenantry, who were subsequently entertained at dinner. In the evening there was a ball at Studley Royal, at which a large number of county families were present. The members of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge of Freemasons presented an address to the Marquess of Ripon, Grand Master of England, and Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire; also a beautifully designed cabinet with silver mountings, made of oak taken from Ripon minster during the recent restoration. On the same day the tenantry of Ripon and the immediate suburbs, together with the tradespeople, were entertained at dinner, and in the evening were joined by their wives and daughters at a ball. On Friday evening, a grand concert was given in the drawing room of the Hall, before a brilliant assembly of ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of Dr. Spark, of Leeds, when the Ode on "The Coming of Age of Earl de Grey," composed by Dr. Spark, to words by Mr. Frank Curzon, was most effectively rendered. On the fourth day, the

workpeople were entertained at dinner and tea. On Sunday there was church parade and a special service in the cathedral, when the Rev. Canon Birch preached the sermon, from *Acts* viii., v. 8: "And there was great joy in that city." On Monday, the Marquess and Marchioness, together with Earl de Grey, visited the schools in the city, and received addresses from the children. In the evening, the members of the Ripon Rifle Corps were entertained at dinner at Studley Royal, when the officers presented Earl de Grey, who was then captain of the corps, with a large silver cup and an address. On the same evening, a grand ball was given by the mayor, corporation, and citizens of Ripon, in a large marquee erected in the Market Place. The festivities concluded with a servants' ball at Studley Hall, on Wednesday evening.

There were also presentations and rejoicings at Rainton, Kirkby Malzeard, Bishop Monkton, etc.

A commemoration medal was struck on the occasion, which was designed by Mr. Alderman Collinson, and so highly was the idea appreciated that the whole were disposed of immediately on their arrival, so that a second issue became necessary. The medal on the one side contained the arms of the house of Studley, with the words, "In commemoration of Frederick Oliver Earl de Grey attaining his majority, January 29, 1873." On the other side were the arms of Ripon, surmounted by the spurs and the words "*Civitas Riponensis*." A number of these were struck in silver, and six in silver, treble-gilt, were presented by the Mayor of Ripon to the Marquess, Marchioness, Earl de Grey, Lady Mary Vyner, Mr. H. F. C. Vyner, and Captain R. Vyner.

February 10th. Price of gas increased from 5s. to 5s. 5d. per one thousand feet; and 3d. 18s. charged for public lamps.

Feb. 19th. Died Mr. Robert Robinson, Ripon, solicitor, aged 81 years. For 48 years he was clerk to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon cathedral. He was a member of the City Council 1842-5.

February 26th. Died at Ripon, aged 96 years, Charles Oxley, Esq. He was a native of Ripon, and took a warm interest in everything that was calculated to promote the good of his fellow citizens; a true friend of the poor, and a liberal supporter of the different local charities. He was for a great number of years chairman of sessions for the Liberty of Ripon, and was the oldest magistrate on the commission for the West Riding, having qualified in the year 1820. He was twice married, and left four sons, three of whom were in the Commission of the Peace at the time of his death. He was interred in the cathedral ground March 1st. See note on the family pp. 91, 97. In January, 1876, a memorial window was erected in the Markenfield Chapel, in the north transept of the Cathedral. The window contains three figures, representing three scenes in the resurrection of our Lord. On a brass plate beneath is the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of his father, Charles Oxley, who died February 26th, 1873, aged 96; and of his mother, Margaret, who died February 6th, 1819, aged 39; also of Georgiana Maria, his wife, who died at Red-

car, December 7th, 1864, aged 44, and was interred at Coatham. This window is inserted by Charles Christopher Oxley, 1875." The window is the work of Messrs. Ward and Hughes.

March 28th. Died at South Lodge, Ripon, aged 82 years, General Sir William Bell, K.C.B. He was the son of William Bell, Esq., of Ripon, and was born in 1788. His first education was received at Queen Mary's Grammar School, Ripon, afterwards he entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. In 1804 he entered the Royal Artillery; became first lieutenant in 1805; captain 1815; brevet major 1837; lieutenant-colonel 1842; colonel 1852; major-general 1857; lieutenant-general 1856; and general January 31st, 1871. He received the appointment of Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery, 1865. Served at the capture of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, 1807; siege of fort Desaix, Martinique; capture of Les Saints, near Guadaloupe, and bombardment and driving from the anchorage the French fleet, 1809; capture of Guadaloupe and adjacent islands, 1810. He also served in the Peninsula and France in 1813 and 1814; and was present at Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, and Adour; and subsequent operations until the battle of Toulouse, where he was slightly wounded. He was engaged in the campaign of 1815, and present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He received the silver war medal and five clasps, also the Waterloo medal; and in 1867, in consideration of his long and valued services, was created a K.C.B. He was interred at West Tanfield, April 2nd.

March. Stained glass window erected in the Markenfield Chapel in Ripon cathedral by the Rev. Canon Birch (who was formerly tutor to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales) as a thank-offering on the recovery of the prince from his alarming illness. The subject has been happily chosen from the event narrated in John, 4th ch., 47th to 53rd verses, and is graphically illustrated in three medallions, viz., "The sick chamber," "The nobleman appealing to our Saviour," and "The restoration of the young man." Beneath are the words, "Thy son liveth." The border is composed of the English rose, and the three feathers with coronet, being the badge of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On a brass underneath is the following inscription:—"OB ALBERTUM EDVARDUM VALLJÆ PRINCIPEM EX GRAVISSIMO MORBO PRÆTER SPERM CONVALESCENTEM MAXIMAS DEO GRATIAS AGENS FENESTRAM HANC INSERENDAM CURAVIT. HENRICUS MILDRED BIRCH HUIUS ECCLESIAE EX. CANONICUS. A.S. MDCCCLXXXIII.

April 16th. Died at Alma House, Ripon, aged 87 years, Thomas Stubbs, formerly governor of the Ripon House of Correction. During the leisure hours of his long life, he had collected a large number of curious and antique objects belonging to the city of Ripon and its neighbourhood; he had also a very fine collection of ornithological specimens, all of which he had preserved himself. At his death they were all brought to the hammer, and dispersed. It was entirely through his efforts that "Alma" bridge was erected, in 1862.

May. Memorial window erected in the south aisle of the Cathedral to the memory of the late Mr. T. Darnbrough, of the Mount, his wife, and daughter. The quatrefoil opening at the top contains the representation of the raising of Jairus's daughter. The other subjects are—"Moses striking the rock," beneath which is the inscription, "Scidit Petram," from the 78th Psalm, v. 20, "He smote the rock, that waters gushed out;" beneath which is the great antitype, "That rock is Christ," and a representation is given of the incredulity of St. Thomas, who is in the act of thrusting his hand into the side of the risen Lord, as related in St. John, 20th ch. 27th v., "Reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side." In the other light is a representation of Samson pulling down the pillars (Judges, 16th ch. 29th v.), beneath which is the inscription, "Virtus in infirmitate perficitur;" from 2nd Corinthians, 12th ch. 9th v., "My strength is made perfect in weakness." The fourth subject is a representation of Christ's "Commendation of His mother to Saint John at the crucifixion," St. John, 19th ch. 26th v. At the base is the following inscription: "To the glory of God. In memory of Thomas Darnbrough, Maria Sampson, his wife, and Emma Charlotte, their daughter, by their surviving children, 1873." The window is the work of Messrs. Ward and Hughes.

October 2nd. About 150 members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, then holding their annual meeting at Bradford, visited Ripon and Fountains Abbey.

1873-4. WM. THOMPSON, Ironmonger.



The device upon his badge is a simple monogram W. T., with his name, etc.

Born at the "Black-a-Moor Head," Bridge Hewick, November 29th, 1806, son of John Thompson, farmer, and Mary Hustwaite, of Skelton—the family having been settled at the "Hewicks" for some generations. He was educated at the National School, under Mr. Leckonby, at the time when it was held in old St. John's Chapel, Bondgate; was apprenticed to Mr. George Dove, ironmonger (now No. 15, Market Place), after which he carried on business as ironmonger in the city, at what is now No. 30, Westgate, where he remained 17 years, removing to No. 25, Market Place. In 1874 he turned over the business to his youngest son, Thomas, and retired. He mar-

ried, first, November 24th, 1829, Amanda, daughter of John Harrison, of Middleham (died October 4th, 1844); second, Elizabeth, daughter of John Rumfitt, of Ripon, November 18th, 1845 (died June 26th, 1851); third, Elizabeth Steen, of Manchester, 1st April, 1854 (died June 13th, 1867); his fourth wife is Elizabeth, daughter of John Walker, of Stainland, near Halifax, to whom he was married during his mayoralty, March 24th, 1874. He has filled nearly all the parochial offices—being a member of the Select Vestry before the formation of the Union, and a member of the old Board of Highways. He was Returning Officer when Earl de Grey was elected Member for Ripon—that being the first parliamentary election under the ballot act. He entered the Corporation in 1863, re-elected 1866; elected Alderman 1868, retiring when his term expired in 1874.

COUNCIL.—Aldermen: W. Wells, W. Thompson, H. Kearsley, R. E. Collinson; Councillors: R. Lumley, T. R. Mountain, S. Croft, T. Stevenson, G. Kearsley, T. Gowing, R. H. Walbran, J. B. Lee, T. Binns, J. B. Parkin, J. Spence, S. Tomlinson.

November 27th. Trinity Church, Ripon, was reopened, after being closed seven months for alterations and improvements.

December 6th. Death of Lambert Hall, of Kirkgate, grocer, aged 55; he was a member of the City Council during the years 1870-1873.

December 16th. A most destructive gale of wind passed over the north of England, doing immense damage to property. At Ure Lodge, Ripon, the residence of Mr. H. G. Rimmer, a chimney fell through the roof, and buried a gentleman named Ayre under the rubbish, who escaped with life as if by a miracle.

December 23rd. Inauguration of a drinking fountain in Ripon Market-place. On the elegant framework is the following inscription:—"This Drinking Fountain presented to the worshipful the mayor, aldermen, town council, and the citizens of Ripon, by John William Paterson, late I.L.R.R., and C.G.S. in memory of his wife, Susannah Paterson. May it lead all to seek that fountain of living water where thirst is unknown. Erected the 23rd day of December, 1873."

Rainfall in Ripon this year 19'63 inches.

January 1st. Edwin J. Crow, Mus. Bac. Cantab., Fellow of the College of Organists, and Organist of St. John's Church, Leicester, appointed Organist of Ripon Cathedral, in place of George Bates, who retired. Mr. Crow had been a chorister in Rochester Cathedral, and was one of the famous "Rochester boys" who have since come so prominently to the front rank of the profession;—the organists of Westminster Abbey (Dr. J. T. Bridge), Durham Cathedral (Dr. Armes), Chester Cathedral (Dr. J. C. Bridge), Exeter Cathedral (D. J. Wood, Esq., Mus. Bac.), Carlisle Cathedral (H. Ford, Esq.), and the late celebrated singer, Mr. Joseph Maas, being all Rochester boys, or receiving their training there. Mr. Crow, having for some years sustained the principal solo parts in the choir, became articled pupil to the cathedral organist (Dr. J. L. Hopkins); and subsequently

held several appointments in Leicester. In 1868 he took his Fellowship at the College of Organists, being first man of his year. In 1872 he took the degree of Bachelor in Music, at Cambridge, and won the College of Organists' Prize for Composition. In January, 1874, he entered on his duties at Ripon Cathedral, and in 1882 proceeded to the degree of Doctor in Music, at Cambridge. He is a Member of the General Council of the Society of Professional Musicians, and Examiner both for that body and for the College of Organists.

January. A movement for a new supply of water to Ripon, by gravitation, from Kexbeck, near Cowmires. Many other schemes were proposed, but all proved abortive at that time.

February 21st. Death of Major Greenwood, of Swardcliffe Hall, some time M.P. for Ripon.—See List of Members of Parliament, *postea*.

May 3rd. Died at Bishopton Close, aged 45 years, Mr. Wm. Fowler Stephenson, master of the academy there, aged 45. Buried at Trinity church.

Speaking of his demise, the *Ripon Gazette* of May 7th says:—"Taken away, at the last, suddenly from his wife and young family, from the sphere of his duties as master over a flourishing school, from a large circle of attached friends, and from all the various societies with which he was associated, and towards whose advancement he so ably and zealously devoted himself—at an age, also, which is usually regarded as the prime of life—there could not be otherwise than a general feeling of sorrowful regret. But when we think of all his self-devotion and abnegation for these many years; under also the severe mental and physical strain of his exacting duties; of his many acts of kindness; of his unwearied and generous assistance to any project which had for its aim and end either the good, the instruction, or the rational enjoyment of those around him—we cannot but feel that in William Fowler Stephenson we have lost one whose place cannot be filled up—a Christian gentleman whose revered memory will long live in the hearts of his grateful and sorrowing friends, neighbours, and fellow-citizens."

May 6th. The body of a girl named Elizabeth Jackson, aged 16 years, daughter of a labourer named George Jackson, was found in a field between Carthorpe and Kirklington, near Ripon, with the head nearly severed from the body. She was supposed to have been murdered by her own brother, William Jackson, a soldier, recently returned from India, who had been very intemperate in his habits, and was last seen alive in his company. A verdict of "wilful murder" was afterwards returned against him by the coroner's jury, and he was committed to the assizes for trial. At the assizes held at York, August 1st, he was tried, and found guilty of the murder of his sister, and sentence of death was passed on him. A plea of insanity was set up, but the medical evidence was wholly against him; and he was executed on the 18th, after having made a confession of his guilt. This was the first private execution which took place at York.

May 23rd. The Marquess of Ripon presented to

the governors of the Ripon Grammar School, the premises used as a school at Bishopton Close, with £800 towards the purchase of land—a gift equivalent at least to £2000. The Grammar School to be removed to that most eligible site.

May 27th. The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes held at Ripon. Ed. Baines, Esq., of Leeds, president.

June. The Corporation at this time had considerable contention and agitation respecting the Gasworks. The leakage of gas was excessive, and the management of the works unsatisfactory. The then manager, Mr. Larkum, attributed this to old mains, sinking of retort beds, etc. The result was that Mr. R. Dempster, of Elland, was appointed gas engineer and superintendent for one year, at a salary of 100*l.*; and a few months after this appointment Mr. Larkum resigned, stating that he could not hold office under such an arrangement. Mr. Jno. Forbes, on the recommendation of Mr. Dempster, was elected manager in his place, and held office until September, 1875, and was then dismissed, and Mr. R. Darney elected in his place. In June and July, 1875, the Corporation had a law-suit with Mr. Dempster as to certain contracts he had carried out at the works, and Mr. Dunning, of Middlesbro', gas engineer, was called in to advise the Corporation upon Mr. Dempster's contracts. Eventually the case was withdrawn before the assizes were held, by Mr. Dempster consenting to reduce his claim by 40*l.*, each party to pay their own costs—the law bill against the Corporation being about 60*l.*

June 4th. A shocking murder was committed at the village of Kirkby Malzeard, near Ripon. The body of Anne, wife of William Barker, a labourer, of that place, was found savagely murdered and mutilated in one of the rooms of their residence. Her son, a young man, named John William Barker, was charged with the crime, and committed to take his trial at the assizes. At the assizes held at Leeds, August 8th, he was tried for the murder, and the jury acquitted him on the ground of insanity; and he was ordered to be detained during her majesty's pleasure.

July 4th. The delightful song of the nightingale, so rare in this part of the country, has been heard at Boyland, Palace Road, Ripon, for the last seven or eight weeks. It nightly commences its song upon the same branch, by ten o'clock, and continues it until five or six o'clock next morning.—*Ripon Gazette*.

July 22nd. The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, in conjunction with the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Society, held its meeting at Ripon. The proceedings commenced this day, when the mayor and corporation received a numerous company of archaeologists at the Town Hall, to whom an address was read by the town clerk. In the afternoon, a visit was made to the cathedral, where Sir G. G. Scott explained the peculiarities of its styles of architecture. Commencing with the western portion of the nave, he described the work of archbishop Roger, stating that the architecture of the building in its earlier form was chiefly

interesting from its being an early specimen of the transition from the Romanesque or round arched style, to the pointed arched style so much employed in mediæval buildings. From the north nave he conducted his hearers to a point in the north transept, where he again drew attention to the Romanesque influence in the work. In describing the peculiarities of the different styles in architecture, Sir Gilbert stated that, for a great collegiate church, he knew nothing, either in France or in any other country, bearing resemblance to the design of Ripon minster. From the north transept Sir Gilbert went to the choir, where he pointed out the transition Norman work of archbishop Roger, as seen in the three western bays on the north side, and in the second pier from the east, the early style in the two eastern bays, and the perpendicular style as shown in the three bays on the west of the south side. He also drew attention to the spirited carving of the canopied stall work, and conducted a number of visitors over the chapter house and sacristy.

In the library, a short paper on its contents was read by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A., who had recently arranged and catalogued the library. Several of the visitors took advantage of the visit to examine many of the curious old manuscripts and parchments with which the library abounds. The members afterwards visited Ailey Hill, in the Residence grounds; the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene; and the Maison de Dieu.

In the evening the president, the Marquess of Ripon, delivered the inaugural address, in the Riding School, in Park-street, to a crowded and attentive audience. On the morning of the 23rd, Mr. Edward Hailstone, F.S.A., M.A., read a paper on "Monastic Buildings of the Cistercian Order," which was illustrated by a large collection of plans and drawings. About 170 of the members of the Institute afterwards went in carriages and waggons to visit Markenfield Hall; Fountains Hall, and Fountains Abbey. At the last-named place they were entertained at luncheon by the Marquess of Ripon. Afterwards Mr. Sharpe pointed out the peculiarities of the architecture of that stupendous fabric to an admiring audience. He showed that the nave of the church was a sample of that period of English architecture when the country was beginning to throw off the Norman influence; the style was different from all the buildings of the same period on the Continent. He could not call it Early English, as that term had been appropriated for another and more extensive purpose; but he preferred to name it the Transitional period in England. The circular and pointed arches were used simultaneously; but while it was generally found that in such cases the round arch was used for decoration, and the pointed arch for strength. Then there was a peculiarity in the nave, which was only seen in another building in Europe—the side aisles were covered by a series of vaults. The other abbey in which these were seen was that of Fontenay, in France, which was built about the same time as Fountains Abbey. In the evening, a *Conversazione* was held in the temporary museum at the Public

Rooms, Skellgate, Ripon, which was well attended.

The next day was principally employed in a visit to Easby Abbey and Richmond, and an inspection of the chief objects of archaeological interest at those places. In the evening, a paper was read by Professor Stubbs (now bishop of Oxford), on "The History and Constitution of the Liberty of Ripon."

The next day, after the sectional meetings had been held, was devoted to an excursion to Castle Dykes, a newly discovered Roman station (about three miles north of Ripon), Snape, Clifton Castle, and Bedale. The first stoppage was at Castle Dykes, of the discovery of which the Rev. W. C. Lukis read a paper, giving an account of the excavations and the relics found there. Snape Castle was next visited and inspected; and thence the party proceeded to the modern mansion of Clifton Castle, where the owner, James Pulleine, Esq., provided luncheon for them. Bedale was next visited, and the church briefly inspected, when the party returned to Ripon.

Saturday was devoted to an excursion into Wensleydale, and visits to Bolton Castle, Wensley church, Middleham Castle, and Jervaulx Abbey.

On Monday, the 27th, the members had an excursion to Byland Abbey, and thence to Rievaulx Abbey; and the following day they departed from Ripon to York; and thus a most successful and interesting meeting was brought to a close.

A very valuable "Manual for use at the Ripon Meeting" was issued by the Institute, prepared under the direction of the Council of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association, by their Secretary, Mr. Fairless Barber, F.S.A. It contained many plans, maps, etc., and "in a compendious form some useful information about places to be visited, or bearing in some degree on questions to be discussed;" and a copious index. This publication is now very scarce.

August. The Dean and Chapter of Ripon transferred their estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in consideration of an annual payment of 6000*l.*, "until such time as they may be endowed with estates in possession calculated to produce that sum annually."

August 31st. Mr. James Daniel McNeile, son of the dean of Ripon, disappeared in a mysterious manner. When last seen, he was fishing on a small low island in the river Ure, near Tanfield mill; and it appears that he was surprised by a sudden rise of the river, caused by a thunderstorm in the dales, and probably attempted to cross the rapid stream, and was carried away by the force of the current. All search made for him was in vain until the 11th of September, when his body was found in the river, at Ellinthorpe, near Boroughbridge, a distance of seventeen miles by the course of the river from the place where he was last seen alive. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, "found drowned."

September 25th. The houses in the city to be numbered, and street name-plates renewed.

November and December. Renewed excavations on the site of the Roman station at Castle Dykes, near Ripon, were carried on by Messrs. Potter and

T. C. Heslington, when many interesting discoveries were made. The latter gentleman has kindly communicated a *resume* of the discoveries since 1866.

The following circumstances led to the discovery of Roman remains at Castle Dykes, near North Stainley:—

In 1865-6, Mr. G. Potter, who farms the land, picked up a very rare coin, in fine preservation, of the Roman empress Manlia Scantilla, and some pieces of Roman tiles. The relics were shown at a meeting of the Ripon Scientific Society, by Mr. T. C. Heslington, and led to the commencement of an excavation in the area of this camp, surrounded on three sides by a deep fosse and double agger. Soon the foundation of a building was found in the south-east angle, of two rooms which had been heated below tessellated floors. The floors had been broken up by the plough, and had rested upon a hypocaust formed of grey flags resting upon stone pillars. Numerous pieces of beautifully patterned painted stucco, some pottery, and a coin or two, third brass of late emperors, were found. After exploration of this site the funds were nearly exhausted, and the excavation was refilled. A detailed account of this exploration was read before the Ripon Scientific Society in 1867, by Mr. T. C. Heslington, and published by W. Harrison, Ripon.

1870. Some tesserae were observed, turned up by moles, on the western side of the camp, and by digging down, the site of a far more extensive range of buildings was discovered.

1874. Extensive excavations were commenced on this site, and carried on all summer, by members of the Ripon Scientific Society, or the Rev. W. C. Lukis, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Heslington, acting on their behalf; and a detailed account was given in a paper read before the Royal Archaeological Institute, by the Rev. W. C. Lukis.

The buildings west of the entrance gate into the field have been no doubt the offices, those on the right of the gate being the more sumptuous rooms. This fact has been indicated by the pavements, baths, and hypocausts which have been found up to this time. It is unquestionable that the buildings have been erected at two different and distinct periods, the walls of the later crossing those of the older structure, the foundations of which older structure have been found to be at a lower level than those of the newer, and also to be of a more solid and carefully constructed character. In the rooms first discovered, two human skulls were met with in the hypocaust, and in one of the rooms east of the gate an entire skeleton of a strong man, whose skull indicated a violent death, was found. Up to this time only six small bronze coins, of Probus and some of the later emperors, have been picked up. The wall plaster is most interesting, inasmuch as it is composed of three separate layers of coloured stucco laid one upon the other, pointing to a long period of occupation. The pottery generally has been found to be in small fragments, and is of a coarse character. A discovery of two bases of stone columns would lead to the supposition that a building of considerable importance—whether a temple or a basilica is uncertain—must

have stood within this camp. Possibly they may have belonged to the portico of the house.—See *Roman Camps in the neighbourhood of Ripon*, by Mr. T. C. Heslington, 1867; and the Rev. W. C. Lukis's Paper before the Royal Archaeological Institute. See also Preface to this work.

November 2nd. The following tollbars on the turnpike trusts centreing in Ripon ceased this day:—Monkton Moor, Killinghall, and Low Harrogate, between Ripon and Harrogate; Hewick Bar, between Ripon and Boroughbridge; Hutton Bar, between Ripon and Thirsk; and Bishopton and Fellbeck Bars, between Ripon and Pateley Bridge.

The rainfall this year in Ripon was 24·18 inches.

1874-5. RICHARD LUMLEY, Brewer.



His badge bears the device of a barrel (in reference to his trade as a brewer), with the initials R. L. xxx thereon.

Born in Bondgate, 10th January, 1828; son of Richard Lumley, of Bondgate, brewer and maltster, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. Appleton, of Skelton; educated at Whixley School, under the Rev. J. Husband; on the death of his father in 1862, he succeeded to the extensive business at the Crown Brewery, and retired in 1878, when a Company was formed under the title of R. Lumley and Co. (now Hepworth and Co.), and went to reside in Kirkgate; he married in September, 1854, Isabella, daughter of Mr. R. Burnett, of Norton-le-Clay. He filled all the parish offices of his "native Bondgate," of which he was very proud, and amongst the inhabitants of which he was very popular. During his mayoralty the Opening of North Bridge (after having been widened) was celebrated; a Trustee of the Municipal Charities; placed on the Commission of the Peace, 1879.

He entered the corporation in 1857, being placed at the head of the poll; he was returned in the same position in 1860; on 23rd November, 1865, he again entered the corporation, at a bye-election; he was at the head of the poll in 1871, and in 1874—the memorable election petition year; in which year he was made alderman; he was elected mayor the year of his retirement as alderman (1880), when he finally left the corporation. Died September 10th, 1883, and buried in the cathedral churchyard.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: H. Kearsley, R. E. Col-
linson, R. Lumley, W. Wells; *Councillors*: G.
Kearsley, T. Gowing, R. H. Walbran, J. B. Lee,
T. Binns, J. B. Parkin, J. Spence, S. Tomlinson,
W. Dudgeon, T. Smithson, S. Croft, T. Foxton.

December 11th. Died Thomas Dinsdale, the
serjeant-at-mace for Ripon, at the age of 82 years,
and was interred in the minster burial ground. His
grandfather held the same office twenty-seven years;
his father forty years; and himself fifty years. The
funeral was attended by the mayor and corporation
in their robes of office; the mace (craped) being
borne by the superintendent of police. The proces-
sion was headed by the city bellman and horn-blower,
followed by the constables and city police. On a fast
decaying tombstone in the cathedral churchyard is
the following inscription:—"In memory of Thomas
Dinsdale, who departed this life 11th December, 1874,
aged 82 years, and who had held the office of Serjeant-
at-mace to the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon for
a period of upwards of 50 years, during which he had
gained the esteem and respect of all who knew him,
and whose father and grandfather had held the same
appointments for nearly 70 years previously. Also
of Lucy, widow of the above, who died July 18th,
1878, aged 81 years."

The *Ripon Gazette* of December 17th, 1874, has
the following account of him:—"His death severs a
link between the customs of the present and former
times, which we think deserves recording. Nearly
120 years ago, his grandfather, Thomas Dinsdale
(who was then a tradesman and 'Freeman' of Ripon)
was appointed serjeant-at-mace, and held the office
until his death, in November, 1783, when his son,
Thomas Dinsdale, was appointed in his place, and
on the death of the latter in June, 1824, his son,
Thomas Dinsdale (the late serjeant-at-mace), was
elected to the office, and has held it ever since, until
his death last Friday—a period of over fifty years.
The late serjeant was surely a model serjeant-at-mace
of the olden type—a tall, well-made, handsome man
—one whom every one who knew him respected—and
against whom even that inveterate gossip, 'the oldest
inhabitant,' could never repeat, because he never
could hear, an evil word said about him. In his
younger days his duties were of a more active nature
than falls to the lot of a serjeant-at-mace now-a-days.
In those times (long before borough and county police,
as now established, were known) 'The Mayor's
Serjeant' was practically the chief constable of the
district, and had intrusted to him the service of all
summonses and other magisterial processes in it.
And not a little proud was he of some of his pedestrian
exploits in the performance of those duties, he hav-
ing on one occasion walked from Ripon to York and
back (over 46 miles) within eleven consecutive hours,
and another time having compassed something over
50 miles within twelve hours between the time of his
passing the minster clock in going out and coming
in. That his courage and fidelity to his duty were
equal to his powers of endurance in those days will
be remembered by many of our older readers—and
notably, when (many years ago) he went, aided

by a posse of parochial constables, to apprehend a
notorious offender at Pateley Bridge, and when after
all his assistants had been beaten off by the mob who
assembled to rescue his prisoner, he refused to let
him go as long as he could hold him, and only when
his wrist was nearly severed by a knife, and he could
no longer retain his grasp, did his prisoner escape,
but only to be retaken and sentenced to transportation
for life for maiming the serjeant whilst so gallantly
discharging his duty."

The resolution in the Corporation Minute Book,
referring to his death, after recording the fact that the
family had held the office for over 120 years, conclu-
des by saying, he "Merits a permanent record on
these Minutes of the high esteem in which he was held
by the Corporation whom he had so long and so
faithfully served."

January 12th. Mr. Prentice, Q.C., one of the
judges appointed to try election petitions, sat at the
Court House, Ripon, for the purpose of trying a
petition presented to the Court of Common Pleas,
against the return at the last municipal election of
Messrs. Richd. Lumley, brewer (since elected mayor);
Samuel Croft, coach builder; Thomas Foxton, inn-
keeper; and Thomas Smithson, butcher: charging
them with being guilty of treating, bribery, corrupt
practices, and undue influence, before, during, and
after the election. After a trial extending over four
days, the petition was dismissed—the petitioners to
pay their own costs, and also those of Mr. Lumley;
Messrs. Croft, Foxton, and Smithson, to pay their
own costs. The case caused quite a sensation in the
city, and many "funny incidents" are still related in
connection with it.

The following is the official Return of the Judge-
ment given in the above Case, as entered in the *Cor-
poration Minute Book*:—

Corrupt Practices (Municipal Elections) Act 1872.

Court for the trial of a Municipal Election Petition
for the City of Ripon; between John Gricewood,
Richard Quincey, William Abbot, James Dunnington,
Christopher Shepherd and Thomas Thompson, Peti-
tioners, and Richard Lumley, Samuel Croft, Thomas
Foxton and Thomas Smithson, Respondents.

This Court doth hereby certify, under the above
Act of Parliament, that the Court on the 12th, 13th,
14th and 15th days of January, 1875, at the City of
Ripon, duly heard and tried the said Petition and
determined the same as follows:

That the said Respondents were, and each of them
was, duly elected.

And the Court did further order and determine as
follows:

That the Petitioners should defray and pay their
own costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to
the presentation of the said Petition, and to the pro-
ceedings consequent thereon.

That the Petitioners should defray and pay to the
said Respondent, Richard Lumley, all his costs, char-
ges and expenses of and incidental to the presentation
of the said Petition, and to the proceedings conse-
quent thereon; such costs, charges and expenses to
be taxed by the proper officer in that behalf.

That each of the Respondents, Samuel Croft, Thomas Foxton and Thomas Smithson should defray and pay all his own costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the presentation of the said Petition, and to the proceedings consequent thereon.

And the Court further reports as follows:

That no corrupt practice or offence against the said Act has been proved to have been committed, by, or with, the knowledge, or consent, of any candidate at the said election.

That upon the evidence before the court on the said trial, it does not appear that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the said election, and upon such evidence there is no reason to believe that any corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the said election.

By the Court.

(Signed) ERSKINE POLLOCK, Registrar of the Court.

(Signed) SAMUEL PRENTICE, the Barrister to whom the trial of the said Petition is assigned.

Dated 18th January, 1875.

To the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster.

The judgment was received with vehement and repeated outbursts of cheering, which the officers of the court found it useless even to attempt to suppress. Soon after the decision was known the Cathedral bells were rung and the Rifle Band played in front of the houses of the respective respondents. In front of the Unicorn Hotel a large crowd assembled, and after repeated calls for the respondents, Mr. Alderman Wells, amidst loud cheering, introduced the Mayor, who thanked the citizens for the kind expression of interest and sympathy which had been manifested towards him and the other respondents. Addresses were also delivered by Councillors Croft, Smithson and Foxton, the other three respondents, who were all received with loud cheering. The Mayor attended divine service at the Cathedral on Sunday morning, and was accompanied by the Town Clerk and ten members of the Corporation, in their robes of office. The bells rang the august body into and out of the Cathedral. The Revd. Canon Residentiary Birch preached, and selected his text from Zechariah, 8th chapter, 16th and 17th verses:—"These are the things ye shall do; speak ye every man the truth to his neighbour, execute the judgment of truth and peace in your gates; and let none of you imagine evil in your hearts against his neighbours, and love no false oath; for all these are things that I hate, saith the Lord."

The total cost of this Election Petition Trial was 275*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, payable out of the City Rate.

February. Dedication of Princess Road to the public, by Dr. Husband.

April 4th. Rev. Samuel Joy, M.A., instituted Vicar and Precentor of Ripon Cathedral, in place of Rev. J. Jameson, deceased. Of Worcester College, Oxford; B.A. (double honours, 4th cl.) 1856, M.A. 1859; ordained deacon 1857, priest 1858. Lecturer of Leeds, 1857-59; perpetual curate of Bramley, 1859-66; vicar of Long Lane, Derbyshire, 1872-75.

April 20th. Death of Councillor Richard Henry Walbran, aged 27 years. He was elected in 1871, at

an extraordinary election; re-elected 1872, dying before his term of office expired. Interred in Holy Trinity churchyard, his funeral being attended by the members of the Corporation in their robes of office.

April 27th. Died at Princess Road, William Judson, retired Printer and Stationer, aged 53. He was a member of the Council 1851 to 1854. Son of Thos. Judson, mayor in 1835. Interred in the Cathedral churchyard.

May 10th. Resignation of Superintendent Burniston; and, on June 17th, Thomas Metcalfe (serjeant in the Scarborough police force) elected superintendent of police.

May and June. Water Skellgate arched over. Cost about 400*l.*

July 1st. Died at his residence, Bondgate Green, Ripon, Robert Darley Oxley, J.P. He was a magistrate for the West and North Ridings of Yorkshire, and also for the Liberty of Ripon; Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Ripon Union; Chairman of the Ripon Liberty Petty Sessions; Commissioner of Taxes; Trustee of Ripon Savings Bank; and a Governor of Ripon Dispensary—in the work of every one of which he took an active part.

The following letter, having reference to the *status* of Ripon as a City, is very interesting, and is consequently given *in extenso*.

Heralds' College, E.C.,

My dear Sir, 22 July, 1875.

I am exceedingly obliged to you for your very interesting letter. There will be no question as to the precedence of Ripon, for I have placed it (as a city) second, next to York, and before all other municipal boroughs. I very much regret that I have not been able to make the banner an armorial one. As I did not hear from you for so long, and time pressed, I was obliged to look into the matter myself, and could find no warrant whatever for your device, *quâ arms*. I know it has long been the badge or cognizance of Ripon—sometimes with the letters on, sometimes without—and it is greatly interesting as having, as I doubt not, reference to the old office of *Wake-man*. But Ripon is not, and never was, entitled to *arms*, and is, I believe, the only *city* in England so circumstanced. Again thanking you for your letters,

I am, dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

STEPHEN TUCKER,

Rouge Croix.

R. W. Nicholson, Esq.,

Town Clerk of Ripon.

August 17th. Died Miss Fanny Elizabeth Whitaker, only daughter of William Whitaker, Esq., of Breckamore, near Ripon. Her death was caused by the overturning of railway carriages on the previous day, at Wilstrop, when travelling between Harrogate and York. The pulpit in Kirkby Malzeard church is erected to her memory, and bears the following inscription:—"On the restoration of Kirkby Malzeard Church, Anno Domini 1880, this Pulpit was given in loving memory of Fanny Elizabeth Whitaker, of Breckamore, who died August 17th, 1875, aged 29 years."

August 27th. Death of Lord Grantley, at Womersley Park, who succeeded to the title in 1822, and was in his 78th year. The deceased served in the Guards for several years; was present at Quatre Bras; at Waterloo, where he was wounded; and led a storming party at Peronne. He was High Steward for Guildford, and a magistrate for Surrey and Yorkshire. He married in 1825 Charlotte Earl, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Beechy, who survived him, but left no issue. He was succeeded in the title by Thomas Brinley Norton, eldest surviving son of the late Hon. G. Chapple Norton.

September 2nd. Appointment of R. Darney, jun. of Feversham, as gas manager, in place of J. Forbes.

September 6th. Died at Skell Villa, Lambert Hall, aged 55. He was a member of the Council 1870 to 1873. Interred in the Cathedral churchyard.

September 9th. Died at The Willows, Ripon, aged 80 years, the Rev. Joseph Jameson, hon. canon of Ripon Cathedral, and vicar of Cleasby. Ordained deacon 1816; priest 1817. He was connected with the cathedral for the long period of 54 years, having been appointed vicar and minor canon in 1821. A stained glass window was erected to his memory in 1877, in the north aisle of the Cathedral: the tracery or upper portion of the window is filled in with a choir of angels; below are three scenes in the life of our blessed Lord, connected with the sea—these being Peter walking on the sea, Christ stilling the storm, and the draught of fishes. Below these, other three incidents are depicted—Christ and the sisters of Lazarus, with the words, "Thy brother shall rise again;" Christ on the mount, with the words, "Blessed are the pure in heart;" and Christ healing the sick, with the words, "He healed all their sick." Below these again is the following:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Joseph Jameson, B.D., precentor of this Cathedral for 54 years, and honorary canon, died September 9th, 1875. This window is erected by the parishioners and his friends."

September 7th. Inauguration and unveiling of the drinking fountain, near the North Bridge, Ripon, by the mayor—a work at once useful and ornamental. The practical uses for which it was erected were to give ample drinking accommodation for cattle, horses, etc., and also for the public. For cattle the lower trough is 7½ ft. square and ¾ ft. deep. The basin above is 5½ ft. in diameter, and distant from the bottom trough 2 ft. It is supported by means of a massive shaft of stone, octagonal shape, and at each of the four angles grotesque figures are carved out of the solid stone to give the idea of a full and more perfect support to the upper basin. These each hold a shield, bearing the following respectively—"J. S." "The Horn and Spurs." The base has small animals, frogs, lizards, etc., creeping round. The public are supplied by means of spring taps above the basin, projecting from the mouths of four boldly carved animals' heads conventionally treated. The whole structure is surmounted by a moulded cap, bearing the inscription:—"Erected for the use of the public, by John Severs, of Ripon, 1875." Cost about 130*l.*

October. Resignation of the Very Rev. Hugh McNeile, D.D., as Dean of Ripon.

Acts of Chapter of the Collegiate Church of SS. Peter and Wilfrid, Ripon, A.D. 1452 to A.D. 1506, edited by Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., published by the Surtees Society.

Rainfall in Ripon this year 28.99 inches.

1875-6. RICHARD LUMLEY, Brewer.

Mayor in 1875.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: H. Kearsley, R. E. Collinson, R. Lumley, W. Wells; *Councillors*: T. Binns, J. B. Parkin, J. Spence, S. Tomlinson, W. Dudgeon, T. Smithson, S. Croft, T. Foxton, G. Kearsley, J. B. Lee, G. Calvert, F. Bateman.

Jan. 27th. The Very Rev. Sidney Turner, M.A., installed dean of Ripon. He was a son of Sharon Turner, the historian, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was inspector of prisons and reformatories, and author of "Methray," 1846, and "Reformatory Schools," 1855. He held the deanery only about three months, resigning the same on account of ill health, March 2nd following.

Feb. 10th. Died at Littlethorpe, Henry Carter, retired watchmaker, aged 81. He was a member of the Council 1850. Interred in the Cathedral churchyard.

March 4th. John Burton died; born 2nd February, 1815. He took an active part in public work; and was a member of the City Council during the years 1860 to 1866, and 1867 to 1873. Buried in the Cathedral churchyard.

March 24th. Died at Park Street, George Jackson, J.P., aged 68, the last surviving member of the family of George Jackson, of Burton Leonard. He was a member of the Council 1835 to 1844, and 1845 to 1848. Interred in Trinity churchyard.

April 3rd. Police force increased from two to four.

May 6th. The Very Rev. William R. Fremantle, D.D., installed dean of Ripon. He is a son of vice-admiral Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, G.C.B., and was born Aug. 31st, 1807; was educated at Westminster School. He became Fell. Exhibitioner of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1829; M.A. (Magd. Coll.) 1832; B.D. and D.D. 1876. He was ordained deacon 1833 and priest 1834, and was Fellow of Magdalen 1831-42; vicar of Steeple Claydon 1841-68; rector of Middle Claydon with East Claydon, 1841-76; he was also rural dean of Claydon and honorary canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He married (1) November 4, 1835, Emily Caroline, daughter of General Sir Harry Calvert, G.C.B., who died July 14th, 1877. (2) October 9, 1879, Caroline, daughter of the Hon. Alexander Leslie Melville. He is author of "A Memoir of the Rev. Spencer Thornton;" of "From Athens to Rome," 1870; and other works.

May 16th. The Skating Rink at Ripon opened by the mayor. It was situated in Water Skellgate, and contained a tennis court. The whole was under the direction of a company, with a capital of 730*l.* in 146 shares of 5*l.* each. It had a most successful run the first season, and the directors were able to declare a

dividend of 30s. per share on the half year. Besides the rink there was a lawn tennis court; and galas, roller skate competitions, masquerades, etc., were held from time to time, making the place quite a centre of attraction all the summer. Rinking, however, declined in public favour, and the affairs of the company had to be wound up, the result being that a final dividend of 6s. per share was paid, and the rink closed.

June 22nd. A severe thunderstorm passed over Ripon and the neighbourhood. Mr. Gothorp, of Nunwick, had eighteen sheep killed by the lightning; the animals had huddled together under a large tree for shelter from the storm.

June 26th. The price of gas reduced from 5s. to 4s. 7d. per one thousand cubic feet; and public lamps 5s. each per annum.

July 8th. Presentation of a Timepiece and Silver Tea Service to Mr. John Wood, in recognition of his valuable services as secretary of the Ripon and Claro Agricultural Society. The presentation was made at the Unicorn Hotel, by the Rev. S. H. Powell, before a large assembly of subscribers and friends.

July 17th. Visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to Ripon, along with his troop (the 7th Hussars). He visited the Cathedral in the afternoon, and dined with Lord Ripon in the evening, at Studley Royal. He left Ripon with his troop on the following morning *en route* for the north. The band of the regiment played at the Skating Rink in the evening.

August 20th. James Dunnington, retired schoolmaster, died, aged 59. He was a member of the City Council during the years 1862 to 1868, and 1869 to 1872. Buried in the Cathedral churchyard.

September. Amalgamation of the Ripon and Claro Agricultural Society with Harrogate, under the title of the Ripon Harrogate and Claro Agricultural Society.

October 2nd. The beautiful church erected in Newby Park, by Lady Mary Vyner, in memory of her son, Frederick Grantham Vyner, murdered by Greek brigands in 1870, was consecrated this day by the bishop of Ripon.

It is situate near the entrance gates to Newby Park, near the village of Skelton. Approached from this point the chancel will be first examined. A five-light window of harmonious design occupies the whole width of the east end, and is surmounted by a crocketed label, whose finial supports the figure of Christ. The gable, crowned with a cross, has two massive buttresses, adorned with armorial bearings. The north and south sides of this portion of the church are divided into three bays by buttresses, each bay has a two-light window, the spandrels in the tracery are adorned with very fine early English foliage. The Priest's door is on the south side. The whole is surmounted by a block and dental cornice with gurgoyles. Upon each stage of the chancel buttresses is a shield with the armorial bearings of families connected with that of the noble foundress. The tower is of four stages. The bell chamber in the fourth stage is lighted by two elaborate windows on each side, and from the block and dental cornice above springs a spire to the altitude of sixty-six feet, whose surface is adorned

with three bands of tracery; at the angles are four octagonal pinnacles adorned with tracery at their base, and terminating in elaborate finials. Passing round to the west end, is a fine rose window, with sculptures, introduced at four points of the outer circle, representing the ages of man:—youth, manhood, decrepitude, and the last moments of life. Below the window is a blind trefoiled arcade. The porch has a foliated and richly-moulded outer doorway, over which, in the gable, under a triple canopy, is a beautiful sculptured representation of the Good Shepherd, bearing a tender lamb on His shoulders, and followed by His sheep.

Interior.—The nave is of four bays, and is 64 feet long by 19 feet wide, and 42 feet high. The piers which support the nave have moulded bases, annulets, and caps; in front Irish black marble banded shafts are carried up the face of the clerestory walls, and terminate in corbels supporting the tie-beams. These corbels are sculptured to represent, on the north side, infancy, boyhood, and old age; and, on the opposite side, childhood, manhood, and mature age. The arches of the nave are adorned with the tooth ornament, and the spandrels are filled in with cinquefoils, adorned with foliage cusps. Above is a noble clerestory of twenty-one lights, arranged in triplets; a continuous arcade, whose arches spring off moulded capitals, supported by black marble shafts, enriches this part of the structure. The aisle walls have a trefoiled arcade along their whole length, with black marble shafts, such as those in the clerestory. At the four angles of the nave are the evangelistic symbols, sculptured as terminations to the labels of the nave arches. The chancel is rich in various coloured marbles, and painted decorations. It is raised one step above the level of the nave floor, and is approached through a deeply moulded arch, whose piers of clustered columns, with charming Early English capitals, produce a very beautiful effect. Over the chancel arch is an elaborate sculpture representing our Lord's Ascension; and in the soffit of the arch are angels with upraised wings on Jacob's ladder. The east window, as well as the windows on the north and south sides, have a double suite of tracery, supported on marble shafts, which lend a richness and elegance to the east end of the church. Laterally it is divided into three bays, the first bay on each side being devoted to stalls for the family of the foundress; the rest having an arcading on black marble columns, with trefoil heads; rich diaper work is introduced above this arcading. The inner tracery of the east window is very fine, and in the spandrels of the sub-arches are sculptured figures of angels bearing censers. The tracery of the other windows is similarly treated, having black marble banded shafts, moulded bases and capitals. The clustered shafts of different coloured marbles with exquisitely carved capitals, divide the bays, and support the stone groining; at the intersection of the diagonal ribs are carved bosses—the ceiling being cemented for painting. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles, and the furniture and other fittings are in perfect harmony with this magnificent structure. The lowest stage of the tower forms the vestry,

from which there is access to the pulpit through a doorway at the east end of the north aisle. Over the vestry is the organ chamber, and the organist is placed in a projecting loft or gallery, supported by a corbel richly sculptured with foliage and grotesque animals.

Stained Glass.—The aisle windows illustrate the Parables of our Lord, and the clerestory contain full length figures of the Prophets. In the centre of the rose window is Christ the Consoler, and around him are the various conditions of life. Chancel.—The east window has its five lights filled with stained glass, the centre compartment representing the crucifixion, and Christ bearing the cross, and on each side are the various types of that event from the Old Testament history. The chancel windows on the north and south sides contain scenes from the life of our Lord, and the types of the events. They are arranged in pairs, each light containing the type and antitype. These windows are memorials to different members of the foundress's family. The whole of the stained glass is by Saunders and Co., London; the cartoons having been prepared by Mr. F. Weekes.

The architect of this costly structure is Mr. W. Burgess, London; the builder, Mr. J. Thompson, Peterborough. The dedication of the old chapel of Skelton is to St. Swithun.

October 4th. The Rev. H. D. Cust Nunn elected Honorary Chaplain to the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon, in place of the Rev. J. Jameson, deceased.

Rainfall this year in Ripon 33'15 inches.

1876-7. ROBERT ELLINGTON COLLINSON, Hotel Proprietor.



The arms upon his badge are: Az. three cinquefoils pierced gules.

Crest: A rose gules betw. two branches of laurel crossing each other at the top proper.

Born at Beverley, Yorkshire, June 3rd, 1834. He was the son of Thomas Ellington Collinson, who for some years was proprietor of the "Unicorn" hotel at Ripon. The younger Collinson received his early education at the Ripon Grammar School; afterwards he was at a school in Germany, where he acquired a knowledge of Continental languages—so much so, that he became agent and foreign correspondent for Messrs. Brown, merchants, Manchester, for which firm he travelled on the Continent. He was twice married—(1) at Islington Parish Church, 15th August, 1858, to Jeanie, daughter of Thomas

Wilson, of Hartlepool, she died 20th April, 1870; (2) at the Parish Church, Sculcoates, Hull, 8th November, 1872, to Eliza, daughter of William Maltby, Louth Farm, Lincolnshire, who survives him. He succeeded his father as proprietor of the "Unicorn" hotel, and took a very active part in the business of the city; for twenty-five years he occupied a seat in the Council Chamber as councillor and alderman, being first elected as councillor in 1863, remaining until 1871, when he was elected alderman; re-elected 1877; he retired in 1883, but was re-elected councillor in 1884, and again in 1887, dying before his term expired. For four years in succession he held the office of chief magistrate—the only instance in our long list of mayors. During these years many of the principal street improvements were effected in Ripon; and more particularly, during his mayoralty, the greatest one of all—the North Road Improvement in conjunction with the widening of North Bridge—which will always be associated with his memory. He was one of the first Representative Governors of the Ripon Grammar School; a Trustee of Municipal Charities; placed on the Commission of the Peace for the City, 1880. He was well known amongst the West Yorkshire Freemasons; and the fact that his name occurs as a founder on the warrants of the three Masonic Lodges of Ripon, is a sufficient testimony of his zeal in the cause of Freemasonry. He died December 26th, 1889, at the comparatively early age of 55, and was interred in the burial ground attached to Trinity church. The funeral was attended by the mayor and corporation in their robes of office; the members of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge, 837; and a very large assembly of private friends; there were representatives from all the lodges and public institutions in the city with which he had identified himself during his active life.

COUNCIL.—Aldermen: H. Kearsley, R. E. Collinson, R. Lumley, W. Wells; Councillors: W. Dudgeon, T. Smithson, S. Croft, T. Foxton, G. Kearsley, J. B. Lee, G. Calvert, F. Bateman, J. B. Parkin, T. R. Mountain, S. Tomlinson, J. Spence.

November 17th. Died at his residence, Bondgate Green, Ripon, aged 64 years, Henry Kearsley. He was a member of the Ripon Corporation nineteen years—alderman since 1871, and three times mayor.

November 27th. The Council pass a vote of condolence to the family of the late Alderman Henry Kearsley.

December 21st. First election of a School Attendance Committee.

December 21st. Charles Husband appointed the Medical Officer of Health.

December 23rd. Died at Ripon, Captain J. W. Patterson. He was born August 23rd, 1794, and entered the army as a volunteer in 1809. He served against the Kaffirs in South Africa in 1810; and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1812. On being ordered home to raise a thousand men who were to be embarked at Portsmouth on board the several transports for Italian service, he was the means, under providence, of saving the ship "Bulmer" from the hands of the mutineers, who intended taking posses-

sion of the ship and running her into Toulon. For this and other services he was in 1814 promoted to be captain. Not wishing to serve a foreign power, he joined the 3rd battalion of the 60th Rifles, which was ordered out to St. Leonard's, West Indies. On arriving there he was immediately placed on the staff of the Governor General, and made Town Major and extra aide-de-camp. On his regiment being ordered to America he left with it. On the reduction of the army in 1818, he being a non-effective, was placed on the half-pay list. In 1827 he engaged in the coast-guard service, in which he remained until 1862, when he was superannuated, and removed to Ripon, where he resided until his death. The deceased was one of the oldest Freemasons in England, having been initiated 2nd July, 1819, at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Passed the chair in St. George's Lodge, Ella, No. 297, in 1831, was made a Royal Arch Mason 4th July, 1833. His funeral was attended by a large number of the members of the order, in the cathedral burial ground, December 28th.

February 1st. Died at Skellfield, aged 79 years, William Yorke, tanner; buried at Ayton, near Stokesley, in Cleveland, February 8th. He was many years a member of the Ripon Corporation, and mayor in 1855; one of the first magistrates on the city bench.

Feb. 9th. Erection of second gasholder authorised.

February 26th. Died John Kearsley, of Prospect House, corn merchant, aged 68. He was a member of the Council 1853 to 1859. Interred in the Cathedral churchyard.

March 30th. Richard Seaburgh, a bolt maker, suffocated in one of the Ripon police cells, from the bed on which he was lying taking fire.

April 6th. Meeting of the West Riding Geological and Polytechnic Society at Ripon. The Marquess of Ripon presided. Papers read "On the Alluvial Deposits of the Lower Ouse Valley," by Dr. H. Franklin Parson, medical officer for Goole; "On the Silurian Erratics in Wharfedale," and "On the Basement of the Carboniferous Limestone in the North of England," by J. R. Dakyns, Esq., F.G.S.; also "Notes on the Glacial Drift near Ripon," by the Rev. J. Stanley Tute, vicar of Markington.

May 9th. John Marshall appointed School Attendance Officer, at a salary of 20*l.* per annum.

October 8th. George Irwine appointed Gas Manager *vice* R. Darney resigned.

October 31st. Jubilee Services were held in Trinity church. There is a long account of the work done in connection with this church in the *Ripon Gazette* of November 1st, 1877. The Bishop of Ripon preached at the morning service, from 2nd verse of 4th chapter of St. Paul's 2nd Epistle to the Corinthians. After service a luncheon was held in the schoolroom, at which the Bishop presided. In the evening the Rev. Prebendary Auriol preached the sermon. Collections were made at each service, the object being "to discharge the mortgage upon the parsonage house, to drain and improve the churchyard; and to devote the surplus to Mission work in the poor district of Allhallowgate."

TRINITY CHURCH was built and endowed, under the provisions of a local act of Parliament, 7 Geo. IV., c. 50, by the Rev. Edward Kilvington, M.A., at an expense of 13,000*l.* bequeathed for Christian purposes, by his relative, Thomas Kilvington, Esq., M.B., a noted medical practitioner in this city. The first stone was laid on the 28th July, 1826,—see p. 131,—and such expedition was used that it was consecrated by the archbishop of York, on the 31st of October, 1827. It is of cruciform arrangement, and designed by the late Mr. Thomas Taylor, whose successful practice in the delineation of our ancient and genuine architecture should have suggested something better. The spire is the most tolerable portion, and forms a conspicuous object at a considerable distance. The edifice contains 900 sittings, and a powerful organ. On the north side of the chancel is a faithful bust of the late Rev. E. Kilvington, by Mr. Angus Fletcher, which, "in grateful remembrance of his name and work, his friends and hearers caused to be erected." He died January 28th, 1835, aged 68 years. In 1873, the church was fitted with modern seats; and otherwise improved. The parsonage, built by subscription, in 1849, is a neat and substantial building, and enjoys an excellent situation, overlooking the church.—*Ripon Guide*. As few of the citizens know the district of Holy Trinity, we append as originally drawn out the

Description of Holy Trinity District.—A portion of the township of Ripon, and the entire townships of Bishopton and Clouterholme, to be named or called "The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Ripon," and the boundaries thereof to be those hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: on or towards the east by the townships of Sharow and Nunwick, on or towards the west by the townships of Studley Roger and Azerley, on or towards the north by the townships of North Stainley, with Slensingford and Sutton, and on or towards the south by the residue of the township of Ripon not included in the district, beginning at the south west corner of the township of Bishopton, and following the boundary between Bishopton and Ripon till opposite Bishopton Mill, from thence proceeding eastward along the north side of the mill race which supplies the Ripon High and other mills with water, to the point opposite the Bathhouse, on Skellbank, where it follows the south side of the road leading to Skellgate, till opposite the Blue Bell yard; and from thence proceeding northward up the said Blue Bell yard, along the east side thereof until it reaches the centre of Westgate, and from thence proceeding eastward along the centre of Westgate until opposite the south east corner of the Green Dragon Inn; and from thence proceeding northward along the east side of the said Inn yard, to the north east corner thereof; then still northward, partly across property belonging to Earl de Grey, and occupied by Thomas Kendall (No. 27, Market Place), to a point in a line with the wall dividing Kendall's holding on the south from the late Dr. Bruce's holding (No. 5, Westgate), and John Land's and Jane Gooden's properties. From this point proceeding westward to the wall dividing Kendall's holding from Lyall's yard, and from thence proceeding northward along the west of

Kendall's holding, the George and Dragon Inn Yard, and a garden belonging to Earl de Grey, occupied by Messrs. Robinson (No. 14, Fishergate), to the north west corner thereof; and from thence proceeding eastward along the north side of the said garden to the north east corner thereof, where it diverges about twenty links southward; and from thence proceeding eastward along the south side of the narrow strip or road (leading from Messrs. Robinson's yard and premises into the garden before mentioned, belonging to Earl de Grey, and occupied by Messrs. Robinson) to within twenty links of the south east corner thereof; and from thence proceeding southward along the west side of the yard occupied by Messrs. Robinson, under Earl de Grey, to the south west corner thereof; thence still southward to the centre of the back road to Messrs. Robinson's premises; and from thence eastward along the centre of the said road to the centre of Fishergate, and from thence proceeding southward along the centre of Fishergate until in a line with the south front of the Post Office (No. 21) and north side of the Market Place; and from thence proceeding eastward along the north side of the Market Place to the south west corner of Mrs. Rayne's house (No. 1, Queen Street), thence still eastward along the south side of Mrs. Rayne's yard to the south east corner thereof; and from thence proceeding northward along the west side of Hall Garth, to the north west corner thereof; and from thence proceeding eastward along the north side of Hall Garth, to the south west corner of a gravel pit, belonging to Mr. Richard Smith, and from thence proceeding northward to the north west corner thereof; and from thence proceeding eastward along the north side thereof to the south west corner of the yard belonging to the said Richard Smith, and from thence proceeding northward along the west side of the said yard to the north west corner thereof; thence still northward across Allhal-lowgate to the south east corner of a house and premises belonging to Earl de Grey, and occupied by William Dearnley (No. 47), thence still northward along the east side of the said premises to the north east corner thereof; and from thence proceeding westward along the north side of the said premises to the north west corner thereof, and from thence proceeding northward along the east side of property belonging to Earl de Grey, and occupied by Henry Wilson (No. 48), to the north east corner thereof; and from thence proceeding westward along the north side of the said premises and the north side of property belonging to the said Earl de Grey, occupied by Joseph Steele (No. 49), to the north west corner thereof, and from thence proceeding northward along the east side of property belonging to the said Earl de Grey, and occupied by Mrs. Ellen Chapman (No. 53), to the north east corner thereof; and from thence proceeding northward along the east side of a field called High Ashes, belonging to the Earl de Grey, and occupied in small lots, to the north east corner thereof; and from thence proceeding westward along a water-course, through a field called Stammergeat End, to the south east corner of Pinfold Close (now the Crescent), and from thence proceeding northward to the

north east corner thereof, and from thence proceeding eastward along the east side of a garden, formerly belonging to Mr. Michael Brunton, and now to Mr. Thomas Ebdell, to the north east corner thereof, and from thence still eastward along the south side of Brick Kiln Close, to the south east corner thereof; thence to the centre of the road leading from Stammergeat to the North Bridge, and from thence proceeding along the centre of the said road to a point on the North Bridge, and on the line of boundary between Ripon and Sharow townships. [The numbers given in brackets are those now in use in the city].

The district still remains part of the parish of Ripon and is not a separate parish.

The following is a list of the Incumbents and the dates of their institution:—

1827. Rev. Edward Kilvington, M.A.

1835. Rev. J. W. Whiteside (Incumbent of Keswick); appointed Vicar of Scarborough.

1848. 16th October. Rev. Walter Sunderland Lewis (appointed Vicar of Worthing).

1867. 14th October. Rev. John Meire Ward, M.A., (presented to the Vicarage of Clapham).

1877. 26th January. Rev. Joseph Hulme Goodier (Vicar of St. Jude's, Hunslet), now holds the living.

October 10th. The Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire Freemasons held their quarterly meeting at the Town Hall, Ripon, under the banner of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge, 837, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., R. W. Prov. G. Master, in the chair. After transacting business, the brethren formed in procession outside the Town Hall, and attended a special service at the Cathedral. The Rev. Canon Burfield, M.A., vicar of St. Mark's, Leicester, P.P.G. Chaplain of W. Yorks., P.G.C. of Leicester and Rutland, preached the sermon, from I. Corinthians, xiii. c., 8 v. A collection was made on behalf of Jepson's Hospital. The brethren returned to the Town Hall in procession; a banquet followed, at which the Dean and several of the clergy were guests.

1877-8. ROBT. ELLINGTON COLLINSON.

Mayor in 1876-7.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: R. Lumley, W. Wells, G. Kearsley, R. E. Collinson; *Councillors*: J. B. Lee, J. Baynes, G. Calvert, F. Bateman, J. B. Parkin, T. R. Mountain, S. Tomlinson, J. Spence, W. Dudgeon, T. Binns, G. N. Mallinson, J. Dunnington.

November 28th. John William Calvert appointed Collector *vice* M. Wood resigned.

January 16th. Died Matthew Charles Swiers, Wine and Spirit Merchant, aged 60 years. He was a member of the Council 1861-63, 1865-68. Interred at Bishop Thornton.

February 24th. Died in Fishergate, Ripon, in his 68th year, Benjamin Pulleine Ascough. He was mayor of Ripon in 1862, 1864, 1865, and 1866.

April 23rd. The new church at Littlethorpe consecrated by the bishop of Ripon; the foundation stone of which was laid, September 27th, 1877, by the

Dean of Ripon. Cost 700*l*. The building consists of nave, apsidal chancel, vestry, organ chamber, south porch, bell cote, and spiral ventilator; and is built of brick with stone dressings; moulded blue and red Staffordshire bricks being used for window jambs and string courses. It is roofed with flat brown tiles laid on boarding and felt; and the building presents a good contrast of colour and form. Internally the roof is open timbered of red wood, stained and varnished in different tints; the tie rods and lamps being decorated in colours and gold. The east window, of stained glass, was presented by the Rev. Canon Worsley. The seats are of pitch pine; and the lectern, prayer desk, and altar table are of oak. The font is of Caen stone, carved with foliage, and stands on a marble shaft with moulded base, and bears the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Gertrude Elizabeth Swire."

April 24th. Opening of the New Organ. Special services were held in the nave. Matins and Evensong. The choral force consisted of the choirs of York, Durham, and Ripon cathedrals, and Leeds and Wakefield parish churches. The *Te Deum* and *Jubilate* were sung to a setting in the key of C, written for the occasion by the Cathedral Organist, the solo parts being taken by the Ripon choir. The first anthem was Mozart's "Glory, honour," the solos being taken by the Durham choir. The second anthem was Mendelssohn's "Sing to the Lord." The Bishop preached, from II. Cor. v., 14, 15. At evensong the service was Attwood in A. Solos by Ripon. The first anthem was Purcell's "O give thanks." Solos by York. The second anthem being Handel's "Worthy is the Lamb;" and "Amen Chorus." Dr. Crow presided at the organ, assisted by Dr. Armes, of Durham Cathedral, and Mr. Wm. Rea, organist of Newcastle Town Hall. The Very Rev. the Dean preached, from Psalm lxxviii., 24, 26. The Mayor and Corporation were present in their robes of office; and the Cathedral was crowded at both services—the clergy being largely represented. The Services were most successful. It would be difficult to find music more beautiful, or more representative in character, and it is only just to add that its performance was equally admirable. Between the Services there was a public luncheon, at which the Lord Bishop presided. Subjoined is a description of

RIPON CATHEDRAL ORGAN.—In September, 1873, the Dean and Chapter having engaged Dr. Monk, then organist of York minster, to be present and advise them, on the occasion of my playing my trial service, had an examination of the organ then in the Cathedral made by him, with a view to its being enlarged and modernized. At Dr. Monk's request I assisted him in that inspection. Tradition credits Gerhard Schmidt, nephew of the celebrated Father Schmidt, with the building of the old organ, but there is strong reason to doubt whether he did so. Certainly we found only five old stops in it; and the rest of the organ was very poor in tone and inferior in material. A chapter minute of February 4th, 1677, runs thus: "Agreed by the reverend the Deane and Chapter to

give unto Mr. Willm. Preston, organ maker, the summe of tenne pounds, for making the organ in the said Collegiate Church, to have five stops such as shall be approved by Mr. Brownhill or Mr. Sorrell to be good and sufficient," etc. (Mr. Sorrell was organist in 1677). Possibly Mr. Preston may have employed Schmidt to make the choir organ, as an addition to what they then had, as the old pipes were certainly made by a German, the letter names on them being in German characters; and it is known that Schmidt had a child baptized in the church. The price, however, is insufficient even for that date. In 1834, June 10th, another memorandum says:—"The repairs at the Minster have been completed, at an expense of 626*5* *l*. 2*s*. 1*½* *d*.; and in addition a new organ and case are now in hand." But no particulars are given. The work in the great and swell organs, as we found them, were probably of that date, and very inferior in every way. The old choir organ of five stops was retained, but unfortunately all the pipes revoiced unskilfully, and the tone spoiled. The organ not being worth rebuilding, the Dean and Chapter wisely took the bolder course of building a new instrument, retaining merely the old pipes. Before deciding on the builder, the Dean and Chapter, acting on the advice of Dr. Stainer (since Professor Sir John Stainer), sent me on a tour of inspection of some of the best English organs, and on my subsequent recommendation they entrusted the work to Messrs. T. C. Lewis and Co., of Brixton, London, who, in conjunction with Mr. Walker Joy and myself, drew up the specification of the present instrument. A subscription list was opened and a committee appointed to raise the money, and carry out the work; but by some extraordinary mistake I was not asked to join that committee, and could no longer give advice. Sir Gilbert Scott designed the case, which was made by Messrs. Thompson and Co., of Peterborough. It is bold and striking in its nave front, but the east front is sadly out of harmony with the beautiful stall-work. Unfortunately he refused, until it was too late, to allow the organ to be divided and placed north and south, and remove the screen which now cuts the Cathedral in halves. I had from the beginning urged this course. The present arrangement has many objectionable features. Placed on the screen, the organ is, for service in the choir, decidedly too loud, especially the pedal trombone, which, owing to a misunderstanding in the drawings, had to be raised twelve feet above where the builders intended it to go, and the pipes now project above the top of the case, with very ugly effect. The pedal organ, divided and placed in the aisles, but without any case whatever, is decidedly more useful than beautiful; while the loud knock of the pallets (which are placed in a receptacle resembling an altar-tomb, instead of underground), is distinctly a nuisance, being audible through all the softer music. The blowing apparatus has been placed in the south aisle, on a floor specially made, some twenty feet from the ground. By this extraordinary arrangement, every noise made by the engines and bellows is heard all over the choir, to the great annoyance of the congregation; while the raised

position, by reducing the water pressure, makes larger engines and increased cost, unavoidable.

The organ is certainly a most magnificent instrument. Its tone is probably unsurpassed by any other organ in the country—always excepting the old work, which it was a pity to retain. The materials are all of the very best. The pipe work, of "spotted metal," or even of higher quality in some cases, is substantial and well made. Even the pedal trombone is of "spotted metal." It is an example of what a high-class builder can do when he is not subjected to competition, or cut down in his price. The mechanical parts of the organ, though thoroughly well made, are, however, distinctly behind the age, and minus those modern contrivances that so greatly lessen the difficulties of manipulating a large instrument. The great organ, and the swell to great coupler, have pneumatic action, and the pedal partly tubular pneumatic, but it is so long that it does not act promptly, therefore the bass pipes sound later than the rest of the organ, especially when heard in the nave. The choir and swell organs have the ordinary back-fall heavy action; while the swell to choir, with the same class of action, is hardly playable, it is so heavy. The composition pedals are single action only, and have to be pushed back by the stops, at the risk of breaking one, which has more than once occurred; or even a finger, which has escaped with an occasional sprain. The organist is placed inside the instrument, where he can neither see nor hear; and a door in the case intended to enable him to do so, will not open on account of the screen. A more absurd position could hardly have been devised. Another extreme inconvenience caused by the position of the organ and organist is that all the stops are on wrong sides compared with other instruments; and in Festival Services, with a visiting organist, this difficulty has to be met, combined with the impossibility of hearing and judging the effects he is producing, or even of hearing the voices in the nave; while the conductor is invisible, and would in any case be useless to him, on account of the length of time which elapses between the putting down a key and the sound being heard in the nave. The increasing use of cathedrals in matters musical will, it is to be hoped, result in these things being remedied—now a perfectly simple affair, with or without the removal of the organ, Mr. Hope Jones's clever application of electricity having rendered it possible to place the organist in any position temporarily desired, while the resources of the organ are infinitely increased by new possibilities in combinations of tone colour, the effect of which he has at last brought under the critical judgment of the organist. In perhaps no church in England is there more need of this improvement than in Ripon Cathedral.

The following is the Specification.

Great Organ, CC to A, 58 notes.

1	Bourdon.	Wood and Metal.	16 feet tone.
2	Open Diapason.	Metal.	8 "
3	Hohl Flute.	Wood.	8 "
4	Open Diapason, small.	Metal.	8 "
5	Stopped Diapason.	Wood & metal	8 " "

6	Principal.	Metal.	4 feet.
7	Octave.	"	4 "
8	Octave Quint.	"	2½ "
9	Super Octave.	"	2 "
10	Mixture.	"	4 ranks.
On a separate Soundboard, 7 inches pressure.			
11	Contra Trumpet.	Metal.	16 feet.
12	Trumpet.	"	8 "
13	Clarion.	"	4 "

Swell Organ, CC to A.

1	Bourdon.	Wood and Metal.	16 feet tone.
*2	Rohr Flöte.	"	8 " "
3	Geigén Principal.	Metal.	8 "
4	Gamba.	Tin.	8 "
5	Voix Celeste (undulating with No. 4)	Tin.	8 "
*6	Rohr Flöte.	Wood and Metal.	4 " "
7	Geigén Principal.	Metal.	4 "
8	Flute Harmonique	"	4 " "
9	Flautina.	"	2 " "
10	Mixture.	"	3 ranks.
11	Contra Trumpet.	"	16 feet.
12	Trumpet.	"	8 "
13	Oboe.	"	8 "
14	Clarion.	"	4 "

Choir Organ, CC to A.

1	Lieblich Gedact.	Wood & Metal.	16 feet tone.
2	Lieblich Gedact.	"	8 " "
3	Vox Angelica.	Tin.	8 "
4	Dolce.	Metal.	8 "
5	Viole de Gambe.	Tin.	8 "
6	Flauto Traverso.	Wood and Metal. (Harmonic).	8 " "
7	Lieblich Gedact.	Wood & Metal.	4 " "
*8	Dulcet.	Metal.	4 "
9	Lieblich Gedact.	"	2 "
10	Clarionet.	"	8 " "

Pedal Organ.

1	Sub-Bass.	Wood.	32 feet tone.
2	Sub-Bass.	"	16 " "
3	Open Bass.	"	16 " "
4	Violone.	"	16 "
*5	Flute Bass.	"	8 " "
6	Violoncello.	"	8 "
7	Trombone.	Metal.	16 "

Accessories.

1	Great to Pedal.
2	Swell to Pedal.
3	Choir to Pedal.
4	Swell to Choir.
5	Swell to Great.

There are three Composition Pedals acting on the Great Organ and Pedal Stops, three on the Swell, and one on the Coupler Great to Pedal.—*Contributed by E. J. Crow, Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist of Ripon Cathedral.*

* These are retained from the old organ. The Dulciana is removed, but the pipes retained.

The following is a List of the Organists of Ripon Cathedral from as far back as has been ascertained :—

— Wanlass.	
— Wilson (singing man), to play instead of Wanlass, who was deaf	28 May, 1670.
Wm. Sorrell. Appointed	26 May, 1677.
— Shaw. (No date given).	
John Hawkins. Appointed	7 May, 1682.
Thomas Preston, Senr. „	31 May, 1690.
Thomas Preston, Junr. „	25 May, 1731.
Wm. Ayrton, died Feb. 2, 1799.	7 June, 1748.
Wm. Francis Morrall Ayrton. Appointed	25 June, 1799.
Thomas Ayrton, born 1781-2; died 24 October, 1822. He was organist 20 years.	
John Henry Bond. „	26 June, 1823.
George Bates. „	30 June, 1829.
Edwin J. Crow, Mus. Bac., F.C.O. (since Mus. Doc.) „	1 January, 1874.

April. Ald. Geo. Kearsley, Councillor Binns, and Mr. T. Carter, elected Representative Governors of Ripon Grammar School.

May 17th. Died Thomas Gowing, builder, aged 59. He was a member of the Council 1863 to 1869, 1871, and 1872 to 1875.

August 9th. The price of gas reduced from 4s. 7d. to 4s. per one thousand cubic feet.

September 16th. Joseph Hanson, a platelayer, in the employ of the North Eastern Railway Company, run over by a train at Littlethorpe, and killed.

September 23rd. The beautiful church erected by the Marchioness of Ripon in Studley Park, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was consecrated this day by the Bishop of Ripon. It has been placed midway between the villages of Aldfield and Studley Royal, to supply the spiritual wants of both villages, instead of the old chapel at Aldfield and the private chapel at Studley Hall, at which places the morning and afternoon services were alternately conducted. It is constructed in the 13th century style of architecture, designed by Mr. W. Burgess, and consists of a nave with aisles, chancel and inner chancel, vestry, and tower with spire 152 feet high.

Exterior.—The tower is of two stages, and has octagonal turrets at its angles, capped with pinnacles and finials, and is relieved by bold buttresses. The lowest stage of the tower forms the west front, this being the chief entrance to the church, has a very handsome doorway, partly concealed by an exterior arch, through which we pass to a pleasing trefoil-headed doorway, enriched by sculpture, in the form of birds on a running spray. Above the doorway is a fine four-light window, with circular tracery above, and trefoils between the spandrils. On the south side of the tower is the doorway to the ringing chamber; the staircase, in the form of an octagonal turret, abuts on the tower, terminating in a conical head with a carved finial. The spire springs from an ornamental cornice, and is divided by bands of roses and fleur-de-lis into three stages; prominent gable-headed windows relieve its alternate sides. In the first stage of the octagonal spire is the bell chamber, with a

single-light window at each side, blocked with lead louvres. The porch is on the south side, and has a richly moulded archway, with an ornamentation of ball flowers on its surface; in the gable is a sculptured representation of the Annunciation of the Virgin—the Holy Ghost being figured in the quatrefoil above. The south side of the nave is divided by buttresses into three bays, and a single window, whilst the north side has an additional bay; a trefoil-headed two-light window, enriched with the nail-head ornament, is placed between each buttress. The clerestory, somewhat stunted in appearance, has sixteen single trefoil-headed lights. The chancel is in two bays, divided by bold buttresses, and is of a pleasing and harmonious design. The windows are in pairs, having banded shafts, with double trefoil heads, and enriched with ball flower ornament; they are placed under crocketed labels, each terminating with a rich finial, which dies into the cornice; the terminations of these labels are carved into heads, and viewing them from the east they thus appear—south side: Countess, Count, Bishop, Sculptor, Male Peasant, Huntsman. North side: King, Queen, Warrior, Architect, Female Peasant, Artist. The east window occupies the whole width between the buttresses, and has four lights, the head being filled in with deeply moulded tracery. A crocketed label runs round the head of the window, and its finial supports the central piece of sculpture—the Crucifixion, which is very beautifully worked out, and will be found worthy of a minute inspection; on the right hand side are the figures of S. George and the Dragon, and S. Bernard with his book; on the left those of S. Wilfrid with his episcopal staff, and S. Gabriel with his sword and shield. These groups are placed under shallow niches, filled in with blank tracery; the finials running through the coping. The gable is finished with a cross. The vestry, on the north side, is lighted by three two-light windows, and has a doorway for the use of the minister.

Interior.—The architecture of the nave is of a light and elegant character; it is divided from its aisles by a bold arcade of four bays on each side, supported by cylindrical columns, enriched with black marble shafts, and beautifully carved caps. Above is the clerestory, with a low trefoil arcade on black marble shafts with deeply moulded caps. The division of each bay is marked by a black marble column projected from the clerestory, these are carried by carved corbels, and support the tie beams of the roof. The chancel is approached through an elegant and lofty arch, springing from coloured marble columns with moulded bases and most gracefully carved capitals. The inner tracery of the windows, supported on various coloured marble shafts, has a good effect, while the sculptures harmonise throughout with their surroundings. In the upper tracery of the windows and at the springing of the dome are figures of angels—these being subjects from the Book of Revelation correspond with the illustrations in the stained glass of the chancel. The ceiling is in the form of a waggon-headed vault of pine, divided into panels by a moulded rib. The painting represents the triumphal entry

into heaven of prophets, priests, martyrs, etc., through the crucifixion, the events in connection with which are detailed on the inner arch. That of the sanctuary terminates in a dome of wood, beautifully carved and decorated to represent Heaven. The floors of the chancel and sanctuary are laid with marble mosaic, and the following sacred subjects, minutely worked out, are portrayed; commencing from the chancel step:—Text, "We will go into the House of the Lord, our feet shall stand in thy gates, O Jerusalem;" Tower of David; Golden Gate; The Temple; Dolorous Gate. In a line on the floor, under the sanctuary steps, are:—Holy Sepulchre; Golgotha; Church of the Resurrection; Gethsemane; Tomb of the Virgin. The mosaic work of the sanctuary represents the Garden of Eden, and at the four corners four angels are pouring out the waters of Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel, and Euphrates; in the centre (on the west side), is a beautifully formed figure of the angel bearing a sword and guarding the gate of the garden. The steps dividing the chancel and sanctuary are of marble—grey (unpolished) porphyry, and white—being symbolical of man's original state, his redemption, his sanctification and purification. The slab of porphyry marble cost 200 guineas. The lateral walls are lined with Egyptian Alabaster, and the pen fails to describe adequately the beautiful inlaid work of this part of the church, as well as the carving. The handsome brass door communicating with the vestry, adorned by the figure of the Holy Mother and Child, was the gift of the architect. The Fresco Paintings, marvellous in their expression of features and attention to detail, which appear on each side of the windows, within the inner tracery, are from the Book of Revelation, and harmonise with the stained glass of the windows.

October 3rd. Thomas Thwaites, a mason, accidentally killed by falling from a scaffold, while engaged on the rebuilding of Sawley church.

October 18th. The foundation stone of a new building to replace the old Jepson's Hospital was laid this day by the Marchioness of Ripon, in which she was assisted by the W.M. and brethren of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge of Freemasons. Proceedings opened with a Special Service at the Cathedral, to which the Mayor and Corporation, the Freemasons in full regalia, etc., went in procession. The Dean preached a suitable sermon from *Exodus*, c. ii., 6-9. After service a grand procession was formed, consisting of the brethren of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge of Freemasons, in full regalia, with the Cathedral dignitaries and choristers in their surplices, and wended its way to the site of Jepson's Hospital. Here they were met by the Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon and a large crowd of spectators. Lady Ripon having laid the foundation stone, the finishing touch was put to it by the Masonic brethren.

The Rev. Samuel Reed, licentiate in theology, appointed successor and choir chaplain. Of University College, Durham; L.Th. 1878; chaplain of St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital, Ripon, 1879-80.

The rainfall at Ripon this year 29'53 inches.

1878-9. ROBT. ELLINGTON COLLINSON.

Mayor in 1876-7, 1877-8.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: R. Lumley, W. Wells, G. Kearsley, R. E. Collinson; *Councillors*: J. B. Parkin, T. R. Mountain, S. Tomlinson, J. Spence, W. Dudgeon, T. Binns, G. N. Mallinson, J. Dunnington, J. B. Lee, J. Baynes, G. Calvert, F. Bateman.

Nov. 9th. An interesting ceremony took place at the Town Hall, Ripon, in the presence of the corporation and a large concourse of citizens and friends—the presentation to Mr. R. E. Collinson, the mayor elect, of a testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver tea and coffee service, a gold snuff-box, and a purse of gold, together with a splendid silver biscuit box, surmounted by a silver cradle for the mayoress: the last as a memento of her presentation of a daughter to the mayor during his year of office. The inscriptions were:—On the service—"Presented, along with a purse of gold, to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Ripon, Alderman Robert Ellington Collinson, on the completion of his second year's mayoralty, by members of the corporation, his fellow citizens, and the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the city and neighbourhood, as a mark of respect and in acknowledgment of his assiduity and zeal in furtherance of various public works connected with his native city. Ripon, October 30th, 1878." On the biscuit box—"Presented to the Mayoress of Ripon, Mrs. R. E. Collinson, with the congratulations and best wishes of the Corporation, to commemorate the birth of a daughter, Mabel Ethel, during her husband's mayoralty. Ripon, January 10th, 1878." On the snuff box—"Robert Ellington Collinson. Elected Councillor in 1863; again in 1866 and 1869; Alderman in 1871 and 1877; Mayor of the City of Ripon, 1876-7 and 1877-8. This gold snuff box, together with a silver service, was presented by members of the Council, his fellow-citizens, and the nobility and gentry of the city and neighbourhood, in token of respect, and in acknowledgment of valuable services rendered in the furtherance of public works during the years of his mayoralty. Ripon, October, 1878." The presentation was made by Mr. Ald. Lumley, who, after the meeting, waited upon the Mayoress, and presented the biscuit box to her.

December 19th. The Council pass a vote of condolence to the Queen on the death of Princess Alice.

March 5th. Died Henry Burlinson, retired watchmaker, in his 79th year. He was a member of the Council 1840 to 1842, and 1848 to 1851. He was also an Assistant in the old Corporation.

Mr. F. A. Hooper resigned the head mastership of Ripon Grammar School; and on April 18th, the Rev. Arthur Brook Haslam, of Cheltenham College, was appointed his successor.

May 24th. A nightingale reported to be singing nightly in the Residential grounds, Ripon.

June 11th. Local Government Inquiry at Ripon relative to the proposal of the corporation to borrow £23,990, to be applied as follows:—to drainage of city, and disposal of sewage by precipitation at Fisher Green, 21,790*l.*; improving North-street, 400*l.*; land

at High Mill for stables, and construction of same, 1200*l.*; arch over mill race, 400*l.*; purchasing weigh house, 200*l.*

June. The Rev. W. W. Gibbon, M.A., vicar of Christ Church, Harrogate, appointed Canon Residentiary of Ripon Cathedral in place of Rev. P. W. Worsley, M.A., resigned.

June 26th. The Very Rev. Sidney Turner, late Dean of Ripon, died at the Rectory, Hemstead. He was appointed dean on the resignation of Dean McNeile, but never entered upon the duties.

August 6th. The new church at Sawley consecrated by the bishop of Ripon. Cost 2000*l.*

September 9th. Died at his residence, Park-street, Ripon, aged 65, William Fenton Kenny, one of the magistrates for the city of Ripon. Buried at Sharow, September 13th.

October 9th. Marriage of the Dean of Ripon and Miss Leslie Melville, daughter of the Hon. Alexander Leslie Melville, of Branston Hall, Lincolnshire.

October 10th. Local Government Inquiry at Ripon respecting an application to borrow 6000*l.* for water-works improvement, viz., the completion of filter beds.

October 20th. Died William Mason, of Fountains Hall, aged 64; for many years Steward of the Marquess of Ripon and Lady Mary Vyner. See note under 1881.

North Bridge Improvement.—In 1879, during the mayoralty of Alderman R. E. Collinson, the Corporation began to agitate for the widening of this bridge. The bridge is a West-Riding bridge; and an influential petition was signed and presented to the West-Riding Justices at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions in 1880, at Wakefield; the result being, that on the Corporation undertaking to find the land required for the widening of the bridge, and contributing 1500*l.* towards the cost (then estimated at 5000*l.*), the Justices agreed to the improvement being carried out. The land cost 170*l.*, and was purchased by the Corporation from Miss Darnbrough; and the 1500*l.* was raised by subscriptions, between June, 1880, and August, 1884; the final balance of 38*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* being paid out of a fund raised for the reception of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, who held their annual show during the latter year. The principal subscribers were the Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G. 500*l.*; the North Eastern Railway Company, 250*l.*; W. Garnett, Esq., 100*l.*; the Rev. S. H. Powell, 50*l.*; the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. for the City of Ripon, 50*l.*; the Right Hon. Lady Mary Gertrude Vyner, 35*l.*; Messrs. R. Kearsley and Co., 31*l.* 5*s.*; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, 20*l.*; and the four Banks in the city 20*l.* each. The total cost of the improvement (exclusive of the land) was about 7000*l.* The bridge was widened fifteen feet—its former width being fourteen feet nine inches only. The contract was let by the West Riding authorities to Messrs. Whitaker Brothers, of Horsforth; and Mr. J. G. Brown was the resident engineer. The work was commenced in June, 1880, and the bridge was opened on the 2nd of May, 1881, by Alderman R. Lumley, then mayor, with considerable rejoicings and festivities. See p. 233.

The North Road and other Improvements.—In the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, the Corporation obtained borrowing powers for carrying out various street improvements, and for purchasing various properties for municipal purposes.

The North Road Improvement was one of the principal of these improvements, and cost about 1500*l.* The Trustees of St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital (with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners for England), made a gift of 614 square yards of land for widening the road at the north end. The gradients of the road were very considerably improved; a large number of lime trees were planted (the gift of the Marquess of Ripon); and the walks were newly curbed, asphalted, and scoriæ brick channels laid down.

The sum of 700*l.* was spent in widening North Street, at its junction with Allhallowgate.

The sum of 300*l.* was spent in widening Kirkgate and Bedern Bank, opposite the premises occupied by Mr. George Parker, Stationer.

The sum of 120*l.* was spent in widening Cant Lane.

The sum of 1847*l.* was spent in the purchase and alterations of property in Kirkgate, for purposes of a Police Station and Collector's Office (now No. 5); and 700*l.* in the purchase of buildings and land on Skellbank for a Depot for Highways purposes.

The City Weigh Bridge, in North-street, was erected by public subscriptions, amounting to 80*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* collected by the Council in 1856-7, during the mayoralty of Mr. William Yorke. The weighing machine was purchased from Messrs. Dennison and Son, of Leeds, and cost 60*l.* From May, 1856, to November, 1879, the profits derived from this weigh amounted to 192*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, and were paid from time to time to the City Fund Account in various sums. In 1879 the Council obtained borrowing powers, and purchased the Weigh House from the Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., for 250*l.*, and expended about 100*l.* in improving and altering the Weigh House and the Weigh Bridge.

1879-80. ROBT. ELLINGTON COLLINSON.

Mayor in 1876-7, 1877-8, 1878-9.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: R. Lumley, W. Wells, G. Kearsley, R. E. Collinson; *Councillors*: W. Dudgeon, T. Binns, G. N. Mallinson, J. Dunnington, J. B. Lee, J. Baynes, G. Calvert, F. Bateman, J. B. Parkin, S. Tomlinson, T. Stevenson, S. Croft.

December 31st. Death of Lieut.-Colonel Byrne, of the Wells, Borrage, Ripon, aged 79. He was born at Beverley, and was the son of Captain M. T. Byrne, of the 1st Royal Dragoons. In 1821, Colonel Byrne entered the 1st (Royal) Regiment of Foot as ensign, was created lieutenant 23rd March, 1826, and captain 16th June, 1843. After several years service in the West Indies, he was, in 1854, raised to the rank of major. He served in the Crimean war with the 2nd battalion of the Royals, and was present at the siege of Sebastopol, where he was wounded in the trenches. For these services he received medal with clasp, 5th

class of Medjidje, and Turkish medal, and was also raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He retired on half-pay on the 25th September, 1857. Interred at Sawley.

January 28th. Death of the Very Rev. Hugh McNeile, D.D., late Dean of Ripon, at Bournemouth.

January 29th. Willis Lofthouse, driver of a wagonette plying between Ripon and Dallowgill, killed near Bishopton, by falling from his seat upon the horse, which turned restive and bolted.

JEPSON'S HOSPITAL.—Zacharias Jepson, by will dated 9th March, 1672, gave his house, in Skellgate, to feoffees named in his will, to be made into a convenient Hospital, at the charges of his executrix, not exceeding 100*l.*, for twenty orphan boys, or very poor freemen's sons, born in Ripon, to be admitted at seven years of age or upwards, and to continue until they should be fifteen and a half years; to be elected by the said feoffees, or four of them, at Ladyday and Michaelmas; and he allowed twenty shillings either day to be spent for a treat, and have his two great silver cans, and his two great silver beer bowls, to be kept in the Hospital to be used by the feoffees on the election days. And if the master of the free school of Ripon should judge any two of these boys, who have been above four years in the Hospital, to be fit to be sent to Cambridge, they were to continue in the Hospital till they were sixteen and a half years old, and to have 20*l.* a year for seven years to maintain them at that University. And the testator's will was, that the usher of the said free school, being a bachelor of arts, and elected by the said feoffees, or four of them, should be master of the said dwelling-house or Hospital, to him and his successors for ever; that he should have 5*l.* the year for each of the twenty boys, for furnishing them with blue coats lined with yellow, and blue caps, breeches and doublets, blue stockings, shoes, shirts, and bands every year; and with breakfast, dinner, and supper, of good and wholesome meat, with convenient lodgings in the Hospital; and to find their washing and all other necessities; that he shall keep the Hospital, with all the barns, outbuildings, and fences, in good repair; and in default thereof, after one month's notice for that purpose, the said feoffees shall repair them, and deduct the expense out of the usher's next half-year's salary; and that he shall give a bond at his entrance to the said feoffees to perform the aforesaid injunction. The testator, by his will, also gave the said usher 10*l.* the year for his care in teaching the boys to write, and furnishing them with all the books, paper, and ink, which they should have occasion for during their continuance in the Hospital; and directed that the boys should wait upon the usher to church every Sunday and holy-day, and that the said feoffees, or four of them, upon complaint of the disobedience of any of the boys, might expel them from the school, and also remove the master if negligent in his duties. He thereby also gave 3*l.* a year to an ancient poor freeman's widow, in Ripon, and two yards and a half of good blue cloth to make her a waistcoat, faced with yellow, being elected by the

feoffees aforesaid, or any four of them, for washing the boys' linen, mending their clothes, and keeping their rooms clean. The testator also gave 3,000*l.* to the feoffees, thereafter named, in trust, to buy convenient free-lands, the rents of which might perform what he had above bequeathed; and if it should happen that the annual rent should amount to more than he had before given, he declared it to be his will, that every boy, his years being expired of fifteen years and a half, having been above four years in the Hospital, might have 5*l.* to bind him to a trade in Ripon, and not elsewhere, to be paid to his master six months after he should become bound, or to have more or less, as the income should afford, according to the discretion of the said feoffees. And he appointed the mayor of Ripon for the time being, George Aislabie, of Studley Hall, Esq., and the heirs male of his body for ever, the dean or sub-dean, whether of them might be resident in Ripon at the election days, the two senior aldermen, the master of the free school, the senior four-and-twentieth man, and the constable of Low Skellgate for the time being, his feoffees in trust, with full power for the buying of lands, etc.

And the testator charged his other house, which was his father's, adjoining the Hospital, after the death of his sister, Elizabeth Nelson, with the payment of 40*s.* for ever, unto the feoffees in trust, for the use of the Hospital; and he appointed his wife, Isabel Jepson, sole executrix of his will.

The Hospital was not so well endowed as was intended by the founder; for the clear remainder of the testator's personal estate, above his debts discharged, and a moiety thereof claimed by his widow, amounted only to 2275*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

By order of the Court of Chancery it was decreed that by reason of the inadequacy of the funds, the number of boys should be reduced to twelve.

The above sum of 2275*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, together with 135*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* interest thereon, was paid by the widow, who also gave one of the silver tankards, and one of the silver bowls, to be used in the Hospital, but refused to deliver the two tankards and two bowls according to the will, or to pay the 100*l.* in order to convert the house into a convenient Hospital. And the feoffees, after expending 214*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* in establishing the trusts of the will, and on the buildings of the Hospital, invested the remainder in the purchase of fee farm rents, amounting to the annual sum of 140*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Afterwards (1737) they purchased for 314*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, fourteen acres and a half of land in Ripon, Littlethorpe, and Bondgate. In 1790, they received 100*l.* under the will of Alderman Terry, and also an undivided moiety of 2*a.* or 16*p.* of land, called Borrage Close, along with the Maison Dieu.—*Public Charities of Ripon*, 1837, p. 59, 60. See also note under 1672.

Subsequently the number of boys was reduced to ten; and the present available annual income, amounting to about 200*l.*, being inadequate for the payment of the salary of the master, the keeping the premises in repair, and the board, clothing, and attendance on the boys, it was determined by the feoffees, instead of further reducing the number of

boys, to make an effort to rebuild and enlarge the school, dormitory, and dwelling-house of the master; but as they had no funds which could be applied to this purpose, they made an appeal to owners of property, and residents in the city and neighbourhood of Ripon, for the means of making the charity what it was intended to be,—a benefit to the deserving poor, and a credit to the city. The scheme of the feoffees was to raise a sum of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.*, to be expended in rebuilding the fabric of the establishment; and then conduct it in the following manner:—

The boys to be divided into two classes. 1.—Ten who should be nominated by the feoffees under Jepson's will without payment. 2.—Ten who should be supported by their friends, at the rate of six or seven shillings per week, to be elected as vacancies occur, by subscribers, according to the following scale:—

Every subscriber of 1*l.* 1*s.* to be entitled to a vote for one year, if there should be a vacancy. Every subscriber of 20*l.*, either in one sum or by annual instalments extending over not more than four years, to be entitled to one vote for life; and an additional vote for every 20*l.* subscribed. Any person raising 20*l.* by collections in a church or chapel, or by private subscription, to be entitled to a vote for life.

The feoffees at this time were:—The Mayor (Alderman Collinson), the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon, Mr. Alderman Lumley, Mr. Alderman Wells, Mr. F. A. Hooper, Master of the Ripon Grammar School, and Mr. Councillor Baynes.

The list of subscribers was a highly respectable one; at the head of which appeared the Marquess of Ripon, Mrs. Danby Harcourt, and Lady Mary Vyner for 100*l.* each; so that in a short time nearly 1000*l.* was obtained or promised. Mr. Bishop, architect, Ripon, prepared plans, and the work was in due time completed, forming a building of about fifty feet square, and two stories in height, containing dining-room, drawing-room, study, school-room, five bedrooms, dormitory, bath-room, lavatories, etc.; the total cost was 1543*l.* 1*9s.* 11*d.*; a sum which the subscriptions did not cover; and the debt was only cleared off in 1886; while the number of boys on the foundation remained much as it was.

The new building was opened on the 18th of February, 1880, by Mrs. Bickersteth, wife of the Lord Bishop of Ripon, when a Fancy Fair was held in the new hospital, and a very determined effort made to clear the debt off the building—in this the promoters, however, were only partly successful.

May 13th. Ripon Race Company formed to purchase the Grand Stand, etc., from the old Race Committee, with a capital of 2000*l.*, in 400 shares of 5*l.* each. Under new management the Annual Races have considerably improved, and 6 stakes are run for each of the two race days. The late Mr. R. E. Collinson was chairman of the committee from the formation of the Company up to the time of his death; he was succeeded by the present chairman, Mr. W. Wells.

June 2nd. Foundation stone of a new Primitive Methodist chapel laid in Allhallowgate, Ripon, by Mrs. E. Clark, of the Grove, Ripon, and Mrs. Clark,

late of Port Natal. The President of the Primitive Methodist Conference (Rev. J. Newell), delivered an address. In the evening there was a public tea and meeting in the Wesleyan Schoolroom. The site on which the chapel stands was purchased from the Marquess of Ripon, at a cost of 515*l.*

August 17th. Mrs. John Kirk, of Westwick, near Ripon, accidentally shot dead by her son.

September 2nd. One of the large lancet windows in the north tower of the Cathedral filled with stained glass, containing a richly coloured subject of "Christ rewarding the faithful servant," as suggested by "The parable of the talents," from St. Matthew, xxv. chap., as a memorial of the Greenwood family. At the base of the glass is the inscription, "To the glory of God, and in memory of Henry, Caroline, and Elizabeth Greenwood, this window is erected by their surviving relatives." The window is the work of Messrs. Ward and Hughes.

September 8th. Foundation stone of new Congregational Schools and Manse laid by the Marchioness of Ripon.

September 14th. Kirkby Malzeard church reopened, after being closed for restoration and improvement. Cost upwards of 3000*l.*

The City of Ripon Market Tolls.—The tolls and stallage of the markets and fairs of this city, prior to the year 1837, belonged for many centuries to the Archbishops of York as Lords of the Manor of Ripon. In 1837 they were transferred by the then Archbishop of York to the Bishop of Ripon, shortly after the re-creation of the See of Ripon. And in 1857 they were again transferred by the late Bishop of Ripon to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. In 1827 the then Archbishop of York granted a lease for three lives of the tolls, etc., to Messrs. Raggett and Wasse, and they and their assigns from time to time granted sub-leases of the tolls for short terms of years, after inviting competition, to toll farmers. The last holder of a sub-lease appears to have paid an annual rent of 250*l.* to the original or principal leaseholders. In 1853 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners bought out the interest of the original leaseholders subject to the sub-lease then held by a Mr. Joshua Bower, which had not expired.

In addition to the tolls leviable under the charters granted to the Archbishops of York, there was for many centuries a Corn Toll levied in the Markets by the Mayor and Corporation, and which seems to have been claimed by them by prescription. This toll was designated "The Market Sweeping or Hand Lawe," being a handful out of every sack of corn exposed for sale in the Market-place. In process of time, however, the practice arose of bringing samples of corn only, in consequence of which the value of this toll became very small, amounting in the last year of collection to 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* from sale of corn so tolled. The Corporation thereupon, in 1849, petitioned the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for permission to abolish this toll, which was granted.

For very many years serious complaints had been made, by parties attending the markets, of the excessive and exorbitant charges made for Tolls, and of

the irregular and unsatisfactory manner in which the same were collected. From evidence given by the late Mr. Fall, who was for many years a collector, after 1859, it would appear that for a cart load of fruit 3s. was charged instead of 3d.; other goods were also charged exorbitantly—in some instances 50l. per cent. of their value. This kind of thing was carried on to such an extent, that at last the Corporation took the matter up, and in 1858 petitioned the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for a reform in the management of the Fairs and Markets, the result being that the Corporation were appointed the agents of the Commissioners, and were put in sole control of the markets, paying half yearly the profits (after deducting costs of management, etc.), to the Commissioners; this arrangement continued from 1859 to 1880.

In 1871, the Corporation approached the Commissioners with a view to the purchase of the Tolls, but the price then fixed (3,000l.), being considered too high, the negotiations fell through. Several further attempts were afterwards made by the Council to purchase these Tolls, and ultimately, in 1880, the Commissioners sold their right and interest in the markets for the sum of 1500l. Application was made to the Local Government Board, under the "Public Health Act, 1875," for sanction to borrow 2150l., and such sanction was granted, repayable in thirty years, and the following expenditure incurred, viz. :—

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for	£	s.	d.
Purchase Money of Tolls, etc.	1500	0	0
And for Interest on same	50	0	0
Purchase of old Stallhouse, Blossomgate	200	0	0
Building new Stallhouse	300	0	0
Legal Charges, Stamps on Conveyance and Bonds, and sundry Expenditure	100	0	0
	2150	0	0

Very shortly after the Corporation had become owners of the Tolls, etc., they abolished a very vexatious charge that was made on fair-days. At the principal fairs, double tolls were levied, and at the smaller fairs a toll and a half was demanded. The tolls are now uniform throughout the year. In 1886 the royal assent was given to the "Ripon Corporation Act, 1886," in which was incorporated certain powers respecting the markets and fairs of the city, with a schedule of tolls to be levied.

The averages of the first three years under corporate control (1859 to 1861) were, Receipts 271l. 8s. 5d.; Expenses, 144l. 4s. 2d.; Net Profits, 127l. 4s. 2d.

Out of the profits, the average of which during the three years (1886 to 1888) have been 142l., the Council have had to provide sinking fund and interest on loans of about 120l.; the remaining balance during recent years has been absorbed partly by the repayment of a contribution from the district revenue of 62l.; the remainder being represented by a balance in hand of about 23l.

During the three years ending 25th March, 1891, the average receipts from Tolls was about 300l., and the average expenditure for management 163l., for sinking fund and interest 113l., making a total of

276l. The sum of 52l. has recently been expended in improvements at the Stallhouse.

It will thus be seen that the Market Tolls have been able to pay their way without burdening the district rates (which are liable in case of deficiency); balance being used to improve the market plant.

The rainfall at Ripon this year was 32'32 inches.

1880-1. RICHARD LUMLEY, Brewer.

Mayor in 1875 and 1876.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: G. Kearsley, R. E. Collinson, S. Tomlinson, J. Baynes; *Councillors*: J. B. Lee, J. Kearsley, G. Calvert, F. Bateman, J. B. Parkin, J. Severs, T. Stevenson, S. Croft, T. Hargrave, W. Burniston, T. Hill, P. Braithwaite.

December 20th. Death of James Fall, Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for 31 years.

December 22nd. Local Government Inquiry held at the Court House respecting an application to borrow 1742l. for works and street improvement, and for providing public offices, weigh house, stables, etc.

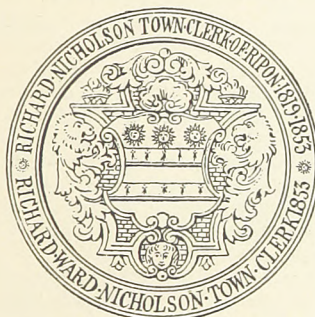
December 25th. Two boys, named Whitfield Benson, aged 10, and William Baines, aged 12 years, drowned whilst sliding on a pond at Quarry-moor.

January 14th. Died in Westgate, Ripon, John Brown, chemist, aged 63 years. He was a member of the Council 1846 to 1852. Interred in the Cathedral churchyard.

January 22nd. Died at his residence, Park-street, Ripon, aged 79 years, George Bates, for forty-two years organist of Ripon cathedral. As a professor of music he possessed great talent, and was skilful on the piano, violin, and other instruments. In the course of his long professional career he had composed a great number of chants, hymn tunes, and other selections. Amongst the most noteworthy were a funeral anthem, the music of which was very beautiful, and highly thought of; services for morning and evening prayers; and music for the ordination hymn. The latter is sung not only in England, but in America, the Colonies, and wherever the ordination service of the Church of England is used. As a last tribute of respect to one who for so many years contributed to the musical success of the services within the Cathedral, the Dean and Chapter instructed the choristers to attend the interment of the deceased, which took place at Trinity church. A handsome Memorial in "Latten" brass, richly enamelled, was erected in 1881, by his old pupils and friends, in the north aisle of the Cathedral. The design is most appropriate, the score of the music composed by him to the hymn "Come Holy Ghost" forming the border. A Greek cross, with the Evangelistic emblems, and sacred monogram in centre, and motto, "He being dead yet speaketh," effectively arranged with harps, etc., surmounts the following inscription, in the initial letter of which is S. Cecilia playing an organ:—"To the Glory of God, and in Memory of George Bates, who was for forty-two years Organist of this Cathedral, this brass is erected. Born July 6, 1802; died Jan. 22, 1881." Four Maltese crosses and raised bosses complete the design, which was engraved by Gawthorpe, Long Acre, London.

March 17th. The new chapel of the Primitive Methodists, in Allhallowgate, Ripon, opened, with a special service, the sermon being preached by the Rev. G. Lamb, of Hull, who was present at the opening of the old chapel forty-one years ago. Afterwards there was a tea meeting in the schoolroom. The building, which will accommodate about 450 persons, is a striking contrast to the old one in Priest Lane, which did good service for forty-one years. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, the exterior being brickwork with stone dressings. In connection with the chapel there is a schoolroom to accommodate about 200 children. Total cost 1700*l*.

April 10th and 11th. New Congregational Schools and Manse were opened. Special Services on the Sunday, at which the Rev. Robert Balgarnie, of Scarborough, preached. Tea meeting on Monday afternoon, and public meeting in the evening, at which Mr. James Dodshun, of Leeds, presided. The total cost was about 1050*l*., towards which 543*l*. had been subscribed at the time of opening. The Sunday School in connection with the Congregational Church was commenced in the year 1821, and was the first begun by any denomination in Ripon. The new buildings supplied a long-felt want, and comprise large school-room and two class-rooms at the end, with cellars underneath. The manse is a commodious structure adjoining the church.



His badge bears the Nicholson coat of arms: Azure, 2 bars ermine, in chief, three suns or.

April 27th. Died Richard Ward Nicholson, aged 57 years. For 28 years he was Town Clerk of Ripon. He succeeded his father in that office, who was appointed in 1819, and held it until 1853—so that father and son had held it for the long period of 62 years. The family originally sprung from Cawood, Richard Nicholson (Town Clerk 1819-1853) being the second son of William Nicholson, of Cawood, by Mary, only daughter of Richard Ward, of Cliffe, near Selby. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Britain, who was mayor of Ripon 1804, 1813, and 1831. Richard Ward Nicholson (Town Clerk 1853-1881), was the eldest son, and died unmarried, two brothers and seven sisters surviving him. At the time of his appointment the Corporation had not acquired that control over local affairs which it now possesses, and consequently the work of the Town Clerk was neither so extensive nor important. One of the first undertakings which engaged the attention of Mr. Nicholson after his appointment was

the securing of a separate Commission of the Peace for the city, and he was appointed the first Clerk to the Borough Justices. In addition to the office of Town Clerk, Mr. Nicholson was clerk to the governors of the grammar school, and was the means of considerably augmenting the income of the school by the careful selling of land and the recovery of arrears of rent. He successfully carried out the work for the New Scheme, which was adopted in 1872. He was also Clerk to the Charity Trustees and Jepson's Hospital; to the Liberty and West Riding Magistrates; and to the Ripon and Harrogate Turnpike Trustees. As a solicitor he had a large and extensive practice, and he was undoubtedly a shrewd and able lawyer. He was country solicitor to the Lords of Studley Royal, succeeding his father in that capacity. Interred in Holy Trinity churchyard, May 3rd. The funeral was attended by the Mayor and Corporation, City Magistrates, members of the legal and medical profession, tradesmen of the city, and the Blue Coat Boys from Jepson's Hospital.

May 1st. The North Bridge, Ripon, was reopened by a grand ceremonial procession, after it had been widened and improved, at a cost of about 7000*l*., partly contributed by the West Riding, partly by the corporation of Ripon, and partly by private subscription. The bridge was widened 15 feet, so that it is now nearly double its former width. There are nine main arches, varying in span from 24 to 28 feet, and six flood arches of smaller span, the whole length of the bridge being about 700 feet. 70,000 cubic feet of ashlar stone, and 1000 tons of rubble were used in the work. The contractors were Messrs. Whitaker Brothers, of Horsforth, near Leeds. The opening ceremony was an imposing one, the procession, representing all the industries of Ripon in holiday garb, accompanied by the Mayor and Corporation in their robes of office, the public officials, magistrates, clergy, citizens, etc., made its way down the recently improved North Road, to the bridge; having crossed it, and returned, the Rev. H. D. Cust Nunn, chaplain to the Corporation, offered up a special prayer. The mayor then declared the bridge open. Mr. Alderman Collinson, one of the leading spirits in connection with these improvements, made a few remarks, and the procession returned to the Town Hall, where a luncheon, given by the mayor, awaited them. See p. 229.

The following is the census of Ripon and Bondgate taken this year:—Ripon: Inhabited houses, 1439; uninhabited, 85; building, 14; Males, 2996; Females, 3645—6641. Bondgate: Inhabited houses, 187; uninhabited, 16; Males, 382; Females, 403—785. Total, 7426.

May 9th. The Council pass a vote of condolence with the relatives of the late R. W. Nicholson, Town Clerk.

May 26th. Vote of 20*l*. as a salary to the Mayor, to cover a disallowance by the Auditors.

May 29th. Two children, daughters of Mr. Edwd. Hunter, of Hutton Conyers, aged respectively 11 and 8 years, drowned in Hutton mill deeps, in the river Ure, near Ripon, whilst gathering flowers. Coroner's verdict, "accidentally drowned."



His badge on the baldric bears a rebus on his name, with the motto 'Semper Eadem.'

May 19th. Matthew Kirkley elected Town Clerk in place of R. W. Nicholson, deceased. Mr. Kirkley, a native of Ripon, was born June 10th, 1849, and was for many years in the office of the late Town Clerk, having been appointed by him as a clerk on the 19th of January, 1865. During the latter years of Mr. Nicholson's life he took a very active part in the management of the numerous appointments held by him, and especially in the work of the Corporation. On the 17th of February, 1881, he was appointed by the Mayor (Mr. R. Lumley) as Town Clerk *pro tem.*; and on the 19th of May, 1881, he was elected by the Council as Town Clerk, at a salary of 150*l.* per annum, which, on the 2nd of May, 1883, was increased to 200*l.* per annum. After Mr. Kirkley's appointment to the office of Town Clerk, the work of the Corporation very greatly increased; several important matters were brought forward and dealt with; the working of the Corporation was in many ways altered and re-arranged, and the duties of the office were so much increased that in April, 1889, on the application of the Town Clerk, the Corporation appointed his brother, J. W. Kirkley, as Deputy Town Clerk, at a salary of 50*l.* per annum. Mr. Kirkley was also elected Clerk to the Trustees of Ripon Municipal Charities; and Hon. Secretary to the Feoffees of Jepson's Hospital, and the Trustees of Studley and Aldfield Charities.

June. Appointment of John Whitham, solicitor, as Clerk to the City Justices, in place of R. W. Nicholson, deceased. In the following July he received the appointment of Registrar of the Ripon County Court; and in January, 1882, he succeeded J. F. A. Coppin as Clerk to the Dean and Chapter, and as Clerk to the Justices of the Hallikeld Division, N.R. In August, 1882, he was appointed Clerk to the Liberty Magistrates, in place of G. O. Crowther, resigned.

June 17th. Death of Lieut.-Col. Joshua Samuel Crompton, at Azerley Hall, aged 81. He was the son of Joshua Crompton, of York, and descended from a firm of eminent bankers at Derby, his grandfather, Samuel Crompton, being high sheriff of the county, and mayor of Derby in 1768. Colonel Crompton graduated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. at Jesus College. He was a magistrate for the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the North Riding.

He inherited his father's estates of Kepwick and Sion Hill in the North Riding. He married, September 2nd, 1834, Mary, youngest daughter of Claude Alexander, Esq., of Ballockmyle, N.B., by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter. He married, secondly, April 19th, 1870, Frances Caroline, daughter of John Horsley Palmer, of Hurlingham, Fulham, S.W., she died May 9th, 1880. Colonel Crompton represented Ripon in Parliament in 1832, having been returned with the late Mr. T. K. Staveley, in the Liberal interest, after an exciting contest, on the passing of the Reform Bill. During the Crimean War Col. Crompton volunteered for service abroad with the 2nd West York Militia, and commanded that regiment when in garrison at Gibraltar. Interred in Kirkby Malzeard churchyard.

June 30th. Establishment of a General Purposes Committee. This Committee undertakes the management of the Corporation Finances, Market Tolls, Baths, Cemetery, etc., and any special business not coming within the scope of the other committees.

July 2nd. Grand Demonstration and Gala held by the Ripon District at Fountains Abbey, to celebrate the Centenary of the U. A. O. of Druids.

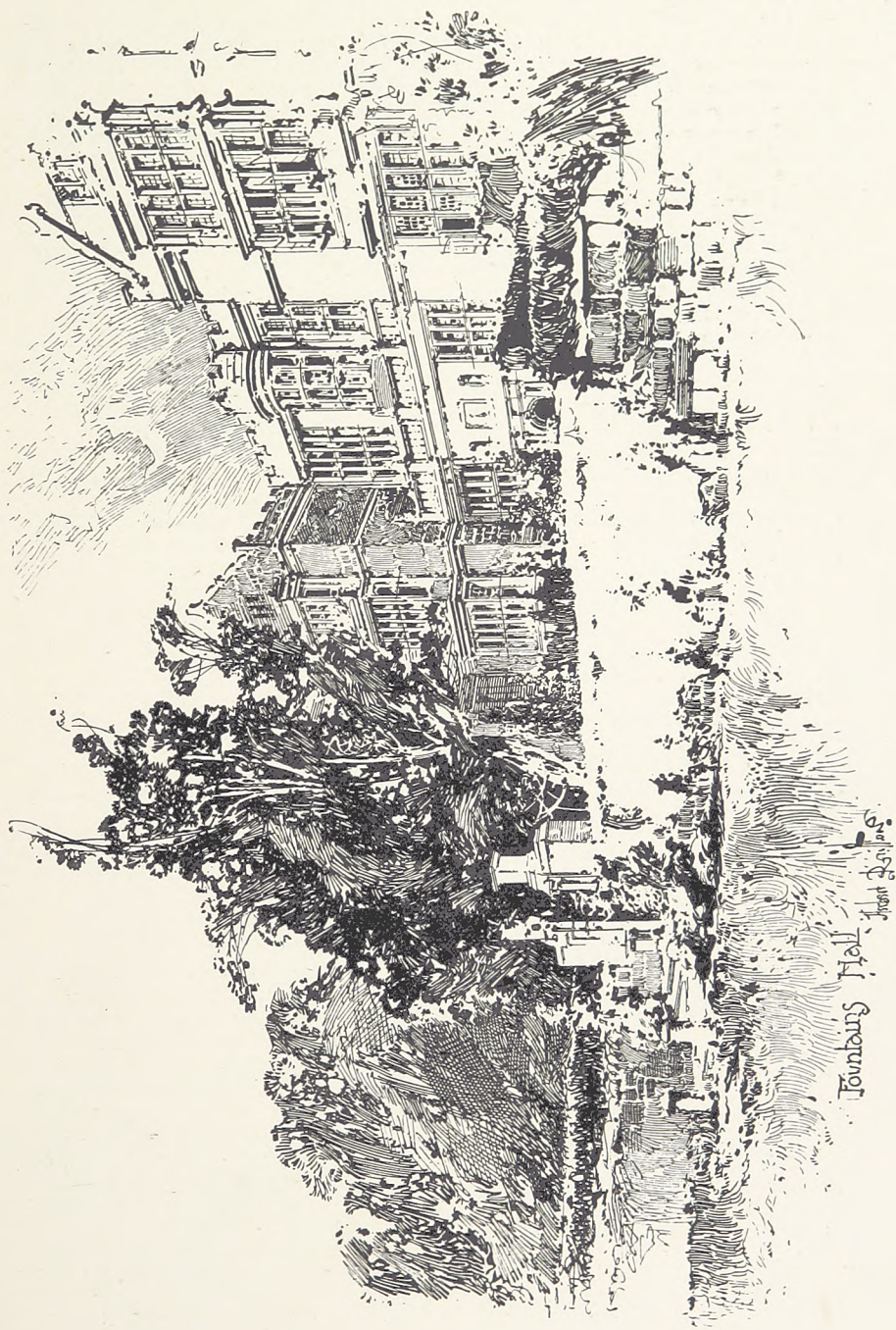
September 26th. The Council pass a vote of condolence with the American nation and Mrs. Garfield on the death of President Garfield.

October 5th. Special Report of the Sanitary Committee upon the Sewage Scheme of Mr. Filliter.

October 7th. An explosion of gas at Jepson's Hospital, about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, caused great alarm in the neighbourhood, and did considerable damage to the building. The furniture of the room in which it occurred, and the windows, were partially destroyed; but no person was injured.

November 5th. Great fire at the saw-mill of Mr. Charles Henry Robinson, timber merchant, Bondgate Green, Ripon. The whole of the saw-mill and valuable machinery therein was completely destroyed. Estimated damage, 6000*l.*

November. A memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late William Mason, of Fountains Hall, agent to the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., and Lady Mary Vyner, was subscribed for in this year, and a very handsome sum was raised, with which a scholarship was founded in Ripon Grammar School (being the interest on 270*l.* invested in Corporation Stock in the names of the Vicar of Studley-with-Aldfield, the Vicar of Skelton-with-Newby, and the mayor of Ripon) see p. 31. A brass was also erected in S. Mary's church, Studley Royal, bearing the following inscription:— "In remembrance of William Mason, of Fountains Hall, in this parish (for many years Agent to the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., and Lady Mary Vyner), who died October 20th, 1879, in the 65th year of his age, and was buried at Aldfield, this Tablet is erected in token of their affection and regard by his many friends, who have also founded in his memory the 'William Mason' Scholarship at Ripon Grammar School. As a memento of the event, a Silver Salver was presented to his family, inscribed as follows:— "Presented to the children of the late William Mason, of Fountains Hall, by the many friends who have

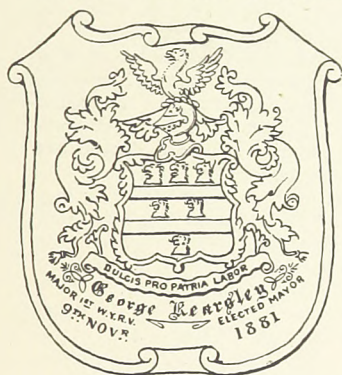




erected a tablet to his memory in the church of St. Mary, Studley, and have founded the 'William Mason' Scholarship at Ripon Grammar School."

The rainfall at Ripon this year was 35.80 inches.

1881-2. GEORGE KEARSLEY, Engineer.



His badge bears the family arms: Or, two bars sable bet. six lions' heads coupé gules, three, two, and one. Crest: A demi-eagle erm. winged or.; and his motto, 'Dulcis pro patria labor.'

Born 11th January, 1841, at Bondgate Green. Son of John Kearsley, Corn Merchant, by Mary Susannah, daughter of John Fox, of Sowerby, Thirsk. Educated at Ripon Grammar School. He was brought up to the profession of Engineer, and joined his uncle, Henry Kearsley (see p. 205) in 1867 as partner in the Iron Trade, the manufacture of Reaping and Mowing Machines being their speciality. These machines have been awarded prizes by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and in every country in Europe, wherever exhibited; also awarded a first-class order of merit at the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1889. He entered the Corporation in 1872, being placed at the head of the poll; re-elected 1875; in the following year he was chosen alderman in place of his uncle, Alderman Henry Kearsley, deceased; re-elected 1877, and again in 1883, but declined the honour, and retired from the Corporation. Elected a Representative Governor of Ripon Grammar School, 1878; placed on the Commission of the Peace for the City, 1879; a Trustee of Municipal Charities, etc. Gazetted Colonel commanding 1st V. B. (P. W. O.) W. Y. Regiment in Dec. 1885, and presented at Court in 1886, on succeeding to the command of the Battalion. It is no doubt due to his energy and perseverance that Ripon can boast of two companies of Infantry Volunteers. Joining the force as a private when the volunteer movement was established in 1860, he has gradually worked up into his present high position as a volunteer officer; and it is in acknowledgment of these services rendered by him through many years that we have introduced the short history of the Volunteer movement in Ripon, under his year of office. Vice-chairman of the Ripon Agricultural Association. Elected a member of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain in 1888, with which Society he visited the Iron Industries of the United States and Canada in 1890, at the invitation of the American Mechanical Engineering Societies.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: G. Kearsley, R. E. Colinson, S. Tomlinson, J. Baynes; *Councillors*: J. B. Parkin, J. Kearsley, T. Stevenson, S. Croft, T. Hargrave, W. Burniston, T. Hill, P. Braithwaite, T. Wells, H. C. Bickersteth, J. B. Lee, F. Bateman.

November 18th. Adoption of new scale of Justices' Clerk's Fees.

November 18th. Adoption of Standing Orders for regulating debates in the Council Chamber.

December 26th. Died at his residence, Minster House, Ripon, Charles Christopher Oxley, J.P., in his 72nd year. He was a magistrate for the Liberty of Ripon, and North and West Ridings of Yorkshire. For many years he resided at Redcar; but on the death of his father, Charles Oxley (p. 213), he came to reside at Ripon. He left a daughter and two sons—Captain Oxley, R.N., and the Rev. William H. Oxley, some time vicar of Grewelthorpe. Interred at Coatham, Jan. 2nd. See note on the family, pp. 91, 97.

December 30th. Order of civic processions settled. January 4th. Messrs. S. Wise and Son appointed Solicitors to the Corporation.

January 24th. The North Road Auction Mart established by Peter Braithwaite. Held every alternate Tuesday. In the first year were sold 1116 Pigs; 1374 Sheep; and 433 Beasts. In the year ending January, 1891, were sold, 4724 Pigs; 4894 Sheep; and 1186 Beasts. There is an annual Christmas Show and Sale, at which prizes are given for fat stock.

February 11th. Died at Coltsgate Hill, Ripon John Gregg, city bellman. He was appointed Nov. 9th, 1853—see pp. 173, 187. He continued on active duty up to the beginning of the year. Interred in the Cathedral churchyard.

March 2nd. James Flinn appointed Bellman *vice* John Gregg, deceased.

March 2nd. John Lickley appointed Town Hall keeper *vice* William Stork, resigned.

March 2nd. Printed Minutes of Committee Meetings adopted for the greater convenience of the Council at their monthly meetings.

March 15th. Congratulatory address to the Queen on her escape from assassination.

March 21st. Government enquiry at Ripon respecting the drainage of Sharow. An attempt was made at this time by the Ripon Rural Sanitary Authority, to carry the sewage of the Ure Bank portion of Sharow township to the city sewage outfall.

May 9th. The Council pass a vote of condolence to the Duke of Devonshire and Lady Frederick Cavendish on the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish by Fenians, in Phoenix Park, Dublin.

May 9th. The ten o'clock rule adopted.

June 7th. The four stone lamp-posts which stood at each corner of the market cross removed, and six Bray's lamps erected, one at each corner, and one each at the east and west sides of the Market-place.

June 8th. Foundation Stone of the New Infants' School and Class Rooms, in connection with the Wesleyan Chapel, Coltsgate Hill, laid by the Mayor. A Tea and Public Meeting followed in the evening, the chair being taken by Alderman Baynes.

July 20th. Fire at the workshops of Dennis W.

Moss, cabinet maker, Market-place, Ripon; estimated damage, 500*l*.

July 22nd. Return of Sir Reginald Graham to his ancestral home, Norton Conyers, (having re-purchased the estate). Great rejoicings, and presentation of an address, in reply to which Sir Reginald said:—"My friends and neighbours, we thank you most heartily for your kind welcome to us to-day, and also for presenting us with this address, which shall be carefully preserved and hung up in the old hall. I cannot tell you how much pleasure it is to me to know that amongst you there are those who have not yet forgotten how for hundreds of years the Grahams have been associated with old Norton Conyers. I was born and bred here, and I cannot express to you how glad I am to come here again and live amongst you. I thank you again and again."

Norton Conyers, four miles from Ripon, is the ancient family seat of the Nortons, who resided there from the time of the Norman Conquest till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Richard Norton, Esq., of this place, was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas early in the fifteenth century. His grandson, Sir John Norton, who was a Knight of the Bath, perhaps erected the present mansion, in the time of Henry VII. The ruin of the Nortons was occasioned by the active part they took in the rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland in 1569, when the banner, on which was displayed the cross, with the five wounds of our Saviour, embroidered by Emily Norton, was borne by Richard, her father, an aged man, who, together with his sons, Richard, Marmaduke, and Thomas, especially distinguished themselves on the occasion. The ancient ballad, called the *Rising in the North*, despite of the barbarous phraseology in which it is, of course, written, gives a highly interesting and somewhat affecting narrative of old Norton's conference with his sons, when desired by the Earl of Northumberland to "ryde in his companie" (see p. 19). After the attainder of Richard Norton, in 1569, the Manor of Norton Conyers was granted to the Musgraves, from whom the estate passed to the Grahams by the marriage of Sir Richard Graham* with the daughter of Thomas Musgrave.

* *Genealogy of the Grahams of Norton Conyers.*—The Grahams of Netherby in Cumberland, and of Norton Conyers in Yorkshire, are lineally descended from "John with the Bright Sword" (Sir John Grahme of Kilbride), second son of Malise, Earl of Monteith, in the kingdom of Scotland, 1427, son of Patrick, Earl of Strathern, in right of his wife, Euphemia, daughter and heir of Prince David, son of King Robert the Second of Scotland.

Sir Richard Graham, the first Baronet, of Esk and Netherby, was Gentleman of the Horse to King James the First; a distinguished Royalist, wounded at the battles of Edgehill and Marston Moor, and was created a Baronet in 1629, by King Charles the First. He was born in 1579, and died 1653. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Musgrave, Esq., of Cumcach, in Cumberland, by whom he had issue: first, Sir George Graham, of

Netherby, his successor in that baronetcy; second, Richard, of Norton Conyers; third, Mary, wife of Sir Edward Musgrave, Bart., of Hayton Castle, in Cumberland; fourth, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Cuthbert Heron, Bart., of Chipchase, in Northumberland; fifth, Susannah, wife of Reginald Carnaby, of Halton in Northumberland; sixth, Henrietta Maria, to whom King Charles the First stood sponsor.

Sir Richard Graham, the second son, born 1635, and died 1711, was created a Baronet 17 November, 1662, by Charles the Second, for services rendered to him when in exile. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1680, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Chichester Fortescue (son and heir of Sir Faithful Fortescue, of Fremeskin, in Ireland); they had ten children: Richard, died 1680; Chichester, who married a daughter of Mr. Thwenge, of Kilton Castle, in Yorkshire; Reginald; Richard, who married a daughter of William Chaloner, Esq., of Guisborough, Yorkshire; Barbara Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert Fenwick, Bart., of Morpeth, Northumberland; Susan, wife of Dr. Younger, Dean of Salisbury, and Clerk of the Closet to Queen Anne; Mary, wife of Mr. Fenwick, of Newcastle; Jane, wife of Rev. James Musgrave, Rector of Gransden, in Cambridgeshire.

Sir Reginald Graham, the second Baronet, born 1670, died 1728, was Page of Honour to King James the Second, and married, first, Frances, daughter and heiress of Henry Bellingham, Esq., of Whitwell-on-the-Hill, Yorkshire, and had issue: Bellingham (his successor); Reginald, afterwards the fourth Baronet; and Richard, who married Cordelia, daughter of Mr. Chaloner, of Guisborough; Sir Reginald married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir David Foulis, Bart., of Ingleby, Yorkshire—he died 20th May, 1728.

Sir Bellingham, third Baronet, born 1702, died unmarried, 11th April, 1730.

Sir Reginald, fourth Baronet, born 16th May, 1703, died 1755, married Katherine Jacoba, daughter and heiress of Colonel Metcalfe Graham, of Pickhill, Yorkshire, Aide-de-Camp and Adjutant-General to the great Duke of Marlborough, by whom he had issue: Bellingham; Reginald, a Captain in the Marines; Metcalfe; Mitchell, an Admiral in the Navy; Frances, wife of Dr. Graham, of Netherby; Elizabeth; and Jacoba. See p. 101 *antea*.

Sir Bellingham, fifth Baronet, born 1729, died 1790, was High Sheriff of Yorkshire 1770, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Hudson, Esq., of Bridlington, by whom (who died 6th May, 1767) he had issue: Bellingham; Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. Smith, of the 1st Foot Guards; and Catherine, wife of Lieut.-Col. Greville, of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

Sir Bellingham, sixth Baronet, born 1764, died 1796, married Priscilla, daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth, and sister of Earl Whitworth, by whom he had issue: Bellingham Reginald (his successor); Priscilla, wife of Colonel Newport, and secondly, of Colonel B. Smith; and Caroline, wife of Algernon Greville, Esq.

Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, seventh Baronet,





Notre-Dame

Handwritten signature or initials.

of Norton Conyers, Nunnington, and Whitwell-on-the-Hill (all in the county of York), born 1789, married first, in 1810, Harriet, daughter of George Clark, Esq., of West Hatch, in Essex, and had issue: Reginald Bellingham, born 1812, died 1820; Bellingham George Fenton, born 1813, died 1835; Godfrey Theodore, born 1814, died 1837; Harriet, born 1815, married, first, Colonel Ashworth, and secondly, the third Marquess of Donegall; Jessey, born 1817; and Ellinor, born 1819.

Sir Bellingham married secondly, Harriet, third daughter of the Rev. Robert Cottam, and had issue: Augusta Clementina, born 1834, wife of Major Edmond de Feyl, of the Austrian army, and died 1875; Reginald Henry, born 1835 (present Baronet); George Fergus, born 1836; Dundas Mark Frederick, born 1838, died 1839; Charlotte Harriet, born 1839; Arabella Matilda, born 1840, died 1843; Gertrude Elizabeth Priscilla, born 1841, wife of Count Arthur Dillon, of the French army; Louisa Georgina, born 1846, died 1846. Sir Bellingham died in London, 15th June, 1866, and was succeeded by his elder son.

Sir Reginald Henry Graham, eighth Baronet, born 1835, served in the Crimean campaign and at the siege of Sebastopol, 1855, with the 14th Regiment, received the Crimean and Turkish medals, and was promoted to be Captain in the Rifle Brigade, February, 1856; married, 24th July, 1876, Annie Mary, second daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Shiffner, Esq., of Westergate, Sussex, and granddaughter of Sir George Shiffner, Bart., of Coombe, in Sussex, and has issue: Reginald Guy, born 28th May, 1878; Nigel James Spencer, born 2nd April, 1880; Malise, born 12th February, 1884.

September 28th. Proposal to enlarge Town Hall. During the mayoralty of Alderman George Kearsley, the Council entered into negotiations for the purchase of the Town Hall from the Marquess of Ripon, with a view to establishing the offices of the Town Clerk, City Surveyor, Rate Collector, and all public offices together, and also of building a large room behind, for a Corn Exchange, Concert Hall, etc. The Marquess offered the rooms, premises, and garden, occupied by the late Town Clerk, on a 99 years lease, at an annual rent of 34*l.* (but reserved the rooms occupied by the Gentlemen's News Room and Church Institute). The Council wished to have complete control of the Town Hall and the premises behind running down to Skelgate. Negotiations were thus broken off, and eventually the Council were accepted as tenants of the Town Clerk's offices in Skelgate, at 12*l.* per annum; the Marquess granting them the use of the Council Room in the Town Hall free as heretofore. Mr. Hiscoe, of Harrogate, was engaged as architect, and prepared plans for the new Hall and alterations, at an estimated cost of 2,500*l.*

The Volunteer Movement.—One of the most popular movements in Ripon has been that in connection with the volunteer force, which has now been established in the city upwards of thirty years. The patriotic sentiment has been at all times deeply rooted in the minds of the inhabitants, and whether as volunteers called out to repel the threatened invasion of

the first Napoleon, or as members of that famous regiment the Yorkshire Hussars, or as citizen soldiers enrolled in the latest volunteer force, they have ever been ready to take up arms in defence of their country. Ripon has also supplied numerous recruits to the regular army, and its records show many illustrious names of those who have fought for their country in the great wars of the past century. It was the restless ambition of Napoleon I. that turned Europe into a great theatre of war, and compelled all continental powers to adopt measures of self-preservation. Our small standing army has always been inadequate to fulfil all the duties entrusted to it; and in times of danger it has been frequently assisted by the militia and volunteers. The Hon. Artillery Company dates back to 1537; and on the threatened invasion of Ireland, the gentry in the north of the island made a levy of 40,000 protestants. It is not, however, till near the close of the 18th century that we find evidence of the fuller development of the volunteer idea. In 1803 a bill was introduced into Parliament to enable the King to raise a levy *en masse*, but this was not needed, for in a very short time there was a volunteer army of 300,000 effective men. At this date the third Lord Grantham commanded a troop of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry, and extracts from his "Orders" are printed on p. 120 *antea*. Reference is also made on the same page to Colonel Dalton's Volunteers.

As the state of affairs on the Continent grew more serious, and the aspirations of Napoleon led him to look towards this country, greater precautions were necessary, and Ripon being loyal in the extreme, a special call was made by the Commanding Officers of the Local Militia, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wood issued the following printed Notice:—

"Lieutenant-Colonel Wood is anxious to call the attention of those members of the Claro Local Militia, whose period of service expires before the 1st of May, 1813, to the following order of Major-General Stevenson, issued on the evening of the Inspection of the Corps, and which he confidently hopes will produce the desired effect, that of inducing Young Men of Spirit to stand forth in defence of their King and Country, and by again volunteering their services, to prove that the same zeal which animated them on a former occasion, still continues to exist with unabated ardour.

"Major-General Stevenson with pleasure inserts in the Orderly Book of the Claro Regiment of Local Militia his approbation of the state of their discipline, the manœuvres they performed were in a soldier-like manner, and their Firings, notwithstanding the wind and bad weather, were well executed; the excellent state of their Arms and Accoutrements reflects great credit on them, as it shews they take a Pride in the appellation of a British Soldier."

"The Major-General wishes to call to their recollection what he said to them on the Field, on the Political situation of their Country, and the confidence of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief in the Local Militia of England, as the Constitutional Force of the Country, that notwithstanding

the various reports circulated by Traitors to their Country for the purpose of disuniting Englishmen, and disgracing the character of the Local Militia; His Royal Highness has directed the Major-General to assure them, that he has never doubted their Loyalty or suspected their zeal and attachment, that he was certain England could rest as secure on their fidelity as on her Native Oak, this is a time when the exertions of every true Englishman may be called forth."

"France has long been actively employed to create Rebellion and commence Pillage, and unfortunately has found some men of desperate Fortunes and Profligate Characters, whom she has paid to excite disturbances and overset the Civil Power on which depends the Freedom and Happiness of England. Altho' the hour of danger is not actually come, it may not be far distant; it does not appear in the History of this envied Country, that ever a British Soldier deserted his colours in the time of Danger, but when the Drum beat to Arms he rallied round his Standard, proud to appear the defender of his Liberty, his Country, and his King; the Major-General cannot be brought to believe that any men would act so disgraceful a part as to seek to hide their heads at home and leave a ferocious Banditti to go unpunished through the Country."

"The Civil Power is bound to protect the Soldier, and the Soldier to support the Civil Power, 'tis there the freedom of England was gained, and the Citizen and Soldier thus acting together will preserve it in spite of Foreign or Domestic Foes, and deserve the thanks of their country and the gratitude of their King."

"The spirit of glory ever animates the Bosom of the British Soldier, and Freedom nerves his arm, 'tis this that has made our Gallant fellow-soldiers on the Peninsula of Spain the admiration and terror of the World, and Compelled the Eagles of France to fly before the Lions of England."

"The Major-General leaves his fellow Soldiers to reflect on what he has said to them, and requests that Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Bellingham Graham and his Officers will accept his thanks for their attention to their Regiment both in the Field and in Quarters, where their orderly and good Conduct has procured them the respect and esteem of their Countrymen."

The following was the oath of allegiance taken by each recruit:—"I — do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be true and faithful, and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George, and that I will faithfully serve in the West York Claro Local Militia, within Great Britain, for the defence of the same, until I shall be legally Discharged—So help me God. Sworn at Ripon, this day of 180 before

This force remained in the service of the country till the battle of Waterloo secured the peace of Europe, and rendered its further existence unnecessary. As in 1803, so in 1857, it was the jealousy of France which brought the volunteers into the ranks. During 1858 and 1859 the country was greatly harassed. Our army had passed through the Crimean war, and had

afterwards quelled the Indian mutiny. The war in China demanded the services of a portion of our army and navy, and the strained relations with the United States compelled us to send reinforcements to assist, if need be, in the protection of Canada. At the same time Europe was in turmoil; and Italy was longing to be free from Austrian rule. A false move of an Italian patriot in Paris afforded the pretext for the revival of the old rancorous feelings against this country, which was branded as the protector of conspirators. In these circumstances, the publication of Tennyson's "Ode to War" supplied the needed fulcrum for the movement of the masses. There was a rush to arms, and for the first time in the history of Great Britain her sons were found forestalling the government, and forming themselves into Rifle Clubs for the defence of their hearths and homes. Meetings were held and corps formed before government had thoroughly grasped the situation. On the 12th May, 1859, General Peel, the Secretary of State for War, issued his now famous circular permitting the formation of volunteer corps under the Act 44 George III, cap. 54; and it was expressly stipulated that the force was "liable to be called out in case of actual invasion, or appearance of an enemy in force on the coast, or in case of rebellion arising out of either of the two emergencies." The citizens of Ripon were not slow in taking part in the national movement, and the records of the *Ripon and Richmond Chronicle* show that in the latter part of 1859 there was considerable correspondence as to the desirability of forming a local volunteer force.

Mr. Thomas Wood, of the Old Bank, and Mr. Thomas Clarke, took the initiative, and drew up the following requisition:—"To the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Ripon. The Call of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to her faithful and loyal Subjects, to form themselves into Volunteer Rifle Corps, as a special protection against Foreign invasion, having been responded to by most of the Cities, Towns, and Hamlets in England: we the undersigned, considering it just and expedient that the Inhabitants of the City of Ripon and neighbourhood should also be represented in that noble, patriotic, and loyal movement, do most respectfully beg your Worship to convene a Public Meeting, at your earliest convenience, for the purpose of taking into consideration the desirableness of organising a Corps of Ripon Volunteer Rifles, and thus following the noble example of our fellow-countrymen." The requisition was signed by the following citizens:—Chas. Oxley, W. Slayter Smith, A. Bower, Charles Robinson, Henry Greenwood, Robert M. Bowman, James P. Robson, T. T. Frankland, John Harrison, Thomas Wood, Thos. Williamson, R. W. Nicholson, John F. A. Coppin, Wm. Wells, Thomas Carter, Edwd. Strangways, Robert Kearsley, Robert Aslin, Thos. Judson, Junr., W. Jas. Horn, H. W. Johnson, Charles Husband, Chrstr. Ascough, William Moss, John Wood, James Gowland, John Spink, Wm. Harrison, Wm. Morton, G. Jackson, John Jackson, Septimus Tutin, John Brown, J. Hasledine Tutin, Henry S. Thirlway, John Stevenson, Jno. Tuting, Mark Walker, Richd.

Blakeborough, Joseph Bateman, Fred. Bateman, Robt. Williamson, Jr., Geo. Jackson, John Robinson, William Yorke, Watson Gordon, Thomas Clarke, W. F. Stephenson, John Pitchforth, J. R. Hartley, William Thompson.

The night fixed for the meeting was Monday, Feb. 20th, and curiously enough, on the same evening, Earl de Grey and Ripon, then Under Secretary for War, intimated in the House of Lords what the government intended to do with the rifle corps. "They meant," his lordship said, "to keep them in companies as much as possible, and not to form them into battalions where that course was inconvenient. At the same time the government would provide, at the national expense, an adjutant to each battalion." "This," he said, "was the first step in bringing the corps into the regular national expenditure. The drill-sergeants were too numerous a body to provide for, but the Adjutants might be accommodated." This showed that the government had no definite idea as to their future procedure, and as originally formed, the conditions of service in the volunteer force were such as only the moneyed classes could fulfil. But so great was the prevailing enthusiasm that there was no desire to quarrel with the government stipulations, the sole object of every enrolled volunteer being to receive such training as would fit him for the defence of his country. The meeting at the Town Hall, Ripon, was most successful. The worshipful the Mayor was called to the chair, and briefly expressed the pleasure he had in presiding over a meeting which had so loyal and national an object in view as the formation of a Corps of Rifle Volunteers. His worship having read the copy of the requisition asking him to convene the meeting, then called upon Capt. Smith, who stated that in consequence of the illness of Mr. Oxley, he had been honoured with the duty of proposing the first resolution:—"That the prevailing movement in favour of Rifle Volunteer Corps exhibits a wholesome national spirit, and one that is calculated to promote a continuance of our present peaceful relations with European powers." In the course of his address he stated that in the country upwards of 70,000 men had been enrolled. He advised them to adopt the grey uniform recommended by government, and said that the rifle, bayonet, and appendages would be supplied by government. He urged the necessity of knapsack and haversack as part of the volunteer's outfit. Colonel Crompton seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. T. Wood (who with Mr. T. Clarke had been very active in canvassing for volunteers and getting up the meeting), then moved—"That immediate steps be taken to organise a corps in the city of Ripon to be called the Ripon Volunteer Rifles." He stated that forty-five persons had put down their names as volunteers, and had agreed to find their own outfit. He then read letters from the following gentlemen, announcing donations named:—Mr. W. Wilberforce, 50*l.*; Mr. John Greenwood, 25*l.*, and 5*l.* annually; Mr. H. Wormald, of Sawley Hall, 25*l.*; Mr. J. A. Warre, M.P., 10*l.*; Mr. E. Hardy, of North Stainley Hall, 10*l.*; Col. Crompton, 10*l.*; the

Rev. S. H. Powell, Sharow, 10*l.* Councillor Aslin seconded the resolution, which was also carried unanimously. The Rev. W. S. Lewis then moved—"That a committee be formed to carry out all necessary arrangements, to be composed of the following persons, viz., the Worshipful the Mayor, Mr. Thos. Wood, Mr. R. Kearsley, Mr. Thomas Carter, Mr. J. F. A. Coppin, Mr. R. Aslin, Mr. R. Williamson, Mr. G. D. Jackson, Mr. John Brown, Mr. T. Clarke, Mr. W. Gatenby, Mr. R. W. Nicholson, Colonel Byrne, and Mr. E. Ascough with power to add to their number." Councillor Thirlway seconded the resolution, which was adopted. Mr. J. Rhodes, of Markington, then moved—"That subscription lists be opened, and laid at the banks and newsrooms in the city, to defray all necessary expenses." Mr. W. F. Stephenson seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously. The Mayor then moved—"That persons wishing to become members of the corps be requested to give in their names at the close of the meeting, or afterwards, to any member of the committee." This was seconded by Councillor Carter, and approved by the meeting. Captain Smith here stated that he could undertake to say for Lord de Grey that that nobleman would allow the corps the use of Red Bank for a drill ground; and an adjacent field, facing the limestone cliff called "Masterman Cragg," near "Hell Wath," as a Rifle practice ground. He also desired that his name might be put down for 5*l.* as a contribution. A vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding was carried by acclamation, on the motion of Alderman R. Kearsley, seconded by Mr. R. Williamson. Alderman Kearsley then proposed three cheers for the Ripon Rifle Volunteers, which were given with a spirit and energy worthy of the cause. The meeting was numerous attended, and five additional names were added to the forty-five already enrolled—fifty being considered an encouraging start. It was stated that Mr. John Rhodes had given 25*l.* for the first year, and 25*l.* for the second year. The following subscriptions were also received, viz., Mr. Thomas Williamson, 5*l.*; Mr. Thomas Wood, 5*l.*; Captain Lysaght, 5*l.* Soon after the public meeting, the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon announced, through Captain Smith, his intention to subscribe 1*l.* per man to the number of one hundred, for Rifle Volunteers raised for the Ripon corps. The members of the corps also held a meeting, and elected the following gentlemen officers, viz., Mr. John Rhodes, Markington, Captain; Mr. Alderman Robert Kearsley, Lieutenant; and Mr. Thomas Wood, Ensign. Mr. Charles Husband was appointed Surgeon. The selection of officers provoked some discussion in certain quarters, and a lively correspondence on the subject took place in the columns of the *Ripon and Richmond Chronicle*. In spite of criticism, however, the detail work for the formation of a corps made rapid progress, and a company was formed under the title of the 27th West York Vol. Rifle Corps. Sergt.-Major Grice, of the 5th West York Regiment, was appointed first drill instructor, and under his guidance the corps commenced to drill in the Temperance Hall (which was

then a new building) on Wednesday evening, the 14th March, 1860, within a comparatively short period of the holding of the public meeting. All classes were found in the ranks—professional men, tradesmen, and artisans. In due time the officers received their commissions, and on Tuesday evening, the 24th April, the Mayor administered the oath of allegiance to the members of the corps, in the Riding School (now the Drill Hall), Park Street. At this assembly Captain Rhodes stated that it was the intention of the York, Ripon, Knaresbro', and Harrogate corps to join themselves into one Battalion, to be called the 1st Administrative Battalion West York Rifle Volunteers. This measure for the concentration of the scattered corps of Volunteers was carried out under an order from the War Office by Mr. Sidney Herbert to the Lords Lieutenant of Counties in March. On June 28th, a large number of the members of the Ripon corps attended at the Riding School in their uniform for the captain's inspection; and the appointment of non-commissioned officers was made as follows:—Sergeants: Messrs. R. W. Nicholson, John F. A. Coppin, J. Gowland, and G. D. Jackson; Lance-Sergeants: Messrs. J. Stevenson and Thos. Clarke; Corporals: Messrs. Wm. Burton, W. S. Ingram, Charles Kearsley, and J. Shepherd. On Sunday morning, July 8th, 1860, the Ripon Rifle Corps made its *debut* in full uniform, when the members, who formed a company rather over the ordinary strength, attended divine service at the Cathedral. The morning was fine, and the city presented a gay and animated appearance, crowds of the neighbouring farmers and villagers having assembled in the city to witness the first appearance of the Ripon Volunteers. The muster took place in the Riding School, from whence they marched into the Market-place, headed by the band of the Yorkshire Hussars, lent for the occasion by Captain Slayter Smith, and thence to the Cathedral, where an eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Ripon (Dr. Bickersteth) from the 45th verse of the 17th chapter of 1st Samuel: "Then said David to the Philistine, Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied." After divine service the corps marched back to the Market-place, formed and saluted, whilst the band played one stave of the National Anthem. They then proceeded to the Riding School, where they were dismissed. Great pleasure was expressed at the appearance of the Ripon Volunteers. They were described as a fine and soldier-like company, and a great credit to their officers and the city of Ripon. The grey uniform was also said to be neat and serviceable. It may be interesting to note that the following local tradesmen supplied the clothing:—Messrs. Bateman and Son, Market-place; Mr. Metcalfe, Kirkgate; Mr. Mac Veagh, Fishergate; Mr. Forrest, Beddern Bank; Mr. W. Rutter, Kirkgate; Mr. Theakstone, Kirkgate; and Mr. Clifford, North-street. Mr. J. Fossick, Saddler, furnished the buff pouches, belts, kneecaps, and stocks. On Friday evening, the 10th

August, the Ripon corps underwent its first inspection, at the Riding School, under Major Briggs and Adjutant Preston, who expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the men went through their movements. On the following Monday the whole of the corps, headed by the Yorkshire Hussar Band, marched from Ripon to Markington Grange (a distance of five miles), the residence of Captain Rhodes, who provided them with refreshments, after which they fired (for the first time) four rounds, went through a variety of movements, and returned to their ancient city about 10 p.m., highly delighted with their worthy Captain's hospitable reception. On Friday afternoon, August 24th, the corps commenced aiming drill on the Ripon racecourse (the old racecourse, near where is the rifle range), preparatory to ball practice. There was Battalion drill at Harrogate on September 21st, preliminary to the great volunteer review which took place at York on September 28th, when five thousand Yorkshire volunteers were under arms on Knavesmire. On Monday, October 8th, at the request of Earl de Grey and Ripon, Captain Rhodes marched the rifle corps to the racecourse, when a variety of movements were gone through, to the satisfaction of his lordship, as well as Colonel Shadwell, and a large concourse of spectators. The Countess de Grey and Viscount Goderich—the latter attired in the uniform of the corps—being also present. A rifle range up to 600 yards had been prepared, and Captain Rhodes announced that ball practice would commence the following week. It may be interesting to note that on Wednesday, October 17th, the first and second sections of the corps began preliminary target practice by firing five rounds each at the 100 and 150 yards ranges. That the firing was exceedingly steady and good (says the *Chronicle*), we need only state that the first section averaged 13 points, and the second 13.72 per man. The practice of some of the members was very first-rate—as for instance, in the first section Sergeant Gowland made 16 points and Harper 18. In the second section, Private Pearce made 19 points, Messrs. Shepherd and Lynn 18 each, Ensign Wood and W. J. Binns 15 each. These figures (adds the report) speak for themselves. By the end of October the greater portion of the members who constituted the first and second sections completed the first period of target practice, which consisted in firing five rounds at each of the ranges, 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards. The following, having scored 15 or more points, were advanced from the third to the second class:—Private William Dudgeon, 27 points; Sergeant T. Clarke, 26; Ensign Wood, 25; Private J. Harper, 25; Private P. Pearce, 22; Sergeant J. Gowland, 20; Corporal W. Burton, 20; Corporal J. Shepherd, 19; Private H. Pickles, 19; Private J. H. Tutin, 17; Private George Kearsley, 16; Private J. Tuting, 16; Private O. Kennedy, 16; Private W. J. Binns, 15. Early in November of the same year, the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon (now the Marquess of Ripon) accepted the post of Hon. Colonel of the Battalion—a position which his Lordship still holds. The following letter was received by

Colonel Briggs, Commander of the Regiment:—

"Studley Royal, Ripon,

"Nov. 4th, 1860.

"Dear Col. Briggs,

"My absence from home has prevented my replying sooner to your letter of the 31st of Oct., but I now hasten to assure you that I am greatly flattered by the wish which you inform me is felt by yourself and the officers and members of the First Battalion of the West Riding Rifle Volunteers to become their Colonel.

"It will be a source of great gratification to me to be connected with the Battalion, so many of whom are my immediate neighbours, and whose headquarters are situated in the city from which my family sprang. I beg you to accept yourself, and convey to the officers and volunteers under your command, my best thanks for the honour you and they have done me in selecting me to fill the position of Honorary Colonel of your Battalion, and to assure you that, if I receive the appointment, it will be my earnest endeavour to promote, in every way in my power, the efficiency and well-being of the corps.

"I remain,

"Dear Col. Briggs,

"Yours faithfully,

"DE GREY & RIPON.

"Lieut.-Col. Briggs,

"Com. 1st Battalion W.R.R.V."

On Tuesday the 27th November, 1860, the Ripon Rifle Corps marched as far as Norton Conyers, the seat of F. Greenwood, Esq. It is noteworthy that on this occasion the company was preceded for the first time by the newly-formed Volunteer Band. After a preliminary inspection by the adjutant (Captain Preston), in March, 1861, the Ripon Volunteers were inspected by Major Harman, the Assistant Inspector of the District, in the month of April. The Inspector stated that the men drilled well, and he was told there were good Marksmen amongst them. From the earliest formation of the company the Ripon Volunteers have had amongst them crack shots. In June, 1861, for the encouragement of the corps, the Mayor (Mr. Charles Husband, who was also Surgeon of the company) gave a handsome silver cup to be shot for. During the same month, Captain Rhodes took to York the first seven members of the Ripon corps who had passed into the first class, to shoot at the long ranges, from 650 to 900 yards. In spite of a strong gusty wind blowing across the range, four were successful, and acquired the honourable title of "marksmen," and the right to wear the silver musket and two stars. These were Lance-Sergt. Clarke, 10 points; Ensign Wood, 8 points; Private Lynn, 8 points; and Private Dudgeon, 8 points. The first prize competition took place on Friday, June 28th, when the Mayor's Cup was won by Ensign Wood. Captain Rhodes's silver cup, value 5*l.*, was won by Private Pickles. A prize of 3*l.*, given by Mr. F. B. Ellison, of Hob Green, going to Private Pearce, after a tie with Private John Tutting. The second series of prizes was shot for on Friday, July 26th. Private

Pearce won Captain Rhodes's 3*l.* prize, after shooting off a tie with Sergt. Clarke, each having made 26 points; Distances 150, 200, and 300 yards, 5 rounds at each. Lieutenant Kearsley's 5*l.* cup was shot for at 300, 500, and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each range, and was won by Sergeant Clarke with 16 points. A 2*l.* prize, given by Mr. F. B. Ellison for the second best scorer in the contest, was won by Corporal Shepherd, with 15 points. Ensign Wood's 2*l.* 10*s.* prize was shot for at 400, 500, and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each, and was won by Private Todd, with 17 points. On Tuesday, the 6th August, the following members of the corps went to York, to take part in the Yorkshire Rifle Association meeting on Strensall Common: Ensign Wood, Sergeant Clarke, Private Owen T. Kennedy, for the volunteer prizes; and Sergeant Clarke, Corporals Ingram, Burton and Shepherd, and Privates Pearce, Dudgeon, George Kearsley, and Croft for the file and volley firing. The report of the Yorkshire meeting shows that there was some splendid shooting by the members of the Ripon corps. For Mr. Brooke's second prize, out of 140 competitors, some of whom shot with Whitworth and Henry's famous rifles, only eight scored higher than Sergeant Clarke, who made 16 points. Private P. Pearce made 15 points; and Ensign Wood—who made a centre on the wrong target at his last shot—13. In the first stage of the first volunteer prize, Sergeant Clarke was amongst the 25 whose scoring made them eligible for the Great Yorkshire Cup, and in shooting for this at 800 and 900 yards, he came within five points of the winner. The second prize, of 10*l.*, was carried off in gallant style by Ensign Wood. For Captain Morrison's file firing prize, amongst the 26 squads which competed, Ripon stood 5th, beating every other company in the 1st West York Administrative Battalion. But the grand achievement of the Ripon company was in shooting for Mr. Brooke's prize at unknown distances. Here, amongst 243 competitors, we find the names of Ensign Wood, Sergt. Clarke, and Private Pearce as making, along with seven others, the highest score. Ensign Wood tied with five others for the Whitworth rifle given by Earl de Grey and Ripon, but lost in shooting off. On Friday, September 13th, the First Battalion of West Yorkshire Volunteers was reviewed in Studley Park, on invitation of the Hon. Colonel, the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, who afterwards entertained the volunteers and a large party of friends to luncheon. The Battalion, which included the York, Knaresbro', Harrogate, Ripon, Tadcaster, and Wetherby corps, marched through the city 550 strong, headed by five bands of music (under the direction of Mr. T. Smith, of York). There was also a body of the Yorkshire Hussars, numbering 64 troopers, under the command of Capt. Greenwood, M.P. On the volunteers arriving in the Park, they were drawn up in line on the lawn in front of Studley Royal, and received the reviewing officer (Major Harman) with a general salute. The Earl de Grey and Ripon was present, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Crompton (2nd West York Light Infantry); Major Hughes, of the Working Men's College Corps (author of "Tom Brown at Oxford");

Viscount Bury, of the Civil Service Corps; and Lieut.-Col. Briggs, 1st Administrative Battalion West York Rifle Volunteers. At the close of the manœuvres Earl de Grey and Ripon stated he was happy to meet them on that occasion, as it was the first time he had had the honour of filling the post of Hon. Colonel. He congratulated them on the manner in which the manœuvres had been carried out. The luncheon was afterwards served, at which the toast list was a comprehensive one, several important speeches being made. The first public distribution of prizes took place in the Riding School, on Oct. 2nd. At the same time the Mayoress (Mrs. Husband) presented to Sergt.-Major Grice, the drill instructor, a testimonial consisting of an address engrossed on vellum, and a purse of gold containing fifteen guineas, as a mark of the appreciation of his valuable services as drill instructor. The Ripon corps had attained a high state of efficiency in a very short period, and both officers and men were proud of their skill. As marksmen they headed the York battalion, for we find that on Friday, the 18th October, a team of six Ripon volunteers competed against an equal number of York volunteers, and beat them by 29 points—the totals being, Ripon 138, and York 109. This took place on the local range; but at the return match, at York, the Ripon team still maintained its position, scoring 140 to the York team 116. The news was telegraphed to Ripon, whereupon the band turned out and met their successful comrades at Ripon station, and played in front of them to the Marketplace, where Captain Rhodes delivered a short but spirited address. The victorious team included Ensign Wood, Lance-Sergeant Clarke, Privates P. Pearce, J. Theakstone, W. Dudgeon, and H. Theakstone.

On August 18th, 1862, at the rifle range, a Henry Rifle and money prizes from the ladies of Ripon and the neighbourhood were competed for: distances 200, 300, and 600 yards; rifle, Enfield; minimum pull, 6 lbs.; Hythe position; targets, etc., as for first stage Queen's Prize. Sergeant Clarke made a score of 40, and won the Rifle, which was then presented by Mrs. Bower, on behalf of the ladies.

Formation of the second Company.—In the ten years following the establishment of the volunteer force in Great Britain, great progress was made in the numbers as well as in the efficiency of the men. There was a call, however, for still higher attainments—musketry made rapid advance, and the shooting power of a section of the force was the marvel of the world. Consolidation of battalions, the alteration of the old titles to those of the linked battalions of the regular army, helped to show the volunteers that the authorities were aware of their value, and that this branch of the defensive forces possessed a considerable amount of discipline and endurance. The Austro-Prussian war of 1866, and the Franco-German war of 1870, caused renewed activity in the home military circles, the latter period especially leading to many changes in tactics as well as in musketry. Hitherto the volunteers had been armed with muzzle-loaders, which took time to charge, and the old days of shock

tactics had not disappeared. It had been proved over and over again that the bayonet was the British soldiers' weapon; the rifle being not so much as a fire-arm, as for enabling the bayonet to be used with decisive effect. The startling results of the use of the breech-loader in the European wars led to the issue of the Snider-Enfield rifle to the volunteers. The Enfield muzzle-loader had done good service, and in its use the British volunteer had attained great efficiency. The conversion of the Enfield into a breech-loader left almost the same weapon in the hands of the volunteers, with this difference, that they had an immensely greater power in the field, and would be able, if required, to pour a heavy and destructive fire upon an enemy. It was during the startling events of this period, when England was again looking to her defences, that the second company of volunteers was formed at Ripon. The first company had risen from an average of 70 members to a maximum of 100 in 1870. The number of efficient returned for the year was 84. Of the members enrolled during the first year of the corps there were only 12 remaining in 1870. Amongst the latter was Ensign George Kearsley, who, commencing as a private, passed through various stages, until he is now Colonel commanding the 1st Volunteer Battalion P. W. O. West Yorkshire Regiment. Col. Kearsley took a very active part in the formation of the Ripon second company. The canvass of the city precincts was loyally responded to, the required number was soon obtained, and the recruit drill commenced at the Drill Hall under Sergeant-Instructor Allen, late of the 47th Regiment, on Monday, January 16th, 1871, when 86 men were present. Mr. George Kearsley was appointed Captain of the new company; Mr. W. E. M. Winn, lieutenant; Mr. Joseph Stevenson, ensign; and Mr. T. T. Frankland, surgeon. Lord Goderich, who was Captain of the 1st company, now became Captain Commandant; Mr. Aslin being lieutenant. In the same year the Rev. Canon Badcock was appointed chaplain. The following non-commissioned officers were appointed to the No. 2 Company:—Quarter Master, Thos. H. Bradwell; Colour-Sergt., Wm. Pickard; Sergeants, James Peacock, Charles Judson, and Cuthbert Bridgewater; Corporals, T. S. Harrison, Samuel Mills, William Shepherd, George Winter, and Geo. Geldart; Lance-Corporals, Christopher Shepherd, George Terry, Thomas Hargrave, Matthew Wood, and Jas. P. Lee. In March, Capt. Kearsley successfully passed the government examination before the Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, London. All the sergeants of No. 1 Company, viz., Sergts. Clarke, Pearce, Dudgeon, Darnton and Craven, also received certificates of proficiency from the Adjutant of the Regiment. On the 18th of April, the whole of the members of the corps were supplied with Snider breech-loading rifles. After being fully clothed and equipped, the two companies were drilled together, and were able to practice with success the various battalion movements, which gave them a marked steadiness on field days, and selected them for the special commendation of inspecting officers. On Friday, June 30th, 1871, the city of

Ripon was honoured with the presence of the left wing of the 1st West York Battalion of Rifle Volunteers. It had usually met at Harrogate, but the commanding officer, Major Harrison, being wishful to pay a compliment to the Ripon corps, which had increased in strength from 90 to 200 men, ordered the parade to be held at Ripon. The corps present were the 16th Harrogate (Capt. Holt), 17th Knaresbro' (Capt. Gill), 27th Ripon, and 31st Tadcaster (Capt. Thompson). The two Ripon companies numbered 180 men, and were formed into three companies, under the command of Captain Kearsley and Lieuts. Aslin and Winn. Altogether 400 men were on parade. The Ripon band acted as battalion band. Major Harrison particularly complimented the Ripon Corps upon their increased strength, and clean, soldier-like appearance. He was delighted to see the Ripon Companies so strong, and said they were a credit to the city, and the citizens should be proud of them. On Friday, July 17th, 1871, the Ripon Companies attended battalion drill at Harrogate, but owing to an accident to the train the corps arrived late. At the close of the manoeuvres Major Harrison, who was in command of the battalion, complimented the men on the steady manner in which they had undergone their drill, and especially commended the Ripon corps, the two companies of which had placed 180 men in the field. While the Ripon men still maintained the steadiness for drill which had also distinguished the first Company, the shooting powers were still kept up, and at the Yorkshire Rifle Meeting in the same year, Lieut. Winn, of the No. 2 Company, won the first prize of the meeting, viz., the Society's Bronze Medal, given by the National Rifle Association, and also 15*l.* in money. Lieut. Winn also won the Rev. R. Brooke's Silver Challenge Cup, value 20*l.*, but on account of not wearing the regulation shooting jacket he was disqualified, and the cup went to the next scorer, Captain Harding. At the same meeting, Corporal Calvert won the first prize of 5*l.*, open to non-commissioned officers and men. All the three first prizes of the first day's shooting were won by Ripon men. Sergeant Pearce won 6*l.* in the all-comers' prize, and 2*l.* in the members' prize. Private Pratt won 5*l.*, and Private J. P. Harrison 1*l.* On Friday, July 21st, the Ripon Volunteers, numbering 150 men, were marched to Hob Green, the residence of Mr. F. B. Ellison, where they were hospitably entertained. Mr. Ellison has always been one of the best friends of the Ripon Volunteers. In 1871 a Ladies' Prize, consisting of silver teapot, cream jug, and sugar basin, value about £42, was presented to be shot for annually (when won three times by the same member to become his property). The following is the result of the competitions:—1871, Sergt. Craven; 1872, Sergt. Craven; 1873, Corp. Thirlway; 1875, Corp. Taylor; 1875, Corp. Thirlway; 1876, Sergt. Taylor; 1877, Sergt. Thirlway, and became his property.

After the close of the volunteer year, on the 22nd Nov., a banquet and distribution of prizes was held, at which Capt. G. Kearsley read the report on the year's work, which stated:—"Those who were present last

year at the annual meeting may remember that the Report commenced by giving an account of the formation of the Corps, which took place in the early part of 1860, and which, until 1871, consisted of an average of 70 men. It is a source of great satisfaction to be able to say that after eleven years of the existence of the old company, we were not only able to speak of its continued prosperity, but to tell you of the formation of another company. As soon as our noble Colonel, the Marquess of Ripon, heard of our intentions to endeavour to form a second company, he at once kindly offered his invaluable advice and assistance, and invited the officers and corps to meet him at Studley to discuss the ways and means of doing so. Although it was not determined to form a second company until the 4th of January, yet such was the spirit of the inhabitants, that within a fortnight we had more men than were required to complete our new establishment, and on the 16th of January the new recruits assembled to the number of 85, in the Riding School, for their first drill; and on the 9th of February they took the oath of allegiance to her Majesty, before one of the Deputy Lieutenants (Mr. R. Kearsley), at Highfield. The new volunteers attended the recruit drills in the most praiseworthy manner. Several were present upwards of 70 times, and Private T. Wells, who was never once absent, attended 88 drills. After the conclusion of the recruit drills, both companies commenced their annual training, with only two men short of the maximum number allowed by government, viz., 200 men. Last year there were 84 efficient members in the corps; and this year the numbers are, No. 1 Company 89, and in No. 2 Company 92, making a total of 181 efficient volunteers. There are 9 non-efficient in No. 1 Company, 5 non-efficient in No. 2, and one man discharged from No. 2. We have a full complement of officers, viz., 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 2 surgeons, 1 chaplain, and 10 sergeants. Since the formation of the corps, 391 men have passed through its ranks; and I believe if the necessity arose we should find the great majority of these as ready to come forward in the face of an invasion to rejoin the service, as when they were prompted by loyalty and patriotism to become volunteers. Our honorary members have also increased in about the same proportion as our efficient members. Our Captain-Commandant, Earl de Grey, made an appeal by circular to citizens and others in support of the volunteer movement, and that request met with a ready response, and we have now 51 honorary members against 25 last year. We have also formed an excellent band, composed of 16 members, who are efficient of the corps, and who can use their rifles as well as their musical instruments; and you will admit that it is not only a credit to the bandmaster (Sergt. Beckwith) and to the corps, but also to the city of Ripon. The Mayor and Corporation materially assisted us in its formation by kindly handing over to the officers of the corps the instruments which had been previously used by the city band. There was a debt of 24*l.* upon these instruments, which we paid over to Mr. Alderman Wells." After alluding to the

success of the members of the corps in shooting, and stating the prizes won, Capt. Kearsley went on to deal with the finances of the corps, which showed that the year commenced with a balance due to the bankers of 77*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* After clothing and equipping 120 recruits, the balance due to treasurer amounted to 610*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* In conclusion, in enumerating what had been accomplished during the year, he said:—"We have increased the old company to its full strength; raised a new company of 100 men; formed an excellent band; doubled our honorary members; received breech-loading rifles; nine sergeants have received certificates of proficiency; and we are acknowledged to be the best-drilled corps in the battalion."

Recent Organization.—The process of consolidating the different local Corps of Rifle Volunteers has been gradual. The Ripon Corps (27th) became, as above stated, part of an Administrative Battalion, the First West York Rifle Volunteers. The process was carried further by a government scheme, which introduced into the infantry of the regular army a territorial organization. The regimental districts of the army under this scheme have certain duties to the volunteer corps in their neighbourhood. The annual inspection is held by the commander of that district, and official communications pass through him. Also most of the instructional staff are drawn from the line regiments. There is a Sergt. Instructor (usually on army engagement) for each drill station. The Battalion has for adjutant an officer appointed by authority from the regulars; also an acting Sergeant-Major from the army. The West Yorkshire Regiment (14th) received our Corps, among others. Thus, on 3rd Oct., 1887, the Battalion to which Ripon belonged was named the 1st Volunteer Battalion Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regiment, with head quarters at York. But the different drill stations remained nearly independent as regards interior administration and finance. The Ripon companies did fairly well. They had a drill hall free; and, being a strong contingent, they drew a comparatively large capitation grant. They were also assisted by friends. However, in time, it was by many officers in this Battalion thought wise to further centralize administration and finance. New Rules were approved by the members of the Battalion, at general meetings held at the head quarters of each company, in Feb., 1889, and received Her Majesty's approval, April 2nd, 1889. Under these rules, the capitation and extra grants, as well as the Battalion Prize Distribution Fund, are administered from the battalion head quarters at York. There is a finance committee of officers. No subscriptions are required of enrolled volunteers below the commissioned ranks, but a scale of compensation is laid down for cases of resignation under three years. The attainment of "proficiency" and "efficiency" to earn the government grants is required of the different ranks; or payment by the defaulter. The clothing and equipment, mentioned below, are issued from the head quarters through the local drill station.

The rifle range at Ripon extends to 800 yards; it

is near the North Eastern Railway, and about one mile from the drill hall. The expenses of this, and other matters—such as repairs, etc.—are discharged from the Battalion Head Quarters. The Drill Hall in Park Street, Ripon, is provided rent free, by the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., the Honorary Colonel. There is a miniature range there for Morris Tube practice. The drill field (about two acres), near the drill hall, and the sergeant instructor's house, are rented by the Battalion. There are some gymnasium appliances, with an occasional short course of instruction, a lending library, and newspapers and games. There is a local fund, called the "Detachment Fund," maintained by the officers and friends, for these objects, and for extra band expenses, etc.

The higher organisation of the volunteers was partially dealt with by the Government in 1888. A brigade system was adopted for Rifle volunteers, when encamped or mobilized. The officer appointed to the West Yorkshire Volunteer Brigade, in which Ripon finds its place, was Colonel (now Brigadier General) J. G. Wilson, of Cliffe Hall, near Darlington. It consists of three Vol. Battns. West Yorkshire Regiment; and three Vol. Battns. West Riding Regiment; which six are annually expected to furnish four or three Battalions by Roster for Brigade Camp.

Ripon herself has been an example of necessary decentralization. The Pateley Bridge Volunteers were originally part of the Ripon Corps. On 3rd April, 1888, they received a distinct existence as K Company.

Cyclists, mounted on their own bicycles, have recently been enrolled at Ripon and at Harrogate. Surgeon Green, while in the corps, instructed an expert ambulance party at Ripon, who took a Battalion Prize. The bandsmen at Ripon and Harrogate are enrolled as volunteers to bear arms; but receive a small remuneration. (See Battalion Rules).

The Battalion officers form a mess when in camp, and occasionally hold a mess dinner at some other time of the year. There is a sergeants' mess also. At Ripon drill station there is, as yet, no officers' room or sergeants' room.

Drills and shooting in recent years.—The present conditions of efficiency for earning the full capitation grant (35*s.* per annum) for the Battalion, are found in the amended "Regulations for the Volunteer Force," 1891. It should, however, be shortly stated that a trained rifle volunteer becomes efficient for this purpose if he annually attends six company drills, three battalion drills (including Inspection), and makes annually 45 points at a government third class target in twenty rounds, at certain short ranges. Three trials are allowed. There are two higher (optional) classes, for good shots. A recruit must attend at least thirty drills his first year, and complete a total of sixty by the end of his second. He fires sixty rounds. There are exceptional provisions for special cases. At Ripon, recruits are generally enrolled and begin drilling early in the year. Company drills take place on certain evenings weekly, from about the beginning of April till about the end

of June. Orders are issued weekly, and give notice of the opportunities for drill, class firing, &c. Those who attend the camp immediately come under a more real discipline. The liberal prize lists have latterly been in this Battalion directed in part to the encouragement both of class shooting and of attendance at drill beyond the government demand. Battalion drills take place by half Battalions, on a few Saturday afternoons. The left-half (including Knaresbro', Harrogate, Ripon, and Pateley Bridge), assembles generally at Harrogate or Ripon, and is drilled on the Stray at the former, and on the Red Bank at the latter town. The corps has occasionally been invited for Battalion exercises, and hospitably entertained, by friends in the district. Class shooting usually takes place on Saturdays in summertime.

In the past, plate and other trophies were given for competition from time to time. In addition to Col. G. Kearsley's Challenge Cup, and the other Battalion Prizes, to which last the Ripon district has freely contributed, a series of prizes has for years been given to Ripon Volunteers, for a special competition, by Mr. F. B. Ellison, of Hazelcroft. Other prizes, amounting to large value, have been liberally given by inhabitants and neighbours. A Cup has recently been given for Ripon recruits' class firing, by Captain E. A. Mangin. A Challenge Cup has recently been established for Ripon Volunteers by Lieut. H. M. Bower for a special competition in short range military shooting.

"Field Firing" was in 1891 for the first time undertaken by this Battalion. A company was formed, to which Ripon contributed one officer, one sergeant, and its full complement of twelve men (six from each company). The combined company of sixty men, under proper officers and sergeants, twice performed at York, the last stage of the attack up to 150 yards (from 800 yards), with ball cartridge. The practice was satisfactory, though this Battalion did not win the Brigadier's Cup. That officer was present at the competitive performance, as were also Major Hall (D. I. of M.), Captain St. George (Adjutant), and other officers. The steadiness and smartness of the company were especially approved.

The meetings of the National, Yorkshire, and West Riding Rifle Associations have been constantly attended by volunteers from Ripon, many of whom have made excellent performances. Special mention should be made of Col.-Sergt. Clarke, who in 1861 shot into the final for the Queen's Prize; of Corporal Pearce, who in 1868 won the West Riding Challenge Cup, with 49 points in possible 60, Enfield M. L. Rifle; of Lieut. Winn, who in 1871 won the first W.R. Medal, Yorkshire Meeting (see p. 243); of Sergt. H. M. Thirlway (I Company), who in 1880 won the first W.R. aggregate Medal, Yorkshire Meeting, Snider B. L. Rifle; of Private F. South (H Company), who tied for the St. George's Vase, at Wimbledon, in 1888, with 34 points out of a possible 35, and took third place in the shoot off; of Corporal T. Bell (I Company), who won the West Riding Challenge Cup, in 1888, with 68 points in possible 75, Martini Henry B. L. Rifle; and of Sergt. A. J. G. Almond (H Com-

pany), who in 1889 won the first W.R. aggregate Medal, Yorkshire Meeting, Martini Henry B. L. Rifle; tied for Ebor Cup, and shot in the Yorkshire team.

The Battalion has with great benefit gone into camp nearly every year since 1884. A fair number from Ripon generally attend. In 1889, I Company (Captain J. C. R. Husband), won the Battalion's Drill Prize, in camp. In 1891, the same Company, in camp, won the Left-half Battalion Prize for the cleanest kept lines, presented by Lieut.-Col. Hawdon.

There is an annual church parade.

Modern Clothing and Equipment.—The Battalion was formerly clothed in light grey; but this was discarded for a red coat, under the Territorial system. The change to scarlet and blue was made in 1880. The blue facings were, on December 9th, 1889, exchanged for white, and the West Yorkshire Regiment of the Line was further copied by the adoption of similar badges and buttons. There are certain minor differences of dress laid down by regulation for volunteers. Uniform is worn only for duties, competitions, ceremonies, camps, and entertainments. Class shooting is often performed in plain clothes.

In 1889, the Adjutant-General drew attention to the need of equipment for the Field; and, by an official letter, required Volunteer corps to produce certain specified equipment. The 1st V. B. W. Y. was already in debt for £1836, and quite unable to complete the equipment demanded. The Honorary Colonel (Lord Ripon) issued a circular for the purpose of raising £2500 towards discharging these two obligations. The Battalion's printed summary for 1890, shows the amount raised £1222 1s. 6d., including a substantial proportion from Ripon friends. The government of the country tardily adopted a policy of enlarged assistance. At present (1891), in this corps a volunteer non-commissioned officer or private receives:—Helmet, tunic, waist-belt and frog, two ammunition pouches (to hold 70 rounds), two pair trousers, leggings, kersey frock, glengarry, shoulder-braces and straps on the Slade-Wallace system, great coat, mess tin, haversack, and water bottle—all of which he must keep in good order, fair wear and tear excepted. The great coats, and a part of the named equipment, are kept in store for special occasions. The corps has no valises or packs, nor does it furnish boots.

The government allows for each volunteer non-commissioned officer and each private the use of a military breech-loading rifle and bayonet. The powerful Martini-Henry is used still in 1891. The authorities furnish also a fair amount of ball and blank ammunition for practice.

This corps has no transport or supply service.

For Tables showing the present state, etc., see note under 1891-2.

The following is a list of Officers, with their rank, from the formation of the corps:—

John Rhodes, joined March 31st, 1860. Captain April 13th, 1860. Died October 19th, 1864.

Robert Kearsley, joined March 31st, 1860. Lieut. April 13th, 1860; Captain, November 23rd, 1864. Resigned September 29th, 1869.

Thomas Wood, joined March 31st, 1860. Ensign, April 13th, 1860; Lieutenant, November 23rd, 1864. Resigned November 30th, 1867.

Charles Husband, joined March 31st, 1860. Assistant Surgeon, June 29th, 1874; Hon. Assistant Surgeon, 13th April, 1860. Resigned on account of age, July, 1885.

Robert Aslin, joined March 31st, 1860. Ensign, August 14th, 1865; Lieutenant, March 8th, 1870. Resigned February 16th, 1873.

Joseph Stevenson, joined March 31st, 1860. Ensign, March 17th, 1871. Resigned April, 1873.

George Kearsley, joined March 31st, 1860. Ensign, March 8th, 1870; Captain, March 2nd, 1871.

J. F. A. Coppin, joined March 31st, 1860. (This name does not appear in Army List). Resigned February 8th, 1864.

Viscount Goderich, joined February 5th, 1870. Captain, February 5th, 1870. Resigned 1877.

Thos. T. Frankland, joined December 14th, 1870. Assist. Surgeon, March 17th, 1871; Surgeon October 1st, 1877. Resigned January 2nd, 1879.

W. E. M. Winn, joined December 14th, 1870. Lieutenant, March 17th, 1871. Resigned January 20th, 1878.

Francis Dickson Wise, joined February 20th, 1871. Ensign, October 16th, 1871; Lieutenant, March 5th, 1873; Captain, June 9th, 1877. Resigned October 3rd, 1885.

W. H. Hutchinson, joined January 30th, 1872. Sub-Lieutenant, June 11th, 1877; Lieutenant, May 23rd, 1882; Captain, June, 1882. Resigned May 24th, 1884.

H. G. Rimmer, joined January 30th, 1872. Ensign, July 20th, 1872; Lieutenant, June 1st, 1873. Resigned November 17th, 1873.

William T. Garnett, joined September 30th, 1873. Ensign, May 31st, 1873; Lieutenant, June 1st, 1873; Captain, April 29th, 1881. Resigned March 16th, 1882.

J. W. Weight, joined April 30th, 1877. Sub-Lieutenant, June 23rd, 1877. Resigned April 20th, 1879.

W. D. Jefferson, joined March 8th, 1879. 2nd Lieutenant, April 30th, 1879. Resigned March 8th, 1884.

George R. Green, joined April 28th, 1886. Acting Surgeon, April 28th, 1886. Resigned December 21st, 1889.

Thomas S. Mason, joined May 1st, 1881. 2nd Lieutenant, May 28th, 1881; Lieutenant, July 1st, 1881; Captain, June 25th, 1884. Resigned December 9th, 1887.

W. C. P. Snowden, joined May 5th, 1882. Lieutenant, June 10th, 1882; Captain, October 3rd, 1885. Resigned December 9th, 1887.

E. A. Mangin, joined May 5th, 1883. Lieutenant, June 27th, 1883; Captain, December 10th, 1887.

John C. R. Husband, joined June 22nd, 1885. Lieutenant, July 22nd, 1885; Captain, December 10th, 1887.

Harry Kearsley, joined March 10th, 1886. Lieutenant, March 20th, 1886. Resigned February 9th, 1889.

F. S. Gowland, joined February 8th, 1888. 2nd Lieutenant, February 11th, 1888. Lieutenant, June 22nd, 1889.

William Boyd Carpenter, joined February, 1888. 2nd Lieutenant, February 4th, 1888. Resigned April, 1888.

Herbert Morris Bower, joined February 16th, 1888. 2nd Lieutenant, February 4th, 1888; Lieutenant, June 22nd, 1889.

Herbert Louis Butcher, joined April 30th, 1889. 2nd Lieutenant, May 11th, 1889; Lieutenant, September 5th, 1891.

William Waldon, joined April 2nd, 1889. 2nd Lieutenant, May 11th, 1889; Lieutenant, September 5th, 1891.

Rev. E. Baynes Badcock, joined August 30th, 1871. Hon. Chaplain.

In the 1881 census there were in the township of Grewelthorpe, whose population was about 516, sixty-nine persons above the age of 60.

The rainfall at Ripon this year was 26.75 inches.

1882-3. JOHN BANKS LEE, Draper.

Born at Stokesley, 27th September, 1838. Son of Thomas Lee, by Susannah, daughter of John Banks, of Stokesley. Educated at Grewelthorpe school and at the Masham Grammar School. He entered upon business in Ripon as wholesale milliner, joining his uncle in 1859, the firm being known as Rayner and Lee. He married, November 30th, 1867, at York, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Rayner; she died during her husband's mayoralty, February 24th, 1883. He entered the Corporation in 1872—the first election under the ballot act; re-elected 1875, 1878, 1881. Elected alderman 1883, retiring at the expiration of his term in 1889, and, offering himself for re-election, was placed second on the poll. Placed on the Commission of the Peace for the City, 1884; a Representative Governor of Ripon Grammar School, 1884, and again 1890; a Trustee of Municipal Charities. Mr. Lee inaugurated the Annual Treat to the old people above sixty years of age, and his example has been followed by succeeding mayors.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: G. Kearsley, R. E. Collinson, S. Tomlinson, J. Baynes; *Councillors*: T. Hargrave, W. Burniston, T. Hill, P. Braithwaite, T. Wells, H. C. Bickersteth, J. B. Lee, F. Bateman, J. Kearsley, T. R. Mountain, G. Ingleby, S. Croft.

Nov. 11th. Died at Cockley Cley Hall, Swaffham, Henry Frederick Clare Vyner, Esq., of Newby Hall, near Ripon, eldest son of Lady Mary and the late Henry Vyner, Esq., of Newby Hall, Ripon. He was born in 1836, and never married.

January 29th. Great flood in the river Ure. The machinery at the Ripon waterworks stopped, the main valve of the pump which raised the water being choked with sand, and the supply to the city entirely cut off. Sixty years since there was a flood of equal height in the river Ure.

February 24th. Died at North-road, Ripon, aged 36 years, Elizabeth, wife of John Banks Lee, mayor of Ripon. The funeral at Trinity church was attended by the deputy mayor, and the members of the corporation.

May 11th. A general meeting of the Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society was held in the council room of the Town Hall, Ripon, when the Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A., F.S.A., presided. The Rev. J. S. Tute read a paper on "The Sequence of the Permian Rocks, near Ripon;" and Mr. H. B. Hewetson, of Leeds, read a paper on "Shell Mounds or Kitchen Middens at Spurn Point."

July 6th. A shocking accident, which terminated fatally, occurred to Mr. William Nottingham, draper and silk mercer, Kirkgate, Ripon, who was killed by being run over by a goods train at Ripon station. Verdict, "accidental death." At a meeting of the Council on July 12th, the Town Clerk was requested to convey to Mrs. Nottingham the deep sympathy of the Council with her in her great loss by the most deplorable and fatal accident that had occurred to her husband at the railway crossing in the station on Saturday last.

July 7th. Hospital Sunday inaugurated by the United Friendly Societies of Ripon, at the instigation of the United Ancient Order of Druids, which has now become an annual gathering. It is usually held on Whit Sunday, the friendly societies, the mayor and corporation, etc., walking in procession to the Cathedral, headed by the band. The sermon has always been preached by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon, and collections are made on behalf of the Ripon Cottage Hospital and Jepson's Hospital. Collections are also made at the other places of worship.

July 12th. *Skellgarths Archway*.—In consequence of the archway being broken down by some heavy waggons, the Corporation obtained borrowing powers from the Local Government Board for 800*l.*, and spent that sum in rebuilding the whole archway between the Duck Hill Mill and the Union Mill.

July 24th. An exhibition of Gas Stoves and other appliances connected with gas, promoted by the Corporation, in order to give an impetus to the consumption of gas in the day-time, was held in the Temperance Hall, and extended over three days. In the evening the mayor entertained his colleagues at a repast cooked at the gas exhibition, and provided from the Unicorn Hotel. The undertaking proved a great success, and induced many households to erect gas stoves, etc.

July 24th. First Grammar School Commemoration Service at Trinity Church, at which the Corporation attended in their robes of office.

September 3rd. Police amalgamation first agitated. Petition presented by the citizens in favour of police amalgamation.

September 10th. Died at his residence, Kirkgate, Ripon, aged 55 years, Mr. Richard Lumley. He was associated with the Ripon corporation for twenty-five years, and was three times mayor—1874-5, 1875-6, 1880-1. Interred in the Cathedral churchyard, the Mayor and Corporation attending his funeral in their robes; and on returning to the Town Hall a vote of condolence to the relatives of the deceased was passed.

September 16th. Re-opening of Trinity Church, Ripon, which had been closed for some time for the purpose of cleaning and repairs, when a large

congregation attended. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. J. H. Goodier, the vicar; and that in the evening by the Rev. Cyril Bickersteth.

October 3rd. The Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, of Antient Free and Accepted Masons was held at Ripon, under the banner of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge, No. 837. The appearance of Provincial Grand Lodge in the ancient city of Ripon was seized upon by the Brethren of 837 as an opportunity to benefit the funds of that deserving charity Jepson's Hospital, an institution founded in 1672, by Zacharias Jepson, an eminent member of the craft, the endowment of which, however, was insufficient to carry out the intentions of the founder. In the absence of Sir Henry Edwards, the Prov. G. M., his deputy, Bro. Tew, presided. After business had been transacted in the Town Hall, the brethren adjourned to Fountains Abbey, where luncheon was served in the Cloisters. The band of the Fifth Dragoon Guards played selections at luncheon and during the afternoon. The weather was unfavourable, consequently the Hospital did not derive any material benefit from the gathering.

October 4th. Died at No. 1, Claremont, John Jackson, retired grocer, aged 80 years. He was a member of the Council 1851-2.

October 22nd. F. Shepherd elected Gas and Water Manager *vice* J. S. Ineson, resigned.

The rainfall at Ripon this year was 27·87 inches.

1883-4. HENRY CECIL BICKERSTETH,
Varnish Manufacturer.



His badge bears the arms of the families of Bickersteth and Lukis:

Bickersteth, Argent, on a cross flory sable five mullets, or; a chief azure, thereon three roses of the third.

Lukis, Azure, on a chevron ermine, between two annulets in chief, in base a bow argent, surmounted by two arrows in saltire, the points downward, or, feathered of the third; on a chief of the fourth, a Cornish chough, ppr., between two cross crosslets, fitchées, gules. Crest: A dexter arm embowed in armour ppr., or, in the hand a roll of paper ppr.

Born at Clapham, Surrey, 12th September, 1848; second son of Robert Bickersteth, D.D., F.R.S., for twenty-seven years Lord Bishop of Ripon, a nephew of Dr. Edward Bickersteth, Dean of Lichfield, and great-nephew of Henry Bickersteth Lord Langdale, sometime Master of the Rolls, who it is interesting to remember appeared on behalf of the Crown in an

enquiry held with regard to the Ripon Charities in 1835; educated at Cheam School, Haileybury College, and admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, October, 1867. Became a partner in the firm of Robert Kearsley and Company, Varnish and Colour Manufacturers, Ripon, 1878. Married 1879, Augusta Georgena Frances, daughter of the Rev. William Collings Lukis, M.A., J.P., F.R.S.A., Rector of Wath, Yorkshire. Elected to the City Council November, 1881, mayor in the third year of his office as councillor, during which the Yorkshire Agricultural Society held their Show at Ripon. Placed on the Commission of the Peace for the City during his mayoralty, and on the Commission for the Liberty of Ripon in 1887; elected a County Alderman for the West Riding of Yorkshire 1888, but declined the honour; a Guardian of the Poor, and a Trustee of the Ripon Municipal Charities, and of the Ripon Savings Bank for some years. During Mr. Bickersteth's mayoralty, a silver cradle was presented to the mayoress by the corporation with their congratulations on the birth of a son.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: S. Tomlinson, J. Baynes, J. B. Lee, T. R. Mountain; *Councillors*: T. Wells, H. C. Bickersteth, E. Cottam, F. Bateman, J. Kearsley, F. Smith, jun., G. Ingleby, S. Croft, T. Hargrave, H. M. Thirlway, T. Hill, P. Braithwaite.

November 15th. Presentation of a valuable testimonial to Henry Morton, J.P., at the Town Hall, Ripon, in the presence of a large assembly of gentlemen. The testimonial consisted of a handsome silver salver and a purse of gold, the total money value, which had been subscribed by the people of Ripon and neighbourhood, being about £200. The salver, which was supplied by Messrs. T. and C. J. Severs, of Ripon, silversmiths, bore the following inscription:—"Presented, with a purse of gold, to Henry Morton, Esq., J.P., by friends in Ripon and neighbourhood, to mark their appreciation of the worth of his valuable services in public life, extending over nearly half a century. Ripon, November, 1883." The presentation was made by Mr. Northing Snowden, of Hutton Moor.

December 11th. A violent gale of wind passed over Ripon and the neighbourhood, doing a great amount of damage to property; slates and chimney pots were scattered over the streets in all directions. A travelling theatre, called the "Alhambra," was blown to pieces. A chimney in South Crescent was blown over, and fell through the roof of the house. At Mr. Baxter's, City House, a chimney blown down crashed through a glass skylight, and down the staircase, which was very much damaged. Near the Deanery, a large beech tree blown down, fell upon the entrance gates, and broke them to pieces. On the outskirts of the town, stacks of corn and hay were overturned, and scattered about in all directions. The gale was from the south-west, and continued for upwards of twenty-four hours.

December 21st. Opening of a new organ in Trinity Church, Ripon, by a special service. The question of an organ at Trinity Church was one which had frequently occupied the minds of successive vicars and

their parishioners, and the old instrument had undergone many improvements and alterations at considerable cost. Expenses had subsequently been incurred; and the organ once more showing signs of decay, Mr. Isaac Abbott, of Leeds, and Mr. Walker Joy, of Harrogate, were consulted, the result being that the old organ was removed from the west gallery, and the new one erected in the east end of the south gallery. The cost was about £600. The sermon was preached by the Dean of Ripon, from Rev. xv., 2 and 3.

December 24th. Presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Henry Morton, subscribed by the guardians and officers of the Ripon Union, with which he had been connected since its formation in 1852. The testimonial consisted of a silver soup tureen and ladle, with the following inscription:—"Presented to Henry Morton, Esq., by the Guardians and Officials of the Poor Law Union of Ripon, as a token of their regard, and in recognition of his services from the formation of the Union, of which he was the first Chairman, in 1852, until his resignation in 1883." The presentation was made by Mr. T. Carter and the Rev. W. C. Lukis, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians, at Mr. Morton's residence.

January 18th. Died William Dudgeon, boot and shoe maker, aged 48. He was a member of the City Council from 1874 to 1880. Interred in the Cathedral churchyard.

March 15th. Died suddenly, at his residence, Ashfield, Thomas Carter, J.P., aged 65 years. He was a member of the City Council from 1857 to 1871, and mayor in 1866, 1867, and 1868. Interred at Masham.

March. *Minster Road Improvement*.—The Dean and Chapter removed four dwelling houses, and several workshops and buildings, to improve the approach to the cathedral. About one thousand square yards of land was given to the Corporation to add to the street, and they laid down a 7ft. 6in. causeway, with scoriae brick channel, etc., at an estimated cost of 120*l*. A new Bray's lamp was afterwards erected in front of the cathedral.

March 24th. Died at the Ripon Union Workhouse, aged 65 years, George Beck, wheelwright. He was confined to his bed for nearly 35 years, 29 of which were spent in the workhouse. From the length of confinement to his bed, the muscles and tendons of the whole of his frame had become ossified, so that he had no use of any of his limbs, except his right arm up to the elbow joint, which enabled him, with some slight assistance, to feed himself. He was removed from his native place, Nosterfield, in the parish of West Tanfield, to the Ripon workhouse, August 23rd, 1855.

April 7th. The Council pass a vote of condolence to the Queen on the death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, her youngest son.

April 7th. Nomination by the Council of the Mayor, Aldermen Lee and Baynes, and Councillor John Kearsley, as Justices for the City Bench.

April 15th. Died at the Palace, Ripon, the Right Rev. Robert Bickersteth, D.D., lord Bishop of Ripon.

Installed March 5th, 1857; son of the late Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., rector of Sapcote, in Leicestershire, and rural dean, was born August 24th, 1816, at Acton, in Suffolk, of which parish his father was then vicar. Was admitted of Queens' College, Cambridge, and in 1841 took the degree of B.A. He proceeded to M.A. in 1846, and to D.D. by royal mandate December 30th, 1856. In 1845, having been some time curate to his father at Sapcote, he was appointed to the incumbency of St. John's Church, Clapham, Surrey; in 1851 to the rectory of St. Giles' in the Fields, London; and in 1854 to a canonry in Salisbury. On December 30th, 1856, he was elected bishop by the dean and chapter of Ripon, and the election was confirmed at York on January 17th, 1857. On the following day he was consecrated in Bishopthorpe Church, near York, by the archbishop of York and the bishops of Durham, Carlisle, and Manchester. When he succeeded to the see he was the youngest bishop on the English bench, and when he died he had served longer than any who survived him. The twenty-seven years of his episcopate were thoroughly devoted to the abounding activities of his great and busy diocese. He was the first bishop to read a paper at a Church Congress, the subject being 'The Observance of Sunday.' He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society December 16th, 1858, and admitted February 17th, 1859. The bishop published 'Bible Landmarks,' 'Seven Sermons on the Means of Grace,' preached at St. John's, Clapham, London, 12mo, 1851; 'Sermons on Justification and the Rule of Faith,' Lectures in Exeter Hall to the Young Men's Christian Association. He also edited the 'Library of Christian Biography,' and in 1858 printed his primary visitation charge, which was followed by many others. He married, in 1846, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Garde, of Cork, and had four sons and one daughter, who survive him. Buried in the minster yard at Ripon, where his grave is marked by a marble cross. (See Leslie Stephen's Biog. Dict.; Men of the Time, ed. ii.; Record, April 18th, 1884; Leeds Mercury, April 16th, 1884; Guardian, April 30th, 1884; Leading Articles and Extracts on his Death, W. Harrison, Ripon, 1884. A Life of the Bishop by a member of his family has been published).

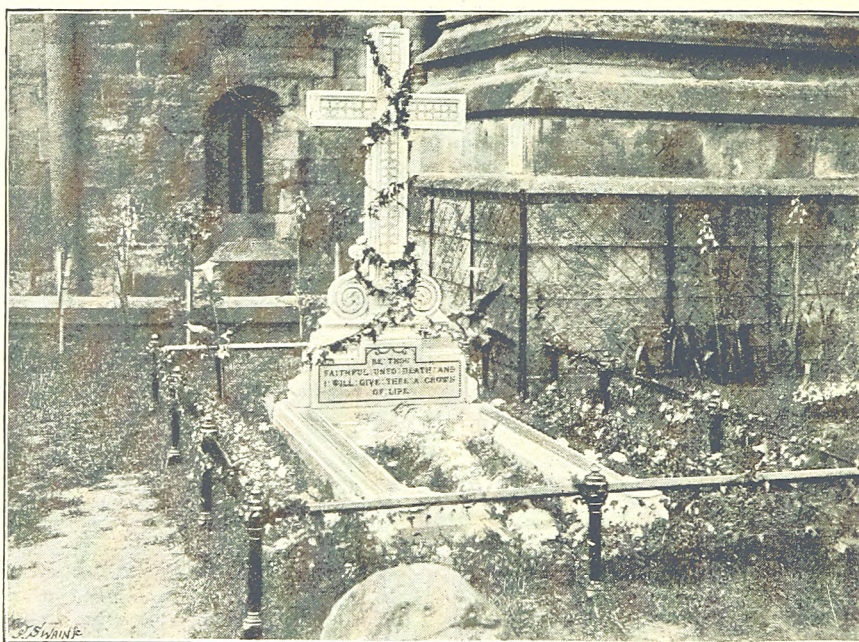
The following is extracted from the *Guardian* of April 30th. "The freshest and softest air in England blows down the dales of Yorkshire and Westmoreland. No waters of the land sparkle and dance as the trout streams of Wharfedale and Wensleydale, the Tees under Barnard Castle, and the Lune through Kirkbybridge. There the 'statesmen,' each living on his own ancestral farm, realise the Utopian idea of landlord and peasant in one man; and thence some of the best new families of the race come forth to serve the country—the Sedgwicks, Broughams, Bickersteths, etc. If scenery contributes to the higher nature of those who grow up under its influences, Kirby Lonsdale could hardly help serving as a nursery of some distinguished man. A hundred years ago its due time had come, and from the home of its reigns over them all without any appeal to secular

village doctor sprung the family which has given us in three generations a Senior Wrangler, a great religious leader, a poet, a temporal and a spiritual peer. The last of these we laid to his well-won rest on the last afternoon of Easter week in the sunniest corner of St. Wilfrid's Minster, close to the altar at which *Robert, Bishop of Ripon*, had served for twenty-seven years, and ordained so many of the clergy who met from all parts of England to plead a prayer and offer their thanks over the grave of their father in God. The first idea of his life led him to walk the hospitals, and for some short time he was a pupil of Mr. Crosse, the eminent surgeon of Norwich. But soon the same instinct took a higher form, and he obeyed it in a life of absolute devotion to the spiritual service of men. A devotion more thorough has rarely been offered to God. Neither hobby nor recreation were ever allowed a thought, as he wove into one sacred cord the abounding activities of his commercial diocese. His childhood and curacy in a village rectory gave him a calmness that rarely failed him, and his gift of untiring energy awoke in the vicarage of St. Giles. There he came forward as a leader of the London model lodging-house movement; a preacher who gave his own earnestness to his people; secretary of the Church Missionary Society; an editor of a religious newspaper; and a parish priest going in and out of the sorrows and temptations that densely surrounded him. When he succeeded Archbishop Longley in 1856, at the age of forty, he was the youngest bishop on the English bench; and when he entered into his rest on Easter Tuesday he had served longer than any who survived him. During those twenty-seven years his diocese had grown fifty per cent., and numbers now 1,600,000 souls, most of whom lead a high-pressure life in the midst of the sorrows and the sins of great cities. This was the true scene for a Bishop who personified work, and this was the work he did:—Finding 419 incumbents and 146 curates, he left 500 of the former and 266 of the latter, adding 200 to the number of his clergy. In his first year he confirmed 3,753 persons; in his last year this number had grown nearly three-fold, under his encouragement, to 10,781. The males confirmed in his last year outnumbered both sexes of the candidates in his first year. When he took his mitre there was only one yearly confirmation for the whole of Leeds—the fourth town in England; for many years before he laid it down there had annually been ten or twelve. Before his strength began to fail, three years ago, he had consecrated 147 churches. And this enthusiasm found a hearty echo in his laity e.g., in his charge of 1877 he says that £400,000 had been spent on churches and parsonages alone in the previous three years. The first bishop who ever read a paper in a Church Congress was Robert of Ripon, and the subject they gave him was well suited to his leading character of practical holiness—the Observance of Sunday. A High Churchman of another diocese once said to the writer, 'I have compared your Bishop with others, and I consider him the most successful Bishop of our age, for he has every party prominently represented in his diocese, and

justice from aggrieved parishioners, opposition clergy, or his own weakness.' Where authority, influence, or personal kindness failed, he held that he had used all the powers that were committed to a father in God; but these weapons of peace seldom failed wholly in his hands. A true Evangelical in his own life, he welcomed real work and piety in whatever form he found it. At the beginning of his Episcopate a leading clergyman of his diocese asked him to present his petition to the House of Lords, adding that he feared the Bishop would refuse to do so because its object was opposed to the Low Church views. 'Ah, you don't know me yet,' answered the Bishop, 'I am not the leader of a party, but the Bishop of my diocese.' To work for Christ was to live in Christ with him, and even to the end he could only lay down his service and his life together. Many blamed him for this, but he felt that he had wedded his diocese, his life and his love were hers, and divorce was wrong. Yet these last two or three years were not as useless as the world used to think; the Bishop was living to

make intercession for his people, the manifold system of spiritual work continued its great toil with machinery no slower and with fruits no fewer. The whole statistics of the diocese unite in their witness to this true under-current of work. He still administered the diocese, though it was through the ministry of other hands. And even in his weakest days his own labours were not wanting—*e.g.*, hearing of a working man of Leeds, who had to emigrate a few days before his confirmation, he bade his vicar send him straight to the Palace at Ripon, where he confirmed him privately in his own chapel and entertained him as his guest. The writer heard from that man on his outward voyage, and at least one Australian took into the goldfields a very true love of his father in God in the home Church. At last he rests, and the peace of God which he so often gave to others, has enfolded himself and his life-long toil.—J. G."

It is well known that the initials represent the name of our honoured late Vicar of Leeds, subsequently Dean of Worcester, and now Bishop of Truro.



The place of his interment is marked by a beautiful marble cross, erected by the family in April, 1885. It is the design of Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, the well-known architect, and was very ably executed by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley. The cross is very massive, as is also the rest of the work, and is composed of that class of Sicilian white marble which is styled "Campanella." The surface of the cross is not plain but exquisitely chiselled, on the one side with four-leaved flowers, the favourite ornament of the Decorated style, and on the other with the acanthus leaf.

Around the kerbstone is the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Robert Bickersteth, D.D., Bishop of Ripon, born August 24th, 1816. Consecrated January 18th, 1857. Entered into rest on Easter Tuesday, April 15th, 1884." At the base of the cross on the side which faces the grave is the text, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life;" while on the other side there are the words, "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."

There are also two shields on the kerbstone, the left-hand one facing the cross bearing the coat-of-arms of the late bishop's family quartered with those of Mrs. Bickersteth's side. The right-hand shield, bearing the Bickersteth arms, quartered with those of the See of Ripon. The illustration represents the grave as it appeared on the Millenary Morning.

April 17th. The Council pass a vote of condolence to Mrs. Bickersteth and family on the death of the Bishop of Ripon. The illustration represents the grave as it appeared on the Millenary Morning.

May 17th. The Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D.D., the newly designated bishop, visited Ripon, and inspected the cathedral, accompanied by the dean.

May. Rev. S. Joy, M.A., resigned his appointment of Vicar and Precentor of Ripon Cathedral, on his presentation to the vicarage of Birstwith.

May. Rev. Herbert Lunn, M.A., appointed Vicar and Precentor of Ripon Cathedral in place of Rev. S. Joy, resigned. Of Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A. 1878, M.A. 1882; ordained deacon 1878, priest 1879. Curate of Bishop Wearmouth, 1878-80; vicar of Christ's Church, Wakefield, 1880-84.

June 29th. Died at St. Leonard's Lodge, Windsor, Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, B.D., Canon of Ripon Cathedral, aged 64. Installed August 15th, 1868. He was a son of the Rev. Henry William Rous Birch, rector of Reydon-cum-Southwold, and of Bedford, Suffolk, and was educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge. In 1841 he was Browne's Medallist and Camden Medallist; B.A. 1843; M.A. 1857; B.D. (by Archbishop of Canterbury) 1862. Appointed tutor to the Prince of Wales June, 1849. Ordained deacon September 21st, 1851; priest December 21st, 1851, both by the bishop of Lincoln; appointed chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, with a present of 5,000*l.* out of the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, March, 1852; rector of Prestwich, Lancashire, 1852; rural dean of Prestwich and Middleton; proctor in convocation for chapter of Ripon, 1868, 1874, and 1880; chaplain to the Prince of Wales; a nominator to Hulme Exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford. He took great interest in the Minster Library, and it was through him that the books were arranged and catalogued.

July 22nd. Died at his residence, Elmcrofts, Ripon, Abraham Bower, J.P., aged 81 years. He was a magistrate for the West Riding, and for the Liberty of Ripon; a trustee of the Ripon Hospitals; and a governor of the Ripon Dispensary. Interred at Trinity Church.

July 24th. Walter Scott elected City Surveyor *vice* Samuel Harrison.

August 5th, 6th, 7th. The Show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society was held at Ripon—a highly successful one. The numbers exhibited were:—horses, 390; cattle, 118; sheep, 130; pigs, 94;—total, 732. The aggregate of prize money offered was 2,200*l.* (of which the local committee contributed 600*l.*), apportioned as follows:—horses, 125*l.*; cattle, 450*l.*; sheep, 345*l.*; pigs, 140*l.*; shoeing smiths, 10*l.*; cheese, 10*l.*; butter, 10*l.* On the first day, 3,300 persons paid 2*s.* 6*d.* each for admission to the grounds (up to

that time the largest number); and on the second (shilling) day, 13,771 paid for admission; and on the last day, 9318—making a total of 31,389. The local subscription list amounted to 1097*l.* 15*s.* The Show was held on the lower portion of the Red Bank pasture, the entrance being opposite South Lodge.

August 16th. Installation of the Rev. Malcolm Maccoll, F.R.S.L., as Canon of Ripon Cathedral. He was ordained deacon in 1856, and priest in 1857, in the diocese of Glasgow. He was curate of St. Mary's, Soho, 1858-59; St. Barnabas', Pimlico, 1860-61; St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, 1862 and 1864-67; chaplain to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, 1862-63; curate in charge of Addington, Bucks, 1868-69; rector of St. George's, Botolph Lane, with St. Botolph, London, 1871. Canon Maccoll is author of 'The Reformation in England'; 'Mr. Gladstone and Oxford,' by *Scrutator*; 'Science and Prayer'; 'The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play'; 'Who is responsible for the Franco-German War?' by *Scrutator*; 'The Damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed rationally explained'; 'Lawlessness, Sacerdotalism, and Ritualism'; 'The Eastern Question, its facts and fallacies'; 'Christianity in relation to Science and Morals,' the last being a reproduction of lectures delivered in the nave of Ripon Cathedral.

September 1st. Thomas Hargrave, William McConochie, W. Garbutt, and T. Orton nominated by the Council as Charity Trustees of Ripon Municipal Charities.

September 9th. The Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D.D., installed Bishop of Ripon, in the cathedral. Late scholar of S. Catharine's Coll., Cam. B.A. (Sen. Opt.) 1864, M.A. 1867, D.D. (*jure dig.*) 1884, was ordained deacon 1864, and priest 1865; consecrated in Westminster Abbey, July 25th, 1884, by the Archbishop of York and seven other bishops. He was curate of Maidstone 1864-66; St. Paul's, Clapham, 1866-67; Holy Trinity, Lee, 1867-70; vicar of St. James', Holloway, 1870-79; select preacher at Cambridge, 1875 and 1877; at Oxford, 1883-84; Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, 1878; vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, and chaplain to the bishop of London, 1879-84; honorary chaplain to the Queen, 1879-83; canon of Windsor, 1882-84; chaplain to the Queen, 1883-84. He is author of 'Thoughts on Prayer,' 1871; 'Narcissus,' 1879; 'Witness of the Heart for Christ' (Hulsean Lectures), 1876; commentary on Revelation in bishop Ellicott's 'New Testament Commentary for English Readers,' 1879; 'District Visitors' Companion,' 1881; 'My Bible,' 1884; 'Truth in Tale, addresses to Children,' 1884.

September 21st. A severe thunderstorm broke over Ripon and the neighbourhood. Shortly after noon, for half an hour, the city appeared enveloped in almost total darkness. The peals of thunder were remarkably loud, and the lightning vivid, yet rain did not fall in any great quantity. Mr. Peter Stevenson had two sheep killed at Dishforth; Mr. Bailey, near Topcliffe, had one sheep killed; and Mr. Barker, of Asenby, had a fine roan heifer killed, all by the lightning.

October 22nd. The Mayor held an "At Home" at his residence, Bondgate Green, when there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, the occasion being the presentation to the mayoress of a silver cradle, to commemorate the birth of a son during her husband's mayoralty. The "cradle" surmounted a handsome silver biscuit box, of elegant proportions, and elaborately ornamented. Engraven in the centre was the following inscription:—"Presented to the mayoress of Ripon (Mrs. H. C. Bickersteth), with the congratulations and best wishes of the corporation, to commemorate the birth of a son (Wilfrid) during her husband's mayoralty. Ripon, August 18th, 1884." The presentation was made by Mr. S. Tomlinson, the senior alderman.

November 6th. Final meeting of the Local Committee of the Yorkshire Agricultural Show was held, when a statement was presented by the Mayor, and it was decided to divide the balance (178*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*) as follows:—100*l.* in two instalments to the Ripon and Claro Agricultural Society; 38*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* to pay off the debt on the North Bridge Improvement; remaining 39*l.* 14*s.* divided between Ripon Dispensary and Jepson's Hospital.

November 10th. A handsome marble Clock presented to the Town Clerk by the Mayor. On a brass plate is the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. M. Kirkley, Town Clerk of Ripon, by H. C. Bickersteth, in grateful acknowledgment of much kindly help and courtesy during his year of office as Mayor. Ripon, November 10th, 1884."

The rainfall at Ripon this year was 23·17 inches.

1884-5. JOHN BANKS LEE, Draper.

Mayor in 1882-3.

Aldermen: S. Tomlinson, J. Baynes, J. B. Lee, T. R. Mountain; *Councillors*: J. Kearsley, F. Smith, G. Ingleby, S. Croft, T. Hargrave, H. M. Thirlway, T. Hill, P. Braithwaite, E. Cottam, R. E. Collinson, S. Harrison, J. Harrison.

November 24th. Presentation of a purse of gold to Mr. Councillor S. Harrison, the late Surveyor, who had occupied the position for twenty-two years.

December 15th. *Electoral Division*.—After the passing of the last Reform Act, when the city was merged into the Eastern Division of the West Riding, the Corporation petitioned the West Riding Justices, in Quarter Sessions, to name the District the "Ripon Division," and to make Ripon the head quarters for conducting parliamentary elections. The name was granted; but Harrogate was made the centre, on account of its railway accommodation and its close proximity to Knaresbro'.

December 30th. Died at 39, Market-place, Ripon, aged 90 years, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Procter, postmaster.

December 31st. Rev. John Arthur Naylor, M.A., appointed Minor Canon in place of the Rev. H. D. Cust Nunn, presented to the vicarage of Sharow. Of Pembroke College, Cambridge; B.A. 1880, M.A. 1885; ordained deacon 1880, priest 1882. Curate of Huddersfield, 1880.

January 17th. Died at Prince's Square, Harrogate, Thomas Cundall Hammond, of Ripon, Dentist, aged 81. He was a member of the Council 1862-65. Interred in the Cathedral churchyard.

January 27th. Grand reception of the Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon on their return from India. The city was decorated, and triumphal arches spanned the streets in many places. A procession was formed at the railway station of the gentry, clergy, and inhabitants of the city and surrounding country, members of the various friendly societies, tenantry on horseback, and an immense crowd of spectators, who cheered almost continuously as the procession passed along the streets into the Market-place, where the mayor, at the head of the corporation in their robes of office, read the following address to his lordship from the temporary platform which had been erected for the purpose near the luncheon pavilion:—

"To the Most Honourable the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., and the Marchioness of Ripon.

"We, the mayor, aldermen, citizens, and inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood of Ripon, desire to offer our sincere congratulations to your Lordship and the Marchioness of Ripon, on your safe return from your arduous duties as Viceroy of India. We can assure you that the five years of your absence have not been without many anxious thoughts of your friends on your exposure to a climate oftentimes prejudicial to health; and in the administration of your responsible office at a critical period in the history of India. We rejoice that in the kind providence of God you have returned in good health, and that peace, contentment, and loyalty, have marked the influence which you have exercised in the government of that vast portion of the British empire. We welcome you back again amongst us with increased appreciation of your self-denying zeal, ability, and diligence, which, notwithstanding the opportunity and temptation to lead a life of ease and pleasure, you have given up to the faithful and conscientious discharge of the duties of public and official life. We welcome you to your home as a landlord, for your uniformly genial bearing and consideration, for your open-handed liberality, your kind-hearted readiness to help every work of charity (often as a volunteer before you are asked), and especially your consistent efforts to promote education in all the schools in this city, and in every parish where you have property. We welcome you as a friend and neighbour whose presence always brings pleasure and kindly sympathy, whenever your public duties permit you to reside amongst us—and such qualities have endeared you to all classes of society, whatever may be their religious or political opinions. We welcome you, finally, as one whom our gracious Queen has honoured; and we wish you long life and happiness in the enjoyment of that high distinction to which you have by your talents and industry attained. Signed—J. B. LEE, Mayor, and Chairman of the Reception Committee. Ripon, 27th January, 1885."

An address from the members of the Mechanics Institute, in which Lord Ripon had always taken a

lively interest, was also read by the Vice-President, Mr. John Lee, one of the oldest members of the Institution.

The Marquess, in an effective speech, returned thanks for both addresses.

Luncheon was afterwards served in a large pavilion in the Market-place, of which 500 persons partook, followed by congratulatory speeches.

After luncheon the Marquess and party drove to Studley Royal, where he received a most enthusiastic welcome, the Rev. J. B. Healy presenting and reading an address on behalf of the residents of Studley and Aldfield. Further addresses were also received from the tenantry, the Agricultural Society, political and other societies, etc., during the week. The festivities at Ripon were continued for a week, the working classes being entertained at tea on Thursday and Friday, about 2440 partaking of the good things provided in two days. On Saturday the school children, numbering about 1842, were entertained at tea; each child present was presented with a new shilling by Mr. Robert Kearsley, of Highfield.

February 5th. A grand Reception Ball was given to the Marquess and Marchioness in the pavilion which had been erected for the festivities in the Market-place, when a large and brilliant gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled.

Bishopton Bridge Improvement.—This bridge, which belongs to the Wapentake of Claro, was widened and improved by the West-Riding Justices, upon the petition of the Mayor and Corporation, who had to contribute half the estimated cost (600*l.*), and the land required. The Marquess of Ripon gave the land for the improvement, and contributed 194*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* towards the 300*l.* required. The bridge was widened from fifteen feet to thirty feet, and an excellent causeway laid across, six feet wide. The road on the west side was also raised, and the gradient very much improved. The work was carried out in the summer of 1885, during the mayoralty of Mr. J. B. Lee.

March 25th. Local government board enquiry at Ripon, before major-general A. De Courcy Scott, Royal Engineers, respecting the drainage of Sharow, and the application for sanction to borrow £2,500 for works of water supply, and £1,000 for works of sewerage for that township.

April 10th. Consecration of the Prince Leopold Lodge of Mark Master Masons, No. 352, in the Town Hall, Ripon, by Bro. C. L. Mason, Prov. Grand Mark Master Mason of W. Yorks. Bro. Rev. W. C. Lukis was installed the first Master of the new Lodge on the same day.

1874. *Omitted from its proper year.*—Feb. 28th. The Consecration of the Marquess of Ripon Chapter, No. 837, in the Town Hall. The ceremony was performed by M.E. Companion the Rev. Dr. Thomas Smythe, of Fidelity Chapter (Leeds), P. Dis. G.M. of Singapore and the Eastern Archipelago; the act of consecration being performed by M.E. Companion the Most Honourable the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., First G.P. of the S.G. Chapter, and Prov. G. Supt. of West Yorkshire. Comp. R. E. Collinson was installed the first M.E.Z. on the same day.

April 13th. At a meeting of the Ripon city council, councillor Samuel Harrison proposed the following resolution:—"That in order to advance the interests of owners and ratepayers, and to promote the welfare of the inhabitants, it is the duty of the corporation of Ripon to at once take steps to secure a water supply by gravitation for the city and neighbourhood." Which was carried, and referred to the water supply committee for enquiry and report. See *postea*.

May 2nd. A fire broke out about noon on this morning on the premises of Mr. F. Thornley, chemist. Although only lasting a few minutes, and confined entirely to the shop, great damage was done.

May 4th. *Dr. Richardson's Trust.*—The following resolution was passed:—"That the Council have considered the request of the Charity Commissioners with reference to Dr. Richardson's Charity, and think it would be more in accordance with the wishes of the late Dr. Richardson, and the Mayor and Corporation of this city, to distribute the interest amongst the poor of Ripon who receive no relief from the town."

May 9th. A daughter of Mr. Webster, machine maker, of Princess Road, Ripon, aged 11 years, died of hydrophobia. She had been bitten or scratched by a white pet dog, about six weeks before her death. Verdict of coroner's jury, "died from hydrophobia."

May 12th. Died very suddenly, in his office, of heart disease, aged 73 years, Samuel Wise, solicitor, of North Lodge, Ripon. He was the oldest practitioner in the city or neighbourhood, being admitted to the profession in 1834, and succeeded to the practice of the late Mr. John Coates shortly after. He was married to Lucy, daughter of Francis Dickson, at Harpham, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, in 1842. He was Clerk of the Peace for the Liberty of Ripon (1836); Country Secretary to the Bishop of Ripon (1844); Registrar of the Diocese of Ripon (1854); Deputy Steward of the Manors of Ripon and Thornton-with-Bishopside, and the Canon Fee Manor of Ripon. He was the last of the originally appointed trustees of St. Mary Magdalene's and St. John's Hospitals, and a trustee of Ripon Municipal Charities. He founded prize medals in connection with Ripon Training College, in memory of his wife, who died February 9th, 1872. He was interred in the cathedral churchyard, when there was a very large assembly of clergy, gentry, professional gentlemen, and citizens—all the places of business being closed. In July, 1886, a stained glass window was erected to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Wise in the north aisle of the cathedral. It is composed mainly of three lights, with smaller ornamental lights at the top. These latter are filled with small figures of angels, and the text inscribed on scrolls, on the one side, "And now abideth these three," the conclusion of the sentence, "Faith, Hope, and Charity," being on the opposite side. Below this, and as the chief feature of the large central light, is a representation of the Ascension—Christ ascending to the heaven, while kneeling below is the Apostle Peter gazing up in astonishment. The side lights are occupied with groups of the disciples also gazing earnestly upwards. Above these two groups are angels bearing scrolls,

the following text being divided between them—"And this Jesus which is taken from you into heaven"—"Shall come again in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." In the lower part of the central light is an angel holding a tablet, on which is the text, "Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast." In the lower part of the two side lights are figures of Samuel and St. Lucy, in allusion to the Christian names of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wise, and by a curious coincidence they may be taken as types of the two virtues—Faith and Charity. At the base of the window is the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Samuel Wise, who died May 12th, 1885, and of Lucy, his wife, who died February 9th, 1872." It is the work of Messrs. Burlinson and Grylls, of Oxford Street, London. Below the window is a memorial brass tablet, bearing the following:—"Sacred to the memory of Samuel Wise, of North Lodge, Ripon, born March 10th, 1812, died May 12th, 1885; Clerk of the Peace for the Liberty of Ripon for 49 years; Registrar of the Diocese of Ripon for 31 years; and Official Secretary to Bishop Longley, Bishop Bickersteth, and Bishop Boyd Carpenter, the three first bishops of the re-created diocese of Ripon."

May 19th. Died at Little Ponton, near Grantham, the Rev. Pennyman Warton Worsley, late Canon of Ripon cathedral, and rector of Little Ponton, aged 84 years. He was the son of the Rev. Ralph Worsley, rector of Finchley and Little Ponton, and sub-dean of Ripon cathedral. He was a school-boy at Westminster, when what is now Belgrave Square was the home of the snipe, which he was wont at times to shoot; and he was the school-fellow of the late Lord Wilton, the late Duke of Westminster, and the present Lord Ebury; and of the episodes of those early times, so many and so interesting, he was never tired of talking, even in his latest days. Born at Finchley in 1800, was educated at Westminster School, and afterwards at St. Alban Hall, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. June 20th, 1821, and as M.A. December 2nd, 1824. He was ordained deacon 1823, and priest 1824. He was instituted to the rectory of Little Ponton, in Lincolnshire, in 1829, on the presentation of the Rev. Edward Christopher Dodeswell, D.D. In 1827 he was appointed a prebendary of Ripon cathedral, whither the journey from Little Ponton had to be made at stated times, under the trying circumstances of the old coaching days, and many were the stories he had to tell of those journeys, as well as of his intercourse with Deans Waddilove, Webber, Erskine, and Goode. In course of time, when the older prebendaries had deceased, and the See of Ripon had been founded, Canons Residentiary were constituted, and Canon Worsley was one of the first. He became the intimate friend of Bishop Longley, Archdeacon Dodgson, Canon Atlay, and indeed of all his brother Canons. In 1889 a brass tablet was erected to his memory by the family, in the north transept of Ripon cathedral, bearing the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Pennyman Warton Worsley,

Prebend and Residentiary Canon of this Cathedral for fifty-four years, son of Ralph Worsley, Sub-Dean. Born July 20, 1800, died May 19, 1885. 'Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy House and the place where Thine Honour dwelleth.'"

May 26th. Francis, son of George Hardcastle, Stammergeate, Ripon, shoemaker, aged 17 years, accidentally drowned by falling into the second lock, while fishing in the Ripon canal.

May 27th. Fire at Messrs. Kearsley and Co.'s varnish works, Bondgate Green, Ripon. Much damage done; amount not stated.

June 2nd. The Triennial Choral Festival in connection with the parochial choirs in the choral unions of Ripon, Masham, Boro'bridge, and Knaresbro, was held in the Cathedral, in the presence of a large congregation.

July 14th. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Ripon and Studley Royal, on a private visit to the Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon. An address was presented to the Prince by the mayor of Ripon, which he suitably acknowledged. They departed from Studley on the 16th, *en route* for the Royal Agricultural Show at Preston, and to visit Lord Lathom, at Lathom House.

July 22nd. Died at her residence, Breckamore, near Ripon, in the 80th year of her age, Elizabeth, widow of William Williamson Whitaker, (who died October 6th, 1876), and daughter of Marmaduke and Elizabeth Hodgson, all of Breckamore, and grand-daughter of the late John Geldart, of Kirkby Malzeard. Buried in the family vault, on the south side of the church of Kirkby Malzeard, July 27th.

August 8th. Died Lord Halifax, at his seat, Hickleton, near Doncaster. He was better known to the Ripon constituency as "Sir Charles Wood," under which name he represented the city in parliament in 1865.

August 26th. Reception of the Earl and Countess De Grey after their marriage (which took place on the 8th of May, 1885). The Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon entertained nearly a thousand guests at Fountains Abbey, the ladies and gentlemen present being for the most part tenants on Lord Ripon's estates at Ripon and the surrounding neighbourhood. The grounds of Studley and Fountains were closed to the regular visitors and tourists, and the large party present enjoyed an uninterrupted stroll round the delightful and ever enjoyable precincts of Fountains Abbey. About four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. N. Snowden, on behalf of the Yorkshire tenantry, accompanied by the Committee, presented the Earl and Countess with a handsome silver Tea Service, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Honourable Earl and Countess de Grey, by the Yorkshire Tenantry, on their Marriage. Ripon, August, 1885." His lordship acknowledged the gift, and in conclusion said, "As far as regards my wife and myself, it will always be our earnest endeavour, as far as lies in our power, to promote your happiness and your comfort, and to prove that we are truly worthy of the esteem and

regard of which you have given us so gratifying a testimony this afternoon." On the following Saturday the school children on the estates were also entertained; Mr. Speak, schoolmaster of Aldfield, introduced what he fitly described as "a small deputation" from the two schools, viz., Herbert Grainger, of the Aldfield school, and Tom Thwaites, of the Studley school, and these two youths came forward bearing a small silver salver, on which was a neat little leather case lined with royal blue satin, containing a massive and very beautiful gold pen and pencil case, together with a card bearing the following words:—"Presented to the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, by the teachers and scholars of Aldfield and Studley schools, who heartily wish him much happiness."

October 10th. Alarming fire at Studley Hall, which originated in the drawing room, known as the south parlour, by one of the lamps becoming overheated, bursting the glass, and liberating the flame, which caught the window curtains, and consumed them. At the time, the window shutters were down, and the blinds drawn, so that the room was almost hermetically sealed, admitting no draught of air to feed the flames, and consequently, when found out, the work of extinction was not difficult. All the furniture and fittings of the room were blistered by heat and blackened by smoke. Some valuable pictures were injured, amongst which was one by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Two favourite parrots which were in the room at the time were suffocated by the smoke. The estimated damage was about 400*l*.

November. The Ripon Public Rooms Company desired to form their estate into a limited liability company, with a capital of 4000*l*., in 800 shares of 5*l*. each; the trustees of the old to convey to the new company the whole of the said property, real and personal, for the sum of 2000*l*., to be paid in shares in the new company. The principal object of this arrangement was to erect a large hall suitable for holding of public meetings, performance of stage plays, and any other public purpose required. A large hall was accordingly built, which received the name of "The Victoria Hall," at a cost of 2803*l*. 18*s*. 8*d*. This room is 100 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, with a cubical capacity of 128,000 feet, and capable of containing 1000 persons. There is a stage 40 feet by 20 feet, with a handsome proscenium opening 20 feet high by 20 feet (extendable to 30 feet) wide, and drop scene by Stafford Hall, of the Grand Theatre, Leeds. The stage is fitted with all the newest appliances.

Female Writers of our Day.—MRS. PHILLIPS. Under this heading is a short notice in the *Ripon Gazette* of October 1st.—Mrs. Phillips was born at Aldborough, near Boroughbridge. She is the third daughter of the Rev. George Kelly Holdsworth, M.A. In 1856 she was married to Mr. Wyndham Phillips, the artist. Her first volume of poems was published in 1865, under the title of "Verses and Ballads." Five years later she published "Yorkshire Songs and Ballads;" and in 1878 Messrs. Macmillan and Co. published another volume from her pen, entitled "On

the Seaboard." The last-named came in for golden encomiums from many of the principal newspapers in the kingdom. Her last volume was briefly noticed in these columns a few months ago, and is entitled, "Told in a Coble," and published by J. S. Fletcher and Co., of Leeds. As might be expected from one who has lived so long in the county, Yorkshire scenes and incidents furnish material for some of her best poems. Mrs. Phillips has been more or less a contributor to *Macmillan's Magazine*, *All the Year Round*, *Belgravia*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, &c.

"The Queen," of December 12th, 1891, has the following short notice amongst "Distinguished Living Poetesses:"

Mrs. S. K. Phillips is the singer of the Yorkshire fisher folk. She has published two volumes, "On the Seaboard" and "Told in a Coble." There is a simple sweetness and directness in the ballads that tell the dangers and sorrows attending the seafaring life. The legend of Father Earldred, who spent his days in penance and isolation, and who one Easter morning beheld in a vision his risen Lord reproaching him for the uselessness of such self-mortification, is one of her most striking ballads:

The mists of pride and selfishness were swept from
heart and soul,
The wasted life, the gift misused, he saw and
owned it all.
And, casting scourge and belt aside, from the foul
cell he crept,
And, in the broad, bright sunshine, sank by the
sea and wept.

From henceforth Earldred's life is one of active service to humanity:

By noble work, not noisome cell, men cherish
Earldred's story,
Who did his best on God's fair earth, and left to
Him the glory.

The subjoined short poem, having a local interest, may be appropriately introduced here:

DALTON'S TRUST.

Out through bonny Wensleydale Rupert's summons
rung;
Nortons, Scropes and Powlets to the winds their
banners flung;
Daltons, Marmions, and Fitzhughs swift to the chal-
lenge sprung.

Masham, Marske, and Middleham sent their tale of
men;
Thoresby, Hawes, and Sedbergh rose to battle then;
Wensleydale call'd soldiers out, well-told hundreds
ten.

On to fatal Marston Moor, for 'Church and King
and Crown,'
They marched by Tanfield's towers gray, they march'd
by Norlaze down;
And the minster bells rang merrily as they pass'd
through Ripon town.

'Great our King and true our cause,' Mabel Mowbray
said ;
'Yet my all of hope and joy rests on my father's head ;
What were church and throne to me, if his life were
sped ?'

Dalton's boy had lingered there for a parting word ;
Vassals own'd his brother's rule—his naught but steel
and sword ;
Yet gay and gallant as the best, young Frank of
Sleningford.

'Trust him for me, lady mine, trust him all to me ;
Heart is stout, and hand is strong ; spent they both
shall be
Ere the Mowbray's good gray head down 'mid the
spears I see.'

By the flashing waves of Ure, youth and maiden
stood ;
Soft his wooing whisper blent with the murmuring
flood ;
Round them both the morning sun glow'd from
Hackfall wood.

'Mabel, one word ere I go.' The maiden smiled and
blush'd,
The sweet lips moved ; the lover's heart leapt to her
low 'I trust.'
The charger wheel'd, the long white plume was lost
in clouds of dust.

* * * * *

Sullen to the Northern Sea swept the redden'd Ouse ;
When the sun had set in clouds, content such sight
to lose ;
Royalty, to people's rights, had paid its deadly dues.

'Neath an old ancestral oak leant the maiden wearily ;
Up the Ure the slow mist crept, wreathing chill and
eerily ;
Down the vale from Jervaulx pile clang of bells came
drearily.

Suddenly she raised her head, sound of hoofs to heed ;
Tramp of horses, hardly press'd, spurr'd to desperate
speed ;
Every stroke rang keen and clear, like cry of bitter need.

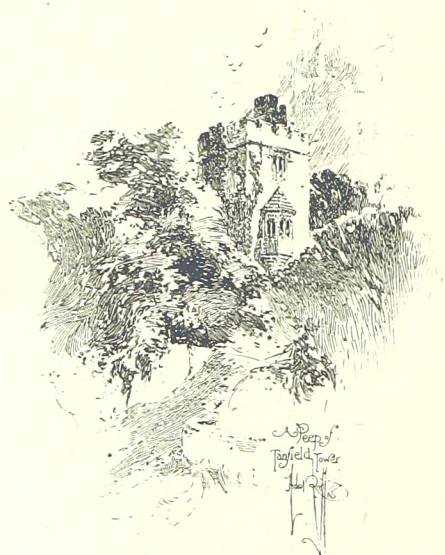
Clattering down the winding hill on two horsemen rode ;
The crimson Mowbray cognisance o'er old Sir Hubert
flowed ;
Broken and stain'd, his comrade's helm a snowy
feather show'd.

'He has brought thee back thy father, wench ; the
lad would have his way,
Else had I died 'mid England's best, nor mourned
this fatal day ;
He took a pikeman's thrust for me—What, Frank !
hold up, I say !'

One flashing smile, one whisper'd phrase, 'My trust
redeem'd,' the sound :
One kiss on the white hand that strove to stanch the
gushing wound ;
'Tis but her gallant lover's corpse upon the blood-
stain'd ground.

* * * * *

Old names decay, old stories die, as names and stories
must ;
But still the Dalton faith is known as steadfast, true,
and just ;
Still old men show that oak, and tell the tale of
'Dalton's Trust.'



1885-6. JOHN BAYNES, Slate Merchant.



His badge bears the arms: *sable*, a shin bone, in fesse, surmounted of another in pale, *argent*. Crest: a cubit arm, vested, *azure*, cuffed, *ermine*, the hand holding a jaw bone, *argent*. Motto: *Furor arma ministrat*.

The family of Baynes, or Bayne, is of great antiquity in the county of York, especially in Nidderdale, so that its origin is shrouded in the mists of antiquity, local tradition supplying the want of historical record by stating that this family is descended from Donald VII., king of Scotland, surnamed *Bane*, who began to reign (according to Buchanan, the Scottish historian) A.D. 1093, and that this king, defeated by his rebellious subjects, fled from the battlefield, became an exile from his kingdom, and settled at Limley, in the chapelry of Middlesmoor. This tradition is not of recent invention, as it is mentioned by Debrett in his "Baronetage of England," 1808, as follows:—"This family is supposed to have received its name, which has been variously written, from its original ancestor, Donald Bane, king of Scotland; it formed a clan of considerable eminence in the north of Scotland, but migrated thence; and in 1484, a branch thereof was regularly established at Middlesmoor, in the county of York." Limley, where these exiles are said to have settled, is situated in the upper part of the valley of the Nidd, at about the distance of a mile from the villages of Lofthouse and Middlesmoor respectively—a warm, sheltered spot, directly at the bottom of the valley. At present it consists of two farm houses, moated on three sides, by the bed of the river Nidd; the present buildings are modern; an older house has stood on the hill behind, which was once the residence of the family of Bayne (for so the name was written for many generations), at one time the most numerous and influential in the upper part of the dale. Whatever may have been their origin, and however remote their antiquity, in 1484 they were the most important people in the chapelry of Middlesmoor; for on the 11th of November, in that year, an agreement or composition was entered into, by which the rites of baptism, marriage, and burial were allowed to be solemnized in the chapel of Middlesmoor, between the vicar of Kirkby Malzeard of the one part, and John Bayne, Ralph Bayne, senr., Miles Bayne, and Ralph Bayne, junr., of the other part. The two great landowners of the upper parts of the valley of the Nidd at that time, were the abbots of Fountains and Byland; and

the family of Bayne held lands under both. In 1536 we find Marmaduke Bayne bailiff of Nidderdale for both the houses of Byland and Fountains, and receiving forty shillings annually from each for his services. This was an office of great trust and respectability, and, as the lands were of great extent, of much local influence. On the 26th of September, 1609, G. Horner, by virtue of an Indenture made and duly executed by Sir John Yorke, of Gowthwaite, and dame Julian, his wife, sold to Walter Bayne, of Limley, two farms there, for a term of 3,000 years. Mr. John R. Walbran, F.S.A., in his "Memorials of Fountains Abbey," has a note on this family, from which we make the following extracts:—"I do not know where to look for the evidence of a pedigree of the family of Bayne, of Nidderdale, which I have seen, mounting through nineteen generations, to Walter, who migrated from Scotland in 1182, and is stated to have been the fifth in descent from Donald VII., surnamed Bane. By his will, dated 26th April, 1595, John Bayne, of Riggs, son of Humphrey Bayne, gave to his wife the third part of Riggs, and his part of the cattle gaytes in the Meahead Close. To the widening of Lofthouse bridge, 3s. To Humphrey, his son, all his lands in Lofthouse, Bouthwaite, and elsewhere." On the 24th of February, in the same year, Adam Bayne, of Newhouses, in Nidderdale, directs in his will his body to be buried within the "chappell of Middlesmoore," if it shall please God so to appoint it; and gives all his goods to his son Roger and his daughter Ellen. Walter Bayne, of Lymbley, in Netherdale, yeoman, by his will dated 7th May, 1615, directs his body to be buried in the church at Middlesmoor. He also deals with his two farms at Limley, and his farm at Newhouse, which he wishes may be kept in the name of the Baines; also with his lands at Waithouse, in Netherdale; and gives specially to William, his eldest son, "seven silver spoons, a long table, a speeke, a pair of iron racks, and a brazen mortar." This William (sometimes called Christopher), born in 1603, was the first of his line who, about 1673, began to sign his name Baynes. He married, first, Margaret, relict of James Baynes, of Ravensthorpe, near Thirsk, by whom he had one son and three daughters; and secondly, Elizabeth Dawson, by whom he had one son and four daughters. The Hall at Kilburn, near Coxwold, was probably erected by this gentleman, and which yet bears his armorial shield carved in stone, above a window in the gable. William Baynes, of Kilburn, Esq., only surviving son, born in 1661, married, in 1719, Tabitha, daughter of George Prickett, Esq., of York, sergeant-at-law, and had one son, William, who became one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to kings Georges II. and III. (The poor's land in Kilburn, consisting of five acres in Sowerby, was given by William Baynes and Mr. Kitchingman). This William married Mary, second daughter of Christopher Roberts, of London, and had, besides other issue, a son Christopher, born August 6th, 1755, and who was created a baronet June 29th, 1801. This branch of the family is at present represented by Sir William John Walter Baynes, Baronet,

Forest Lodge, West Hill, Putney, London, S.W. The arms confirmed and assigned to them, June 10th, 1805, by patent from the Lion Office, by James Horne, Esq., Lion Depute, are:

Sable, a shin bone, in fesse, surmounted of another in pale, *argent*, on a canton of the last, a vulture proper. Crest: A cubit arm, vested, *azure*, cuffed, *ermine*, the hand holding a jaw bone, *argent*. Supporters: Two savages, wreathed about the head and waist, with clubs over their arms, all proper. Motto: *Furor arma ministrat*.

The following brief pedigree of this family is given in the "Visitation of Yorkshire," by Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms in 1612:

BAYNE, of Midlesmore.

Christopher Bayne, of Midlesmore, in Netherdale, in the county of York, married Elizabeth, daughter of — Vavasour, of Weston, had issue

Roger Bayne, of Woodhall (Woodale?) of whom nothing further is related; Christopher and John Bayne, of Studfold, co. York.

Christopher Bayne, second son, married Dorothy, daughter of — Phillips, of Marske, and had issue two sons, Christopher and Francis.

Christopher, eldest son and heir, married Eleanor, daughter of William Nelson, of Skelton, and had issue Roger Bayne, of Woodale, living in 1612, married Ursula, daughter of Edward Barton, of Whenby, Esq.

The following extract from Grainge's "Nidderdale" will show the number and distribution of the family of Baynes, in the chapelry of Middlesmoor, at the beginning of the eighteenth century:—"Notwithstanding this branch leaving its native vale, and attaining to honours it could never have reached there, numbers of the same kith and kin were left behind, and the blood of Bayne is yet extensively diffused through many families in the dale. The following extracts from the Middlesmoor Registers will prove our assertion:

Steane.—Thomas, son of Robert Bayne, bap. 11th of March, 1701.

Westhouses.—Thomas, son of William Bayne, bap. 18th of January, 1703.

Thrope.—Ellen Bayne, widow, buried the 4th of July, 1714.

Colthouses.—Ann, daughter of Richard Bayne, buried ye 21st of November, 1714.

Harefield.—Francis, son of Robert Bayne, bap. the 26th of March, 1713.

High Woodale.—William Bayne, buried 1725.

Middlesmoor.—Francis Bayne, buried 31st of December, 1711.

Rough Close.—John Bayne, buried 27th of March, 1752.

Thwait House.—Thomas, son of Thomas Bayne. Henry, son of Thomas Bayne, bap. ye 9th of Jan., 1748-9.

At the east end of Middlesmoor chapel are headstones to the memory of Thomas Bayne, of Thwaite House, who died Jan. 7th, 1763, aged 65. Thomas Bayne, of Thwaite House, who died Jan. 25th, 1766,

aged 62. John Bayne, of Limley, who died Nov. 17th, 1802, in the 98th year of his age."

Besides the numbers remaining near the old home-stead, this prolific race cast out swarms in nearly all directions. Before the commencement of the seventeenth century, they had gone over the hills and settled in the vicinity of Kirkby Malzeard. Roger Bayne, of Azerley, yeoman, desires in his will, dated 5th June, 1609, to be buried in the parish church of Kirkby Malzeard, as near to the place where his ancestors were buried as might be. The family of Bayne is not yet extinct in the parish of Kirkby Malzeard. Another branch of them settled at Grewelthorpe, in the same parish. Lucy Bayne, of Grewelthorpe, widow, in her will, dated 7th May, 1608, gives to Richard, her son, all her leases, chattels, oxen, kyne, sheep, horses, and husbandry implements; and desires Roger Bayne to act as a supervisor of it. Roger Bayne, of Grewelthorpe, yeoman, desires, by his will, dated 17th March, 1639, to be buried within the parish church of Kirkby Malzeard. An offshoot of this branch settled at Ripon, the most distinguished of which were Roger Bayne and Richard his son. The Kirkby Malzeard register thus records the birth of the first:—"Roger, the son of Richard Bayne the younger, of Thorp, was born of Ann, his wife, Dec. 18th, 1653." He was an attorney-at-law, and by his wife, Hellen, only child of Mr. George Pickersgill, of Ripon, he had nine children, of whom Hellen, Anne, Richard, and Roger, survived their mother, who died March 24th, 1694-5, at the early age of 34. She was buried in Ripon minster, where an inscription yet remains to her memory. Her husband, "Rogeri Bayne de Ripon, gen." died December 29th, 1719, aged 69, and was also buried in the minster. He gave to the dean and chapter of Ripon *xl. s.* yearly for ever, for preaching a sermon the first Sunday in January, in the afternoon. Richard, his son, was also brought up to the law, and became Recorder of his native town. He was buried in the minster, where the following inscription yet remains: "Sacred to the memory of Richard Bayne, B.L., and Recorder of this borough 44 years, which office he executed with integrity. Obit. Oct. 13th, 1767, aged 81 years."

To enumerate the many families of Baynes, which have perhaps all radiated from one centre, would require a large volume; we will, however, mention one or two more before we return again to those we left behind dwelling by the peaceful Nidd. That of Baynes of Knostrop, near Leeds, is perhaps the most prominent in Yorkshire, having flourished there for ten generations, and, as it is said, under as many Adams and Roberts alternately. Thoresby's pedigree of this family, given in his *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 100, commences with Robert Baynes, who was buried 27th April, 1575, and was succeeded by his son, Adam, who was buried Sept. 16th, 1609. Robert comes next in the pedigree, who was baptized Dec. 2nd, 1589. The next Adam, member of parliament for Leeds during the Commonwealth, was born Dec. 22nd, 1621, and died in December, 1670. In 1654 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Leeds, being the only representative ever sent by that

town before the year 1832. He was an officer in the parliamentary army under general Lambert; after the restoration he was permitted to retire to his paternal estate. He married Martha, daughter of Richard Dawson, of Heworth, by whom he had a family of sixteen children, of whom six sons grew to manhood; so there is little probability of that branch of the family becoming extinct.

Thoresby thus speaks of Ralph Baynes, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield: "This learned prelate, who was Hebrew professor at Paris, being own'd to be a native of Yorkshire; and I know no place in the country which can pretend equal probability." Their arms are (in allusion to the name Bana, *Ossa*), *sable*, a shin bone in pale, surmounted by another in cross *argent*. A besant in the dexter point of the chief; as appears by the patent granted by William Ryley, Norroy, 1650, to captain Adam Baynes. 'Tis said the besant was in honour of the first in the pedigree, who was standard bearer to the king at the taking of Bullen." Returning to Nidderdale, we find Humphrey Bayne dwelling at Heathfield (Heathfield), yeoman, son of John Bayne, of Riggs. He made his will July 2nd, 1610, by which he gave his farm, "under Rt. Worshipful Sir John Yorke, to Joan, *alias* Jennett, my wife," for the bringing up of his children, and directs that she shall not pass away the same farm to any but his children. In this respect his wish appears to have been gratified, for in 1653 we find Thomas Bayne occupying lands at Heathfield, and afterwards Robert and Francis Bayne (1714), whom we believe to be his direct descendants. On August 24th, 1746, William Bayne and Hannah Myers were married at Pateley Bridge; and on January 31st, 1779, William Bayne, of Heathfield, was buried; and Hannah, his wife, survived until September 6th, 1813, when she died at the venerable age of 95, and was buried at Pateley Bridge. The family appear now to have removed from Heathfield down to Pateley Bridge. William Bayne, son of the above, married Ann Benson, a native of York, resided in Pateley Bridge, and was buried there, September 14th, 1819, aged 72 years. Ann Bayne, his wife, died Nov. 9th, 1833, aged 86 years. They had a son named Wm. Christopher, who was baptized at Pateley Bridge, September 1st, 1790, and married Mary, daughter of Barnabas Long, of Killinghall. (One of this family, admiral Robert Long, founded the endowed school at Burnt Yates, in the parish of Ripley). William Christopher Bayne settled in the parish of Ripley, where he died, April 21st, 1848, in the 58th year of his age; and Mary, his wife, died November 14th, 1870, in the 79th year of her age; both were buried at Ripley. JOHN BAYNES, their fourth son, the subject of this record, was born April 17th, 1830; was educated at Ripley school, and settled in business as a slater and slate merchant, in Ripon, in 1854. Married, February 23rd, 1861, Sarah, youngest daughter of William and Mary Foster, of Middlesmoor; was elected a councillor for the city of Ripon at an extraordinary election in 1876; made an alderman in 1880; mayor in the three years 1886, 1887, and 1888; and justice of the peace for the city in 1884. He was elected one of

the representative governors of Ripon Grammar School in 1883, for five years, and again, in 1888, for a further term of five years; also, by virtue of his office of mayor and senior alderman, one of the feoffees of Jepson's Hospital, Ripon. Was Steward of the Ripon Wesleyan Methodist Circuit from 1869 to 1871 inclusive, and again, from 1876 to 1879; and was selected one of the lay representatives to the Wesleyan Conference held at Birmingham in 1879. He was elected Chairman of the City of Ripon Liberal Association in 1884.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: S. Tomlinson, J. Baynes, J. B. Lee, T. R. Mountain; *Councillors*: T. Hargrave, H. M. Thirlway, T. Hill, P. Braithwaite, E. Cottam, R. E. Collinson, S. Harrison, J. Harrison, F. Smith, J. Kearsley, G. Ingleby, Chris. Watson.

December 7th. Resignation of the Rev. Henry Drury Cust Nunn, M.A. (recently appointed vicar of Sharow), as honorary chaplain to the corporation; and election of the Rev. John Arthur Naylor, M.A., vicar-choral of the cathedral, to succeed.

December 15th. Special meeting of council to seal petition to parliament for leave to introduce the "Ripon Corporation Bill."

January 4th. Special meeting of council to confirm resolutions passed at the October special council meeting as to "Ripon Corporation Bill."

January 5th. A meeting of ratepayers was held at the Court House, Ripon, to consider the bill to be promoted in parliament for carrying out a scheme of water supply for the city by gravitation; and for better provision in matters of local government. Resolution, that the bill be promoted, carried with only two dissentients.

January 6th. Robert Winsor, verger to the dean of Ripon, died suddenly while assisting at the annual dinner given by Lord Ripon to 150 of his employees at Studley Royal. He was 56 years of age, and had been verger for twenty-seven years. He remarked, only a few days before his death, that he had seen six deans of Ripon. Verdict at the coroner's inquest, "died from natural causes."

February 1st. First resolution of the council as to celebration of the Ripon Millenary Festival.

February. Owing to severe weather, deep snow, and frost, large numbers of grouse were driven from the moors by hunger to seek for food in the enclosed country, even as far down as Ripon and Tanfield, ten miles from Dallowgill and Swinton moors, their usual place of resort.

February 11th. Died Henry Nicholson, aged 84 years. During the greater part of his long life he was associated with the municipal business of Ripon. He was a native of Cawood, near Selby; and in 1819, when his brother, Mr. Richard Nicholson, was appointed town clerk, he came to assist him in the municipal offices, and remained there until loss of sight incapacitated him for work, a few months before his death. He was interred in the burial ground attached to Ripon minster. From a Diary kept by him, extending from 1821 to 1881, we have derived many facts in the civil and domestic history of Ripon and the neighbourhood.

February 11th. The Marquess of Ripon agreed with the mayor and corporation of Ripon, permitting the latter to take what land they required belonging to his lordship, for their waterworks at Lumley Moor, at 10*l.* an acre, and 10*l.* per annum rent charge for easement and the right of going over the land, laying main pipes through his lordship's property, and for any damage done during any repairs to pipes.

February 19th. Died at Ripon, aged 85 years, Mrs. Ann Waite, widow of Mr. Joseph Waite. By her will, she bequeathed to the Ripon Dispensary, 100*l.*; to the Ripon Industrial Home, 100*l.*; to Jepson's Hospital, Ripon, 50*l.*; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, 50*l.*; to the Church Missionary Society, 50*l.*; to the Leeds General Infirmary, 50*l.*; to the Religious Tract Society, 50*l.*; to the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster, 50*l.*; to the Home for Little Boys, Farningham, Kent, 50*l.*; to the North Riding Sea Bathing Infirmary, 50*l.*; to the Harrogate Bath Hospital, 50*l.*; to the Ripon Trinity Church Sunday School, 200*l.*; to the Ripon Methodist New Connexion Sunday School, 200*l.*; to the Ripon Wesleyan Sunday School, 200*l.*; to the Ripon Congregational Sunday School, 200*l.*; to the Ripon Primitive Methodist Sunday School, 200*l.* Mrs. Waite also gave in her lifetime the sum of 1000*l.* for the purpose of increasing the income available for distribution amongst the inmates of the Maison de Dieu Hospital, St. Agnesgate, Ripon; and 1400*l.* for the purpose of increasing the endowment of Trinity church and the organ fund. Her remains were interred in Trinity churchyard.

February 26th. A public meeting convened by the mayor was held in the Town Hall, Ripon, in response to a requisition signed by many influential citizens, who were "desirous that the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the incorporation of Ripon should be carried out in a manner worthy of such an extraordinary event." A provisional committee was appointed to consider the best way to carry out the proposed celebration. March 20th. A meeting of the committee was held, at which it was resolved:—"That there be a celebration of the existence for one thousand years of the See and City of Ripon, and that arrangements be made for holding the Festival this year."

May 21st. Thomas Hill, Jun., appointed city surveyor, in place of Walter Scott, resigned.

June 4th. Died Jas. Flinn, city bellman, aged 56, and on 5th July following Anthony Flinn was appointed bellman in his place.

June 7th. A nightingale, which had attracted large crowds from Ripon to Palace-road every night for upwards of a week, suddenly ceased to sing.

June 16th. The annual conference of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held at Ripon; Sir Edward Baines, of Leeds, president. The delegates afterwards visited Ripon Cathedral and Fountains Abbey.

June 17th. A large number of the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society visited Ripon. After inspecting the cathedral they went to Newby Hall, the seat of Lady Mary Vyner, where

Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A., read a paper on the "History of Newby Hall." The following day they visited Aldborough, Markenfield Hall, and Fountains Abbey.

June 27th. The "Ripon Corporation Act, 1886," received the royal assent. By this act the corporation were empowered to construct a reservoir (called in this act the Lumley Moor reservoir), on the Holborn beck, commencing in the townships of Grantley and Laverton (detached), to be formed by an embankment across the beck; the reservoir extending from the embankment up the beck, and terminating in the townships of Skelding and Azerley. A conduit or line of pipes from the Lumley Moor reservoir to a service reservoir in the township of Studley Roger; a conduit or line of pipes from the service reservoir last mentioned, and terminating by a junction with the twelve-inch main of the corporation at Coltsgate-hill, in the city of Ripon; together with the apparatus and conveniences for conducting, inspecting, maintaining, cleansing, and managing the same. Power is given to take the land required, and also to appropriate the waters from the Holborn (query, Howburn) beck and all its tributaries, as well as all waters found in or under any of the lands acquired. The said corporation to send into the river Laver every day 100,000 gallons of water as compensation to the riparian owners, lessees, and occupiers of mills and works on the rivers Laver and Skell, under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* per day for their not doing the same. The rights of fishing, fowling, and sporting over so much of the Lumley reservoir as is situated upon lands belonging to the Marquess of Ripon, are exclusively reserved to the said Marquess, his heirs, etc.; and equal rights are reserved to Lord Grantley, his heirs, etc., over the portion situate on the lands of the said Lord Grantley; the said corporation shall supply the Marquess of Ripon, or owner of Studley Royal, and the farm houses and cottages at Lindrick and Mallard Grange with water for domestic use, 6*d.* per thousand gallons; the like to Lord Grantley, at Grantley Hall, and the farm of Sunley Rains.

July. The great west window of Ripon cathedral was filled with stained glass in commemoration of two bishops of Ripon—archbishop Longley and bishop Bickersteth. It consists of two tiers, each containing five lights: in the lower tier the parable of the wise and foolish virgins is represented; in the south side light the ten virgins are seen sleeping; the north side light represents their awakening, the five foolish virgins eagerly asking for oil, and going to buy some; on the other side the five wise virgins are setting forth to meet the bridegroom; in the centre the striking scene of the closed door and the despair of the foolish virgins is forcibly represented. In the higher portion of the three central lights of this tier are represented the bridal party entering, and the marriage feast. The parable has its heavenly counterpart in the higher tier of lights. In the upper portion of the central light our Lord is represented in Majesty, while in the two lights on each side are angels with musical instruments. The middle portion of the three central lights is devoted to "The

Queen in gold of Ophir," "The archangel S. Michael with trumpet," and "The daughter of Tyre offering with the rich their gifts." The lower portion of these lights is filled with companies of faithful worshippers. In the south side light "the blessed" are represented, "entering the heavenly city," while on the north "the wicked" are seen "driven away by angels." At the foot of the two outside lights are the arms of Longley and Bickersteth, the two bishops of Ripon.

July 29th. Died Frederick H. Wood, D.L., J.P., aged 74 years, of Hollin Hall, where he had lived 40 years, and where the family had resided for several generations.

August 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th. Celebration of the great Millenary Festival at Ripon. As this great event has been fully described in an earlier portion of this work, our notice of it here will be of the briefest possible kind.

August 25th. This day was devoted to a procession through the streets of the city to the cathedral, where a sermon was preached by the archbishop of York; afterwards four hundred ladies and gentlemen partook of luncheon at the Victoria Hall. In the afternoon a public meeting was held in the Market-place, at which the Mayor presided. The Archbishop of York, the Marquess of Ripon, the Bishop of Ripon, and the Dean were speakers. The Dean of Ripon presented to the mayor a silver-mounted Horn, bearing the following inscription:

Ripon Millenary Festival, August 25th, 1886.

THIS HORN,

From the herd of wild cattle at Chillingham Castle, is presented by the Very Reverend W. R. Fremantle, D.D., Dean of Ripon, representing the Horn of Office given to the First Wokeman of the City of Ripon, when this aboriginal race roamed at large in the Forests and Moors of the North.

"The pryse of the hunter;
The boast of the hospitable board of Old England;
The Horn, the symbol of legal authority.

Mightiest of all the beasts of chase,

The Mountain Bull comes thundering on,

Spurns with black hoof and horn the sand,
And tosses high his mane of snow."

Sir Walter Scott.

The mayor, in acknowledging the gift, said he had no doubt his successors would preserve the horn for the next Millenary Festival. As the horn was the emblem of power, and had come down to them from Saxon times, he thought it was a very appropriate gift on the part of the Dean to the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon. In the evening there was a torch-light procession.

August 26th. This day's pageant might be appropriately called the Jubilee of the Foundation of the See of Ripon, in the ceremonies of which churchmen had a principal share. The guests joined the mayor and corporation in a procession to the cathedral, where the new west window to the memory of

bishops Longley and Bickersteth was unveiled by the dean of Ripon, who gave an appropriate address on the occasion. A sermon was afterwards preached by the bishop of Ripon; and in the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated.

August 27th. This day was devoted to a grand historical pageant, representative of the principal events and personages in the history of Ripon during a thousand years. This procession passed from Studley Hall, through the park and pleasure grounds, to Fountains Abbey, where a play of "Robin Hood and the Curtall Friar" was enacted, founded on the old ballad of that name, on the spot where the combat between these personages is said to have been fought; followed afterwards by a series of old English games and revels; at the termination of which the procession re-formed, and returned by the way which it had come.

August 28th. Again the grand procession formed and passed across Studley Park to Fountains Abbey; and again the play and revels were repeated, to the delight of countless thousands of spectators from all parts of the country; after which the pageant re-formed and proceeded to Ripon; where the festival concluded with cheers for the Marquess of Ripon, the Dean, and the Mayor. The whole of the proceedings are chronicled and illustrated in the former part of this book.



A very handsome medal was struck in silver, bronze, and white metal, to commemorate the event—the design was entrusted to a sub-committee (the Mayor, the Very Rev. the Dean, and the Rev. W. C. Lukis), and the details were arranged by artists at the Royal Mint. On the obverse is the bugle horn, strung, with the word RIPPON interspersed in the

usual form, and around it, the mediæval motto, "Except the Lord keep the City the Wakeman waketh in vain;" outside this are the words, "Ripon Millenary A.D. 1886." On the reverse is the Agnus Dei, copied from the seal of the ancient chapter of Ripon, and the inscription, "Wilfridus Redditus Feliciter Suis, A.D. 686." The reproductions here given are the full size. The medals were sold in large numbers; and the Millenary Committee presented cases containing millenary medals to eleven museums and corporations in England and America. The cases were suitably inscribed in gilt letters, and were lined with the heraldic colours of the city and see of Ripon.

The Dean of Ripon offered a prize for the best poem on the Ripon Millenary. The competition was confined to the Ripon Grammar School Boys. The result was that the dean divided his prize between two boys whose compositions were of nearly equal merit, viz., J. H. Harper, of Clare College, Cambridge; and Wilfrid Benson, foundation scholar of Ripon Grammar School. The Dean also made honourable mention of the poem of Eric Danks, another foundation scholar of Ripon Grammar School, to whom he presented a Millenary Medal.

As a permanent memorial of the Ripon Millenary Festival, Mr. R. Cross, of Bakewell, caused to be inscribed in gilt letters on the cornice in front of the Ripon Town Hall, the mediæval motto of the city, "Except ye Lord keep ye Cittie ye Wakeman waketh in vain."

The total receipts at the Millenary Festival were 177*6*l. 1*s*. 11*d*.; the expenditure was 159*7*l. 16*s*. 4*d*.; leaving a surplus of 178*l*. 5*s*. 7*d*.; which was divided between Jepson's Hospital and the Ripon Dispensary.

September. "Memorials of the Church of SS. Peter and Wilfrid, Ripon," Vol. II., edited by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., published by the Surtees Society.

October 6th. Died at Mayfield Cottage, Orpington, Kent, aged 85 years, Richard Jaques, late of Ripon. He was a member of the Council 1860-63.

October 22nd. Died at Castle Cottage, aged 69, James Dunnington, retired cabinet maker. He was a member of the Council 1877-80.

Oct. 22nd. The Millenary Regalia, etc., was sold by auction, by Messrs. F. Smith and Son, in the Town Hall, and realised 43*l*. 1*s*. 9*d*.

The rainfall at Ripon in this year was 32·09 inches.

1886-7. JOHN BAYNES, Slate Merchant.

Mayor in 1885-6.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: J. B. Lee, T. R. Mountain, T. Hargrave, J. Baynes; *Councillors*: Edwin Cottam, R. E. Collinson, S. Harrison, J. Harrison, F. Smith, J. Kearsley, G. Ingleby, Chris. Watson, W. H. Kearsley, F. J. Binns, H. M. Thirlway, W. H. Hutchinson.

Jan. 5th. Died at South Terrace, Wm. Burniston, aged 62. For fourteen years (from 1861 to 1875) he was superintendent of the city police; and a councillor from 1880 to 1883. Interred at the cathedral.

January 17th. Public meeting at the Town Hall to consider the best mode of celebrating the Queen's

Jubilee. The mayor presided; also present, the Marquess of Ripon, the Bishop of Ripon, etc. Resolutions unanimously adopted.

January 17th. John Simmonds, the old horn-blower, died, aged 85. He had held the office forty-one years, and succeeded his father, who was horn-blower for a long period—the two having held office the greater part of the century (see p. 166).

January 17th. Presentation of a purse of gold to Mr. Mark Landon, for the untiring energy and wonderful ability he displayed as jester, etc., at the Millenary Festival.

January 21st. Final meeting of the Ripon Millenary Festival Committee. The Committee ordered an Album to be prepared, with a full set of the Millenary Photographs, by Mr. Watson, for presentation to the Marchioness of Ripon (the Lady President of the Festival). It was also resolved unanimously that "At this the final meeting of the Millenary Committee the best thanks of the committee are hereby tendered to the Mayor for his able services as chairman and treasurer during the Festival."

February 4th. The members of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge, 837, entertained about 500 of the poor of Ripon (above the age of 40) at a tea in the Victoria Hall. An entertainment followed.

February 11th. The mayoress of Ripon (Mrs. Baynes) convened and presided over a public meeting of ladies at the Town Hall in connection with the Queen's Jubilee celebration. The Mayoress was elected President; the Marchioness of Ripon and Lady Ingilby, Treasurers; and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter and Mrs. Fremantle, Hon. Secretaries.

February 12th. Died George Naylor Mallinson, grocer, North-street, aged 62. He was a member of the City Council 1877-80. Interred in Trinity churchyard.

March 9th. Died at Ure Bank Terrace, William Topham Moss, aged 74. He was a member of the Council 1855, 1856-62. Interred in the cathedral churchyard.

April 1st. Died William Chapman, serjeant-at-mace, aged 51 years. He succeeded Serjt. Dinsdale in 1875. Interred in the cathedral churchyard.

April 5th. Died at his residence, Slensingford Park, near Ripon, John Dalton, aged 38 years. He was a magistrate for the Liberty of Ripon and the North Riding of Yorkshire. Buried at West Tanfield. He was the last of a long succession of John Daltons, of Slensingford; and as he died without issue the estates passed to Mrs. Seymour Portman, his eldest sister.

April 19th. Died suddenly, in London, aged 61 years, the Very Rev. Canon Vavasour, of St. Wilfrid's Roman Catholic Church, Ripon. He left home in company with the Marquess of Ripon on the day previous, for London, in his usual health, and died on the following evening. Interred at Hazlewood.

April 20th. Completion of the "Women's Jubilee Offering" to Her Majesty the Queen, from the City and Liberty of Ripon. The amount was 154*l*. 6*s*. 10*d*. contributed by 4441 persons.

April 23rd. A severe thunderstorm passed over

Ripon and the neighbourhood. A flock of nine sheep belonging to the Lady Downe, of Baldersby Park, killed by the lightning under a tree, where they had taken shelter. Mr. Wilkinson, of Melmerby, had one sheep killed by the same cause; and many windows in that village were broken. Rain poured down in torrents.

May 9th. An incendiary fire at Blois Hall, near Ripon. The barn in which the fire originated contained more than 100 quarters of oats, 15 bags of hay seeds, much straw, and many other articles, which, along with the building, were entirely consumed, causing damage to the amount of 500*l*. A servant girl on the farm, named Grace Elizabeth Jackson, was the incendiary; she was subsequently tried for the same at York assizes, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour.

May 9th. In the city council a resolution proposed to increase the police force of the city, and to amalgamate it with the West Riding, was carried.

May 10th. Appointment of Thomas Precious as serjeant-at-mace, vice William Chapman, deceased.

May. A proposal was made and plans prepared for a new Bridge across the Skell, in place of Alma Bridge, but the project fell through on account of the cost—the lowest tender being 743*l*. for the iron bridge only.

June 6th. *Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee at Ripon.*—For some time previous to the day of celebration a committee had been collecting subscriptions, having three objects in view, amongst which the funds were to be divided—these were the Imperial Institute, a Cottage Hospital, and Local Festivities. The governors of the Ripon Dispensary estimated that 2000*l*. at the least would be required to make the necessary additions to that establishment to adapt it for a Cottage Hospital, in buildings, beds, for nurses, and other appliances; and consequently the bulk of the funds subscribed were applied to that highly laudable purpose: being divided in the following manner:—To the Imperial Institute, 98*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*.; to Ripon Dispensary Cottage Hospital, 1534*l*. 16*s*.; for Local Festivities, 303*l*. 18*s*. 5*d*.

June 6th. The Mayor and Corporation of Ripon addressed a letter to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee; Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

June 21st. The Mayor attended Her Majesty's Jubilee Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey.

June 27th. Monday: the inhabitants of Bondgate celebrated the Jubilee by a general holiday, and a capital tea in a large marquee in which 400 persons could be seated at once; while crowns, flowers, flags, and mottoes were hung around. On Tuesday, the 28th, the Ripon Children's Jubilee Festival and Demonstration was held in the Market-place; children from all the eleven schools in the city walking in procession, with music, flags, and banners, to the place of meeting (teachers included), to the number of 2196, where they were regaled with tea and an abundance of good things. The Ripon Volunteer Band, in uniform, played selections, and assisted the children in singing the "National Anthem."

On the 29th, there was a special service at St. Wilfrid's Roman Catholic Church, with solemn mass and a prayer for the Queen. On the same day, a grand procession was formed, which passed through the city to the cathedral: the 1st West York Rifle Volunteers, with band; the choristers in surplices; the clergy of the city and surrounding country, episcopalian and nonconformist, all marching in one direction; followed by the Friendly Societies, Druids, and Oddfellows, headed by their respective banners; then came the Mayor and Corporation of the city in their robes; the auditors; city magistrates; and members of the Jubilee Executive Committee; the Rothwell Temperance Prize Band bringing up the rear. The cathedral was decorated for the occasion both inside and outside. On the top of the great central tower the Royal Standard was hoisted, and red flags with white crosses floated from the pinnacles of all the towers. The sermon was preached by the bishop of Ripon, who took as his text the 13th verse of the 5th chapter of the second Book of Chronicles—a discourse at once loyal and eloquent. The choir on this occasion was composed of 120 voices. After service, a dinner was spread in the Victoria Hall, to which upwards of 500 persons sat down. The meeting held afterwards was presided over by the Mayor of Ripon, at which the Marquess of Ripon, the Bishop, and the Dean were the principal speakers. In the evening the town was illuminated, and there was a grand display of fireworks.

June 28th. The Biennial Meeting of the U. A. O. Druids Friendly Society, extending over four days, opened in the Town Hall, Ripon. About 70 Delegates present. After transaction of business each day, excursions were made to Fountains, Boro'bridge, etc.

On Thursday night, the Friendly Societies of Ripon held a grand united demonstration, marching with music and banners in a procession, in which the mayor and corporation took part. Tea was served in the Victoria Hall, followed by a Concert and Ball.

On Friday evening, in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee, the Mayor and Mayoress held a grand reception in the Victoria Hall, when some three hundred guests, representing all classes in the city and Liberty of Ripon, and all shades of opinion—religious, social, and political—responded to the invitation. The Hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and Millenary banners. Music and singing was provided, refreshments were served in the small assembly room, and the gathering was a great success.

The Jubilee rejoicings were closed on Saturday, by a review of the First Volunteer Battalion (P.W.O.) West Yorkshire Regiment in Studley Park, and the presentation of an address to Colonel Kearsley. On entering the city the battalion, under the command of Col. Kearsley, was drawn up in column in the Market-place, where the address was presented, in front of the Town Hall, by the Mayor, on behalf of himself and members of the Corporation. Colonel Kearsley having responded, the battalion marched forward to Studley Royal, where the review was held in the Park, before the Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., Hon. Colonel of the Regiment. At

the conclusion of the movements, the battalion marched to Fountains Abbey, where dinner was served in the "Cellarium."

July 1st. The jubilee of the appointment of John Chapman, chemist, Old Market-place, Ripon, as registrar of marriages for the district of Ripon, in 1837. The first marriage at which he was present was that of Robert Brown and Isabella Ideson, of Bishop Monkton, which was solemnized at Bishop Thornton chapel, January 20th, 1838. The first marriage at the registrar's office was on January 27th, 1839, between Robert Pearson and Mary Kay.

July 16th. Harold Edward Clarke, coachbuilder, aged 27, of North-street, Ripon, drowned whilst bathing in the river Ure, near Ripon Parks. The pool in which he was drowned was at least twelve feet deep; into which a youth, aged 19, named Geo. Benson, dived and brought the body to land, and was highly commended by the jury for his bravery. Verdict, "accidentally drowned."

July 25th. At the Wesleyan Conference assembled at Manchester, it was decided that Ripon Wesleyan Circuit should be divided—Ripon retaining fifteen villages, and Boro'bridge fourteen villages.

July 26th. Died at Bishop Monkton, aged 92 years, William Dennison, retired farmer.

August 18th. Robert Heddon, of Clothholme, farmer, aged 44 years, accidentally killed by being thrown from his horse, on Coltsgate Hill, Ripon. The horse, startled by a dog-fight close to his feet, shied, and the saddle-girths broke, when the rider fell heavily on his head. Verdict, "accidental death."

August 25th. Local Government enquiry held at Ripon, respecting the application of the Corporation for power to borrow 412*l.* for the purchase of a steam road roller with waggons. Permission granted, and in September one of Fowler's Steam Road Rollers and Traction Engines, of four horse power, (giving off fourteen actual horse power), was purchased at a cost of 360*l.*, and christened "Wakeman."

August 30th. Church re-opening and Jubilee Festival at Copt Hewick.

September 5th. Died at Ripon, aged 90 years, Ann, widow of William Grayson, coal merchant.

September 28th. The City Police Force made their final appearance at the police court at Ripon.

October 5th. Wesleyan Chapel and Schools. Grand Bazaar in the Victoria Hall opened by the Marchioness of Ripon; and on the following day by the Lady Mayoress of York (Lady Terry).

October 6th. The Ripon city police force ceased to exist; and the west-riding police assumed authority within the city, in accordance with an agreement between the Ripon Corporation and the West Riding Justices.

October 14th. Opening of the Bondgate Mission Room by the Dean of Ripon. It was erected by subscription, and cost, including furniture, 200*l.*

October 14th. Death of Mr. Peter Donaldson, station master at Ripon for fifteen years.

October 20th. The Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society held its Jubilee Meeting in the Town Hall, Ripon. The Marquess of Ripon, presi-

dent, occupied the chair; and there was a large attendance of members.

October 25th. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone visited Ripon and Studley Royal. They received a most enthusiastic welcome at the railway station and in the city. A meeting, with presentation of addresses, was held in the Town Hall. They were the guests of the Marquess of Ripon, at Studley Royal, where they spent the following day in viewing that splendid domain and the unique ruins of Fountains Abbey. They took their departure on the 28th.

The rainfall at Ripon in this year was 20.38 inches.

1887-8. JOHN BAYNES, Slate Merchant.

Mayor in 1885-6, and 1886-7.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: J. B. Lee, T. R. Mountain, T. Hargrave, J. Baynes; *Councillors*: F. Smith, J. Kearsley, G. Ingleby, Chris. Watson, W. H. Kearsley, F. J. Binns, H. M. Thirlway, W. H. Hutchinson, T. Smithson, R. E. Collinson, Arthur Wells, J. Harrison.

November 18th. Local Government enquiry at Ripon respecting the application of the mayor and corporation to borrow an additional 10,000*l.* to complete the waterworks on Lumley Moor. Application granted. The money obtained and spent, and the works not yet completed.

Nov. 23rd. The Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, Assistant Boundary Commissioner, held a preliminary enquiry in Ripon, with reference to the Boundaries of the Liberty of Ripon, and the Ripon Poor Law Union, for Local Government Purposes and the Election of County Councillors.

December 30th. The estimate of Mr. George Marshall, of Darlington, accepted by the waterworks committee, for the construction of a bywash to the reservoir at Lumley Moor, for the sum of 994*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

January 4th. Died at his residence, Lucan House, Sharow, near Ripon, William Garnett, J.P., aged 74 years. He was a native of Bradford, and removed to Ripon about the year 1868; he purchased Fairlawn in 1877, when he changed the name to Lucan House. He was a magistrate for the Liberty of Ripon, and the West and North Ridings of Yorkshire; and regularly attended the petty sessions at Ripon. Buried in the church yard at Sharow.

March 15th. Public meeting, presided over by the Mayor, to protest against the union of the Liberty of Ripon with the West Riding; the proposal was made in the form of a notice of motion, the purport of which was "That at the Easter Quarter Sessions to be held at Wakefield, on the 2nd of April, the magistrates should consider the expediency of petitioning Her Majesty in Council for the union of the Liberty of Ripon with the West Riding." The meeting was very influentially attended by the gentry of the neighbourhood and leading citizens of Ripon, and the Dean of Ripon gave a powerful address, which was afterwards printed and circulated. The following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the proposed union of the Liberty of Ripon with the West Riding of Yorkshire

is wholly unnecessary and undesirable, and that there is no just reason why the jurisdiction of the Liberty, which has continued for so many centuries, should now be abolished, its existence causing no injury to any other part of the country; and this meeting is further of opinion that the inhabitants of the Liberty are fully justified in taking every legitimate step to maintain their privileges." Resolutions were carried in the Council Chamber, and a memorial framed for presentation to Earl Fitzwilliam, Custos Rotulorum of the Liberty; a deputation from the council, headed by the mayor, was appointed to present the memorial, which was favourably received by his lordship. At the Easter Quarter Sessions at Wakefield, Lord Ripon opposed the motion in a speech of great power and ability. The result was that in view of the passing of the Local Government Act the motion was withdrawn, and the matter postponed to the Michaelmas Sessions. When the Local Government Act, 1888, came into operation the Liberty was absorbed in the West Riding for administrative purposes. At the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, held at Wakefield, it was ordered and resolved that no further proceedings be taken in respect of the petition. Therefore the Liberty of Ripon retained all its judicial functions as heretofore. During this controversy many interesting facts were elicited in connection with the history of this ancient Liberty.

The Boundaries Question.—In 1887, an Act of Parliament was passed, intitled the "Local Government (Boundaries) Act," and enquiries were held in various parts with a view to the adoption of some system to simplify the various districts and areas for local government and magisterial purposes. In November, 1887, the Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, an Assistant Commissioner, held an informal enquiry at the Court House, Ripon, as to the Boundaries of the West and North Ridings, the Liberty of Ripon, the City of Ripon, and the Ripon Poor Law Union, etc. On April 18th and 25th, Mr. Pelham held public enquiries in the Town Hall, when representatives from the North and West Riding Justices, Liberty Justices, the Ripon Corporation, and the Ripon Poor Law Union were present. It was suggested that the ancient Liberty of Ripon should be absorbed in the West Riding; that 15 townships in the Ripon Union, situated in the North Riding, should be taken away and added to other Unions; and that 7 townships near Ripon, now in the West Riding, should be added to the North Riding. These alterations it was thought by the Corporation, Ripon Guardians, and others, would seriously affect the welfare of the city, and action was taken in the matter. The following resolution was adopted:—"That a Petition to the Boundary Commissioners under the Corporate Common Seal of this City be adopted, inviting them to take into consideration the desirability of extending the boundaries of the West Riding for Local Government and Union purposes to the River Swale, beginning at Swale Nab (the junction of the Ure and Swale), and from thence to Skipton Bridge, and from thence to the present West Riding boundary, taking from the Swale to the Ure as far as possible the present Union

Boundaries; that the Townships of Westwick and Skelton be transferred from the Great Ouseburn to the Ripon Union, and added for Local Government and Union purposes; and also that the present Boundaries of the Liberty of Ripon remain intact, and the Liberty preserved for Judicial purposes." A petition on the basis of the foregoing resolution was forwarded to the Boundary Commissioners, with the object of making Ripon the centre of one of the proposed new Local Government Districts, to consist of the present Union area of 29 Townships in the West Riding, 15 in the North Riding, and the Townships of Skelton and Westwick now in the Great Ouseburn Union, but belonging to the Liberty of Ripon and in the West Riding. The new District would therefore include 46 townships, an area of 74,289 acres, population (1881) 16,759, and rateable value £140,599. A map was published by the Corporation, clearly defining the above District. In summing up at the close of the enquiry the commissioner said:—"He had a strong objection to altering a county boundary on two principles, one was do not alter the boundary if it will upset the existing arrangements, and then, do not alter the county boundary if it is very much against the wishes of the people. It would not be possible to make a well defined line in this case, taking the wishes of the parishes into consideration, and therefore they must try and make the best possible boundary. He should be desirous of making as little alteration as possible in view of the convenience of the inhabitants and of the Union. (Hear, hear). For some of the townships the Roman road was a natural boundary. With regard to the Great Ouseburn Union it seemed as if the views of the parishes would be met by adopting the proposal of the scheme from Swale Nab up to Helperby, and then going in a due westerly direction, leaving Thornton Bridge and Norton-le-Clay for the Thirsk Union, and Humberton, Langthorpe and Kirby Hill for the Great Ouseburn Union. This did not make a well defined boundary, but the present boundary was a bad one, and the proposal would not interfere so much with the Great Ouseburn Union. Then coming further north, Dishforth, Cundall, Rainton, and Asenby would be left in the North Riding, while Marton-le-Moor and Hutton Conyers would be added to the West Riding. Baldersby, Middleton, Melmerby, Wath and Norton Conyers would go to Thirsk in the North Riding. In suggesting this, he was in this difficulty, that the Commissioners did not know what would be the result of the Local Government Bill. They did not know whether their recommendations would be put into the Bill or whether they would be referred to the County Councils; but if the result of the Commissioners' enquiries were left to the County Councils they would be of great assistance in making their decisions, and he had no doubt the county authorities would have to make compromises here and there in defining the county boundaries. It had been a disadvantage to him that the West Riding had expressed no opinion on the subject owing to the view they took of the Liberty of Ripon." Up to the present time, however, no alterations have been made in the old boundaries.

April. Rev. Samuel Reed appointed Precentor and Minor Canon in place of Rev. Herbert Lunn, presented to the living of Dacre.

May 11th. Died Thomas Hill, Junr., aged 30, city surveyor and sanitary inspector to Ripon corporation.

May 22nd. Consecration of the Rev. Canon John James Pulleine, M.A. (rector of Stanhope), in the chancel of York cathedral, as Suffragan Bishop of Ripon, with the title of Bishop of Richmond. Of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. (second class Classical Tripos), in 1865, M.A. in 1868. He was ordained deacon in 1866, and priest (Salisbury) in the following year. He was chosen Hon. Canon of Ripon in 1882, and received the appointment of examining chaplain to the Bishop of Ripon in 1887. He had been assistant master of Marlborough College 1865-8; curate of St.-Giles-in-the-Fields 1868; organising secretary to the Ripon Diocesan Society 1876-83; and chaplain to the Bishop of Ripon 1877-84. To the living of Kirby Wiske he was presented in 1868 by the Dowager Duchess of Northumberland.

May 22nd. Alfred Bowman, aged 5 years, son of Henry Bowman, Ure Bank, accidentally drowned in the river Ure, near the North Bridge.

May 28th. Died in North-street, Ripon, Robert Aslin, merchant, aged 72 years. He was a member of the Council 1855-61. He took a deep interest in the Volunteer Movement, under the history of which further notice of him will be found. Interred in Trinity churchyard.

June. Rev. F. H. Taylor, Bachelor of Arts, appointed Succentor and Choir Chaplain in place of Rev. S. Reed, appointed Precentor; of Durham University; L.Th. 1885; B.A. 1891; Precentor of S. Nicholas' Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1885-88.

July 2nd. Mr. Councillor Watson presented to the Council the Portraits of the Mayor, Members of the Council, and Town Clerk, in the Millenary year, suitably framed, to hang in the Council Chamber.

July 2nd. Henry Dearden appointed city surveyor and sanitary inspector, in place of Thomas Hill, jun., deceased.

July 8th. Died Thomas Askwith, Manager of the Bradford Old Bank, and City Treasurer, aged 71. Interred in the cathedral churchyard. Fully more than 50 years ago Mr. Askwith began his career at the Old Bank, which was then in the hands of Messrs. Terry. Subsequently it passed to Messrs. Harrison and Co., and later still was transferred to the Bradford Old Banking Company—Mr. Askwith still remaining as manager. In addition to being City Treasurer Mr. Askwith was also Treasurer to the Ripon Board of Guardians, and Secretary to the Ripon Savings Bank.

August 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Fancy Fair and Bazaar in the Victoria Hall, Ripon, in aid of the funds of the Cottage Hospital, opened by the Marchioness of Ripon, who was accompanied by Lord Ripon; the Mayor, the Bishop and the Dean, and Mr. Wharton, M.P., took part in the opening ceremony. This fair was patronised by all the nobility, gentry, clergy, and citizens of Ripon and the neighbourhood, and was a brilliant success. On each day the hall was crowded

with a fashionable concourse of visitors—indeed the handsome and commodious building proved much too small for the occasion, as was shown by the immense crush that continued during the evening of the last day. The lady stall-holders worked most assiduously in disposing of their goods; and few visitors could resist their graceful smiles and winning manners. The following are the amounts realized by each stall:—The Mayoress (Mrs. Baynes), 200*l.*; Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, 66*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; Miss Staveley, 105*l.*; Mrs. St. Paul and Mrs. W. F. Powell, 171*l.* 16*s.*; Mrs. H. C. Bickersteth and Mrs. H. Kearsley, 146*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; Mrs. Busfeild and Mrs. Whitaker, 139*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; Mrs. Fremantle, 127*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; The Misses Wise (Flower Stall), 100*l.* 10*s.*; Miss C. Bower and Miss Springett (Fish Pond), 68*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Miss Cicely Jefferson (Post Office), 12*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; Mrs. Waller and Mrs. Hammond (Farm Produce Stall), 66*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; Mrs. Wells (Refreshments), 139*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* (nett); Garden, Punch and Judy, and Sundries, 28*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; Admission Receipts, 178*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; Sale of Tents and Materials, 12*l.* Special Donations, 210*l.* Total 1771*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* Deducting expenses, 200*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, leaves a balance of 1570*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* in favour of the fair. The sum of 1534*l.* 16*s.* for the same object was raised by subscription in connection with the commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee; and since the Jubilee, further subscriptions, amounting to 57*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, and interest, 36*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, brought up the total amount to 3,200*l.*; thus realizing the highest hopes of the promoters of this useful and charitable institution. The official Balance Sheet was published on September 8th.

August 4th. Lumley Moor water supply by gravitation first turned on, unfiltered; this proving unsatisfactory, filter beds were constructed, and it was permanently turned on by a formal ceremony, Dec. 10th, when a silver key was presented to the ex-mayoress (Mrs. Baynes), who officiated.—See *postea* under 1888-9.

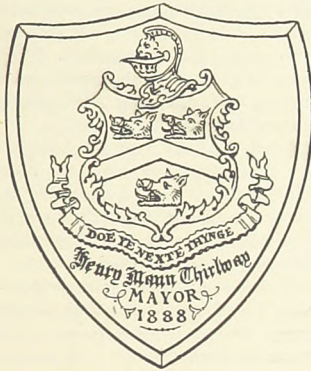
October 4th. Fancy Fair Ball held in the Victoria Hall, in aid of the funds of the Cottage Hospital, and the entertainment of the ladies who worked so energetically in promoting the success of the Fancy Fair held in August last.

October 27th. A crowded meeting in the Victoria Hall to hear the Marquess of Ripon deliver an address on the new "Local Government Act." The mayor presided. His lordship was elected first County Councillor for the City of Ripon in the Council for the West Riding of Yorkshire; and afterwards, when that Council was fully constituted, he was elected first Chairman.

Under the counties "Local Government Act" the city of Ripon will return one member to the county council; and the rural portion of the Ripon Union in the West Riding, with a population of 5966, and an area of 49,179 acres, was added to that of Pateley Bridge Union—the joint population being 14,597, to return one member.

Memorials of Ripon, Vol. III. (with historical Preface to the entire collection), by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A., published by the Surtees Society.

1888-9. H. MANN THIRLWAY, Printer.



His badge bears the family arms: Gules, a chev. between three boars' heads couped argent.

Born 28th September, 1851, son of Henry Steel Thirlway, by his wife Alice Ann, daughter of William Mann, butcher and farmer, of York; educated at Ripon Grammar School; serving an apprenticeship with his father, he joined him in 1872 at the old-established business of printer and stationer, in the Market Place, which had been conducted by the grandfather, Henry Thirlway, since 1815; he married 7th September, 1887, Ada Mary, daughter of John and Diana A. Mallett, of London, at S. Giles' Church, Camberwell. He has always taken a deep interest in the Volunteer Force, and was for 18 years a member of the Ripon Corps, as private, corporal, and colour-sergeant. A capital shot, he was generally found amongst the first three in the best competitions, and now holds, amongst other prizes, a National Rifle Association Bronze Medal, a Silver Tea Service, which had to be won three times and was presented by the ladies of Ripon, being the most valuable prize ever offered in Ripon; also Col. Kearsley's Silver Cup, and Club Silver Medals. He is Licensed Lay Reader for Parish of Holy Trinity; Hon. Sec. Church of England Temperance Society; Hon. Sec. Church Institute, whose members in 1887 presented him with a handsome wedding present in recognition of his services. He entered the corporation in 1883, being placed second on the poll, re-elected 1886, and again when Mayor in 1889 he headed the poll, in the same year he was chosen alderman; during his year of office the new water supply from Lumley Moor was permanently turned on; and he also assisted at the opening of the new premises of the Ripon Grammar School.

It is interesting to note, in connection with this mayor's grandfather, Henry Thirlway, that he was admitted a freeman of Ripon, being a "forreigner," on the 18th May, 1817, according to the Corporation Minute Book. He was, however, a native of Ripon, being the son of Ed. Thirlway, of Kirkgate (now No. 31) who died November 7th, 1788, but served his apprenticeship in Darlington, and this may probably account for his being styled a "forreigner." He commenced business in the Middle Street (now 12), and removed to the present premises at the south-

west corner of the Market-place in 1815. He died in March, 1866; interred in the cathedral churchyard.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: J. B. Lee, T. R. Mountain, T. Hargrave, John Baynes; *Councillors*: W. H. Kearsley, F. J. Binns, H. M. Thirlway, W. H. Hutchinson, T. Smithson, R. E. Collinson, A. Wells, John Harrison, F. Smith, W. Harrison, T. Wells, G. Ingleby.

December 10th. The gravitation scheme of water supply for the city of Ripon from Lumley Moor being now so far completed that the water could be turned on for the use of the inhabitants; and as the works from beginning to end had been entirely carried out during the mayoralty of alderman John Baynes, it was thought a fitting compliment that the ex-mayor, Mrs. Baynes, should be invited to turn on the supply, and that it should be done at the Park Street corner of Trinity Lane. Having turned the valve, Mrs. Baynes said:—"I have great pleasure in turning on this new supply of water. I hope it will be a successful undertaking, and answer all purposes, not only for the present inhabitants of Ripon, but for future generations." The mayor then announced that the next turning on would be in front of the Town Hall, to which spot the crowd at once repaired; there Mrs. Baynes again turned on the water, this time with a silver hydrant key, handed to her by the mayor. The company then adjourned to the assembly room, where the formal presentation took place. Mrs. Baynes having graciously accepted the key from the mayor, said:—"Mr. Mayor, I thank you very much, and also the other members of the corporation, for doing me the honour of asking me to turn on the new water supply for Ripon, and especially do I thank you for presenting me with this beautiful key, which I shall always value very much as a memento of this occasion. I have from the first taken a deep interest in the water supply by gravitation from Lumley Moor, and I sincerely hope that it will give satisfaction to all parties, and prove a great benefit to Ripon." The key was of solid silver, five inches in length, surmounted by the Ripon coat of arms, and bore the inscription: "Presented to the ex-mayor (Mrs. Baynes) at the opening ceremony of turning on the water supply by gravitation from Lumley Moor to the city of Ripon, Monday, 10th December, 1888. H. Mann Thirlway, Mayor." Mr. Alderman Baynes, in a speech afterwards, gave some particulars respecting the work done, from which we make the following extract:—"The corporation, at a meeting held Jan. 4th, 1886, decided, unanimously, to promote a Bill in Parliament to obtain that water; and on the following day, January 5th, a public meeting was held in the Court House, and the subject laid before the citizens, those present accepting the scheme with only two dissentients; and the royal assent was given to the Bill on June 25th following. He would here observe how very much obliged the corporation had been to the landowners and their agents, in making agreements for the land, and especially to Lord Ripon, who only charged the nominal sum of 10*l.* per acre for the land. The drainage area of the new supply extended over 660 acres, all moorland; while the

land purchased at Lumley Moor comprised 49½ acres—29½ acres purchased from Lord Ripon for 326*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*; 19 acres from Lord Grantley, for 1140*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; and about three quarters of an acre from Mr. Whitaker, for 41*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* The reservoir, when full, covered 27 acres, with a depth of 32 feet—the total capacity being 92 millions of gallons of water. Of the total length of the pipe track, six miles of pipes, to High Cross, they were 9 inch pipes, and from High Cross to Ripon 10 inches; the discharging capacity being 750,000 gallons per day; or, in other words, the whole of the water needed for Ripon in the twenty-four hours could be run down in seven hours." The estimated rainfall at the Moor is 32 inches per annum, which yields a supply of 400,000 gallons per day (being twice the amount of consumption at this period), after providing for compensation to Riparian and Millowners to the extent of 100,000 gallons per day. Fully 75 per cent. of this is secured from a spring discovered whilst making the puddle trench. The reservoir at Lumley Moor is 597 feet above ordnance datum, and the Market-place being 130 feet, showing a difference of elevation of 467 feet. Appended is a short account of the Ripon Water Supply.

Ripon City Waterworks.—The requirements of Ripon, as to its water supply, as in other matters, are much larger, in proportion to the population, than they were during the last century, when the daily consumption of water was carried from house to house in skin bags, on horseback (see p. 107). In 1777 an intermittent supply was given from the Skell by pumps, worked by water power down at the mill in Duck-hill, by Mr. Ald. Askwith (*ibid*); this mode of supply was continued by Mr. Gatenby and others; but the water was impure, and the irregularity of the supply so unsatisfactory, that the Corporation took the matter in hand. In November, 1860, a Scheme was brought before them for supplying the city with water either from the Ure or Skell, by water-wheels (see p. 185). In 1864 the corporation offered a premium of 50 guineas for the best scheme for supplying the city with water, and the following twenty-three different schemes were sent in from 17 competitors:—

The Pumping Schemes.

1.—T. W. Daniel, Ripon; to supply 240,000 gallons per day, from the river Ure, by Turbine Wheel and three Lambert's Pumps, reservoir to contain 4,732,000 gallons, and filter beds, at Little Harries; estimated cost 5,000*l.*

2.—A. Charlton, Ripon; to supply 124,000 gallons per day, from the river Ure, by undershot wheel, Reservoir and filter bed at Lark Hill, each to contain three days' supply, or 372,000 gallons, estimated cost excluding land and street mains, 4,925*l.*

3.—Haigh Foundry Company, Wigan; from the river Ure, nearly opposite the old Grand Stand, by one 20 horse power double acting steam engine. Reservoir, not covered, at Little Harries, to hold 350,000 gallons. Two filter beds at pumping station, near old Grand Stand, area 27ft. by 36ft.; estimated cost, excluding land, 9,635*l.*

4.—J. and L. Horsfield, Bank Foundry, Leeds; to supply 132,000 gallons per day from the river Ure (at northern extremity of city) by one 10 horse power steam engine. Two reservoirs, not covered, at Little Harries, to contain 5,160,000 gallons. Three filtering beds at the same place, with a total area of 5,000 feet; estimated cost, excluding land, but including one year's working expenses, 10,563*l.*

6.—S. C. Gant, Swansea; to supply 140,000 gallons per day, from the river Ure (opposite Little Studley), by a 40 horse power Cornish steam engine; situation of reservoir not determined, but to contain 500,000 gallons, one filtering bed on site of pumping works, area not stated; estimated cost 6,320*l.*

8.—Elijah Hoole, London; to supply 124,000 gallons per day from the river Laver, below High Clough Dam (on limestone), by two 6 horse power steam engines, to reservoir at Lark Hill, to hold 372,000 gallons. Two filter beds at site of pumping works below High Clough Dam. Each 45ft. by 10ft., estimated cost, excluding street mains and land, 2,750*l.*

8.—Elijah Hoole, London; to supply 124,000 gallons per day, from river Ure (above North Bridge), by two 6 horse power steam engines, to reservoir at Lark Hill, to hold 372,000 gallons, two filter beds, above North Bridge, each 50 square yards; estimated cost, excluding street mains and land, 2,800*l.*

9.—Easton and Amos, Southwark; to supply 150,000 gallons per day, from the river Ure (east side), below Hutton Mill Deeps, by two waterwheels, to reservoir on Thirsk road, to contain 300,000 gallons. Two filter beds adjoining summit reservoir, each capable of filtering 150,000 gallons per day; estimated cost, including land and preliminary expenses, 9,052*l.*

10.—Robinson and Davenport, Westminster; to supply 140,000 gallons per day from deep well, and bore hole to be sunk near Pickle Hall, by two 12 horse power steam engines; cost, excluding land, 5,226*l.*

11.—J. R. Smyth, Dover; to supply 126,000 gallons per day, from deep well to be sunk near Colts-gate Hill, by two 12 horse power steam engines; estimated cost, 8,000*l.*

12.—Milburn and Haswell, Newcastle; to supply 140,000 to 150,000 gallons per day, from river Ure, opposite Spring Pits, by a steam engine on locomotive principle. Reservoir at Lark Hill or Little Harries, to contain 1,000,000 gallons. Filter bed proposed, but not described; estimated cost, excluding land, 7,000*l.*

13.—F. Campin, 19, Craven Street, London; to supply 140,000 gallons per day from river Ure, near North Bridge, by a direct acting steam engine, and double acting pump. No reservoir filter bed at pumping works; area 533 square yards; estimated cost, excluding land, 4,026*l.*

15.—W. Bryson; quantity not stated, from river Laver, near Bishopton High Dam (on limestone), by a steam engine, power not stated; reservoir and filter beds to be at Studley Lime Kiln Bank; estimated cost, excluding land, 8,800*l.*

W. Bryson; quantity not stated, from river Ure,

at east side of railway viaduct, by steam engine, power not stated, reservoir and filter bed at Hutton Mount; size not stated; estimated cost, excluding land, 6,700*l*.

16.—Stevenson and Utley, Halifax; to supply 100,000 gallons per day, from river Ure (above North Bridge), by a double acting steam engine, 10 horse power, to a reservoir at Lark Hill, to contain 200,000 gallons; a filter tunnel at river side; estimated cost, including land and street mains, 5,862*l*.

Gravitating Schemes.

8.—Elijah Hoole, London; to supply 124,000 gallons per day, from river Skell, near Fountains Abbey, on limestone, three and a quarter miles from Ripon, store reservoir, present reservoir in Studley Park; filter suggested, but not shewn; service reservoir same as store reservoir; mode of compensation to mill owners not stated; estimated cost, excluding street mains, land, and compensation, 4,500*l*.

5.—H. W. Cliff, Westminster; to supply 105,000 gallons per day, from the river Laver, at the junction with the Kez Beck (on limestone), two and a half miles distant from Ripon. Store reservoir at the junction of the river Laver and Kez Beck, to contain 6,300,000 gallons; filter bed at Lark Hill, size 54ft. by 54ft.; service reservoir at Lark Hill, to contain three days' supply. Mode of compensating mill owners not stated; estimated cost, 5,929*l*., including land and street mains.

6.—S. C. Gant, Swansea; to supply 140,000 gallons per day, from Hellwath Springs (limestone), distant one mile from Ripon, store reservoir at the same place, dimensions 500ft. by 200ft. and 20ft. deep. No filter beds shewn; service reservoir in the same position as store reservoir; mode of compensating mill owners not stated; estimated cost, 4,250*l*.

7.—Wheater, Shutt, and Thompson, Leeds; to supply 350,000 gallons per day, from Stanks Pond (limestone), three miles distant from Ripon, store reservoir Stanks pond, altered to contain 12,500,000 gallons; filter bed near Stanks Pond, 120ft. by 42ft. No service reservoir shewn. Mode of compensating mill owners not stated. Estimated cost, excluding land, 18,930*l*.

14.—G. K. Radford, 44, Parliament Street, London; to supply 300,000 gallons per day from Kez Beck, near Toad Hole Wood (gritstone), three and three quarter miles distant from Ripon, store reservoir near Breckamore, to contain 900,000 gallons; no filter bed shewn; service reservoir used as store reservoir. Mode of compensating mill owners not stated; estimated cost, including land and way leave, 6,837*l*.

15.—W. Bryson, Darlington; to supply from river Laver, above Dallow (gritstone), nine and a half miles from Ripon store reservoir, above Dallow, filter bed at Lindrick farm, size not stated; service reservoir not shewn; mode of compensation to mill owners not stated; estimated cost, excluding land, 9,150*l*.

W. Bryson, Darlington; to supply (quantity not stated) from river Ure, at junction of river Burn, ten and a quarter miles distant from Ripon, store reservoir at junction of river Burn, size not stated. Filter beds at North Lees, size not stated. No service

reservoir shewn. No compensation to mill owners required. Estimated cost, excluding land, 11,600*l*.

16.—Stevenson and Utley, Halifax; to supply 100,000 gallons per day, from Lady Wells, Fellbeck, ten miles from Ripon. Store reservoir and filter beds not required. Service reservoir near Studley, to contain 200,000 gallons. Mode of compensating mill owners by reservoir, costing 1,000*l*. Estimated cost, including land, compensation, and street mains, 7,146*l*.

Mr. Filliter, C.E., of Leeds, laid an exhaustive report on these Schemes before the corporation which is fully recorded in the Minute Book; he awarded the premium to Messrs. Stevenson and Utley, of Halifax, whose scheme was afterwards adopted, the estimated cost being 5862*l*. In 1864 the corporation obtained borrowing powers for 7500*l*.; but had to apply again in 1865 for a further sum of 1500*l*.; and again in 1867 for 1000*l*.;—making altogether 10,000*l*. The works were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. G. W. Stevenson, C.E., of Halifax; and a few of the principal items of cost were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Helm and Wormald, for reservoir at Lark Hill	1301	0	0
And for building engine house and cottage, and main laying	2375	0	0
Clapham Brothers, for hydrants, etc.	145	0	0
Crossland and Co., for pipes	1445	0	0
Kirkstall Forge Co., for engines and boilers, etc.	1190	0	0
Cost of land	750	0	0

The works were formally opened by the late Mr. B. P. Ascough, during his mayoralty, on the 8th November, 1865 (see p. 195). Up to 1874 the water, for filtration purposes, only passed through a filter tunnel placed between the river and the pumping well. This was found to be unsatisfactory, and in 1874 the corporation resolved to consult Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., of London, on this scheme, and to ask him to advise the corporation upon the question of improving the pumping works, or obtaining a supply by gravitation. That report was received in June, 1875, and was in favour of improving the pumping works, by the addition of filter beds, enlarged pumping mains, etc. In 1876, a scheme of water supply by gravitation from the Laver, near Galphay Mill, was brought forward, and the preliminary steps taken to obtain an act of parliament, but owing to considerable difficulties in dealing with the millowners and the North Eastern Railway Company in respect of the Canal, that scheme was abandoned. Still the gravitators agitated for a New Scheme of Water Supply, and party spirit ran very high—the contending parties being termed “pumpers” and “gravitators.” At last it was arranged that a poll of the citizens should be taken. The *Ripon Gazette* of December 13th, 1877, gives the following short account:—On Monday last the votes were taken at the Town Hall for the respective water schemes of Pumping and Gravitation. As already stated by us, and as will be well known to most of our readers, the Mayor, by unanimous wish of the Council, issued a circular giving the cost of

gravitation at 15,400*l.*, and showing the annual loss on that scheme as compared with pumping to be 250*l.* The poll opened at 10 a.m., and closed at 4 p.m. Very little interest was manifested during the day, and but for the occasional issue of hand-bills, addressed to the citizens on the subject, no signs of any voting were visible. The result was declared shortly after 10 o'clock, and was as follows:—

	Votes.	Rateable Value.
For Gravitation	394	£6019
For Pumping	219	£6014
Majority for Gravitation	175	£5

The following information will show the proportion voting at the present time:—

Number of Voters on Register	1343
Number of Inhabited Houses	1500
Rateable Value of the City	£26,769 2s. 6d.

These were the figures given at the declaration of the poll, but the voting having been checked over, it was found that the rateable value altogether, is 61*l.* 2s. 6d. in favour of pumping. Below is the full statement.*

It will be seen that cottage voters have made the preponderance in the number of votes; but the heavy ratepaying portion have voted for the Ure.

In May, 1877, further borrowing powers to the amount of 6000*l.* were obtained to carry out the improvement of the pumping works as recommended by Mr. Hawksley; and in 1880 another sum of 2320*l.* was authorised by the Local Government Board, and expended on the pumping works, making a total of 18,320*l.*

In April, 1885, during the mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Lee, on the motion of Mr. Coun. S. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Councillor John Kearsley, (see *antea*) the Water Supply Committee were requested to report upon the best means of supplying the city with water by gravitation in lieu of the pumping works. In June of the same year, the Water Supply Committee reported in favour of a Gravitation Scheme from Lumley Moor, on account of the great annual cost of coals and repairs for the pumping works. They stated that "a splendid supply of the best and purest water in the kingdom can be obtained from the Moor in the townships of Laverton, Grantley, and Skelding;" and that there was a suitable site for a reservoir on Lumley Moor, on lands belonging to the Marquess of Ripon and Lord Grantley, which could be constructed to contain sixty million gallons, at a cost of 3,000*l.*; mains, 5,500*l.*; collecting springs at Lumley Moor (if desired), 320*l.*; the like from Dal-lowgill Moor, 720*l.*; contingencies, 1,460*l.*;—total, 11,000*l.* They also appended an analysis of the water, by Thomas Fairley, chemist, of Leeds, which will be found on page 264.

	Houses.
	£ s. d.
*Ure	4166 10 0
Laver	4104 15 0
Majority for Ure	61 15 0
Majority for Laver	

In July, Mr. Richard Carter, C.E., of Harrogate, was appointed as engineer for the scheme, and in September presented his report, in which was the following estimate of the cost (excluding cost of Act of Parliament, which he estimated at £1,500):—

	£	s.	d.
For land (say 40 acres), at Lumley Moor, with the reservoir thereon, and fencing	3663	0	0
Filters and caretaker's cottage	1800	0	0
Eight-inch piping from Lumley Moor to Ripon, 10'340 lineal yards, equal to 5¼ miles and 220 yards	4782	0	0
Service tank at High Cross (say 250,000 gallons), land inclusive	660	0	0
	10,905	0	0
Contingencies, 10 per cent.	1090	0	0
	£11,995	0	0

The Corporation at a Special Meeting held on the 14th October, 1885, adopted resolutions to promote the Ripon Corporation Bill for the purposes of carrying out this Water Scheme, the notification of Infectious Diseases, and the Regulation of the Market Tolls and other purposes, two members only of the council being neutral, and none opposed. These resolutions were confirmed at a second Special Meeting, held 4th January, 1886, and on the following day, January 5th, a public meeting was held in the Court House, and the subject laid before the citizens, those present accepting the scheme with only two dissentients, and the Royal assent was given to the Bill on June 25th following. The work was at once carried out, under the auspices of Mr. Carter; and the reservoir at Lumley Moor was completed in 1888; and the waterworks were formally opened on the 10th December of that year. The total cost of the scheme to July 31st, 1891, was 25,745*l.* To complete the scheme, however, there is yet a service reservoir to construct at an estimated cost of 3255*l.*, including land. Mr. Carter, in his scheme, proposed to place this reservoir at High Cross, to contain 250,000 gallons, at an estimated cost of 926*l.* The Corporation, in March, 1891, decided to abandon this site, and to apply for borrowing powers to construct the reservoir at Whitefields, which gives an additional elevation of 25 feet, and to increase the capacity of the reservoir to 750,000 gallons. The corporation now (1891) ask for further borrowing powers to the extent of 4000*l.*, viz., for reservoir at Whitefields, 3255*l.*; for pipe track across the Ure to supply North Eastern Railway (laid), 223*l.*; and balance of expenditure at Lumley Moor, 522*l.* The Table of Expenditure given on the next page is similar to the one prepared by the Town Clerk for Col. Luard, R.E., the Local Government Board's Inspector, after the Public Inquiry.

Cottages.	Lands.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
425 5 0	1422 5 0	6014 0 0
1036 10 0	811 12 6	5952 17 6
	610 12 6	61 2 6
611 5 0		

TABLE OF EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAVITATION SCHEME.

Gravitation Works at Lumley Moor.	Parliamentary Expenditure.	Expenditure up to 1887.	Estimated further Expenditure.	Total estimated Expenditure, 1887	Total actual Expenditure up to July, 1891	Further estimated Expenditure on road or new works	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Difference of Columns 8-5.	
								More.	Less.
Land -	1000	1403		1403	1403		1403		
Boundary Wall -			798	798	798		798		
Reservoir and Plant -	2663	6031	2981	10291	13816		13816	2175	
Filter Beds and Caretaker's Cottage -	1500	1279	1050	1050					
	300		300	300					
Mains -	4782	3027	1630	4657	5037		5037	380	
Service Reservoir	630		926	*926	†3125	†75	3125	2199	75
Land for Do. -	30	30		*30			105	75	
Parliamentary Expenditure -	3005	2345	1250	3595	3435		3435		160
New Road to Reservoir -		300		300	300		300		
New Main across River Ure to supply N.E.R. Co., laid 1889 -					223		223		
Whitcliffe Lane Main for Race-course -					66		66		
Ex. Land at Moor					75		75		
Sand Shed -					50		50		
Contingencies -	1090	58	1592	1650	512	55	567		1083
£	15,000	14,473	10,527	25,000	25,745	3,255	29,000	4,829	1,243

* These items were for a Reservoir at High Cross, to contain one day's supply, 250,000 gallons.

† These items are for the proposed Reservoir at Whitefields, to contain a three days' supply, 750,000 gallons.

Subjoined are the principal Analyses taken in connection with the Ripon Water Supply.

The following is the analysis of the river Ure water, taken February, 1874, without filtration; river 40 miles from its source, now used for supply:—

Total Solid Impurity	17.04
Organic Carbon	.239
Organic Nitrogen	.037
Ammonia	.001
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	none
Total Combined Nitrogen	.038
Previous Sewage Contamination	none
Chlorine	1.20
Hardness, temporary	2.5
Hardness, permanent	9.3
Total Hardness	11.8
Remarks	turbid

Sample of filtered river Ure water taken from tap in Water Skellgate, June 29th, 1885. The sample contains in grains per gallon:—

Oxygen absorbed from permanganate	0.221
Total dry residue	12.32
Colour of residue	Pale brown
Behaviour of residue on ignition—Blackens, but burns off readily.	
Chlorine	0.560
Nitric acid	Trace
Ammonia	0.0000
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0036

Appearance, clear; colour, pale brown; smell, inodorous; deposit, very slight; nitrous acid, none; phosphoric acid, minute trace; poisonous metals, none; hardness before boiling, 9.5 (Clark); hardness after boiling, 5.5 (Clark).

" 16, East Parade, Leeds, May 5th, 1885.

" Analysis of water from Holborn Valley, near Ripon, received from Mr. M. Kirkley, April 30th, 1885. The sample contains in grains per gallon:—

Chlorides equal to Common Salt	0.82
Nitrates of Calcium, &c.	none
Calcium, Magnesium, Salts, &c.	3.35
Volatile and Organic Matter	0.07
Total Dissolved Solids	4.24
Containing Chlorine	0.57
.. Nitric Acid	none
.. Injurious Metals	none
.. Ammonia	none
.. Organic Ammonia	none

Sediment deposited from the water—very minute. No animalculæ. Colour of column two feet in depth—slight greenish tint. Smell when warmed to 100° Fahrenheit—none. Hardness of the water in Clark's scale degrees before boiling, 3°.4. Hardness of the water in Clark's scale degrees after boiling, 2°.1. These give permanent hardness, 2°.1; temporary hardness, 1°.3; and total hardness, 3°.4. The Analysis shows that this is a very pure water, free from any objectionable qualities, and of excellent quality for drinking purposes. THOMAS FAIRLEY."

First Analysis of water taken from the water tap in the Revels Room at the Town Hall, on the 1st July, 1889, as supplied from Lumley Moor, for consumption in the city.

67, Surrey Street, Sheffield,

July 16th, 1889.

Physical Characters:—Suspended Matter, none; appearance of a column two feet in length, clear and yellow; taste, peaty; smell, none. On analysis the sample gave the following results:

Total Solid Matter	10.92 grains per gallon.
Non-volatile Matter	8.40 ..
Loss on Ignition	2.52 ..
Chlorine	0.70 ..

(Equal to Chloride of Sodium 1.15 grains).

Nitrogen existing as Nitrates and Nitrites—trace

Lead and other poisonous metals—none

The sample had a hardness of 5.1 degrees. (Each degree represents a soap-destroying power equivalent to that produced by one grain of chalk per gallon).

The oxygen required by the changeable organic and other oxidisable matter amounted to 1.04 parts per million of the water.

On distillation the sample yielded:—Free Ammonia 0.03 parts per million; Albuminoid Ammonia 0.16 parts per million.

These results show the water to be a pure water of very moderate hardness. It contains a marked quantity of peaty matter, doubtless derived from the gathering ground; this would be removed and the water improved in appearance by careful filtration, though such treatment is not otherwise necessary, if the sample fairly represents the usual condition of the water. There is no sign of contamination by sewage

or similar impurity. In my opinion the water is of very fair quality for drinking and general domestic use. If used in boilers, the water would form a very moderate quantity of incrustation, and this would be prevented by the use of a small quantity of soda-ash.

ALFRED H. ALLEN, F.I.C., F.C.S.

" Public Analyst's Laboratory, 67, Surrey Street, Sheffield, May 30th, 1890. Report on a Sample of Drinking Water received from M. Kirkley, Town Clerk, Ripon, and taken from water tap at his offices, on 6th May inst., about 3 p.m.

Physical Characters:—Suspended Matter, none; appearance of a column two feet in length, yellow and clear; taste, normal; smell, none. On analysis, the sample gave the following results:

Total Solid Matter	6.55 grains per gallon.
Non-volatile Matter	5.15 ..

Loss on Ignition 1.40 .. |

Chlorine 0.80 grains per gallon. |

(Equivalent to Chloride of Sodium 1.32 grs).

Nitrogen existing as Nitrates and Nitrites—none.

(Equivalent to Anhydrous Nitric Acid).

Lead and other poisonous metals none. |

The sample had a hardness of 3.2 degrees. (Each degree represents a soap-destroying power equivalent to that produced by one grain of chalk per gallon). The oxygen required by the changeable organic and other oxidisable matter amounted to 0.96 parts per million of the water. On distillation the sample yielded:—Free Ammonia 0.05 parts per million; Albuminoid Ammonia 0.14 parts per million.

These results show the water to be a pure soft water, apparently of surface origin. The figure recorded under the head of "Oxygen required" points to the presence of a somewhat high proportion of oxidisable organic matter, probably of peaty origin. In other respects, the water is unexceptionable in quality, and well fitted for drinking and general domestic supply. ALFRED H. ALLEN, County Analyst."

January 7th. Appointment of A. O. M. Wright as city bellman, in place of Anthony Flinn.

January 7th. Lickley Street declared a Public Highway.

January 19th. Died Mrs. Helen Cooper, of the Old Market Place, Ripon, aged 82. Deceased was the widow of Mr. John Cooper, formerly of Middle Street, rope maker, whose death occurred some 45 years ago. Subsequent to his death she removed to the Old Market Place, where for the last 40 years she carried on her business. The house occupied by Mrs. Cooper is an interesting one from the fact that apart from ecclesiastical buildings it is probably one of the oldest houses in the city, the quaint high pitched gables carrying the mind back to the 16th century, to the latter days of which, or the early days of the 17th century, the house probably belongs. Mrs. Cooper's maiden name was King, and she belonged to an old Roman Catholic family. She was the oldest member of the congregation of St. Wilfrid's church, by whom she will always be remembered as





a benefactor to the church, and one of the very few Catholics in the city who were instrumental in forming the present mission. The Rev. Canon Gordon, when referring to her death, remarked that in Mrs. Cooper one of the oldest members of his congregation had passed to her reward, after a tedious illness. In her the congregation had lost not only one of its oldest members, but one to whom they were very deeply indebted. Very few of that congregation knew how much they owed to the deceased lady, as it was chiefly through her efforts that the mission was founded more than forty years ago. Some of them would remember that prior to that time Catholics had to journey to Bishop Thornton to divine service on Sundays, although Mass was occasionally celebrated in a room at Ripon. At the request of the few Catholics in the city at that time the bishop of the diocese promised to send a pastor, provided that they could find the means to support him and furnish him with a chapel; and it was due to Mrs. Cooper and another that sufficient funds were raised to realise their object. This formed the nucleus of the present large and increasing mission and beautiful church.

January 29th. The Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., returned as first County Councillor for the City of Ripon, West Riding of Yorkshire, unopposed. To commemorate this event, a badge has been placed on the Mayor's baldric, which bears his coat of arms.



George Frederick Samuel Robinson, the Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S.; born Oct., 1827; married, 1851, Henrietta Anne Theodosia, C.I., daughter of the late Captain Henry Vyner, by the daughter of the first Earl de Grey (a lady of the bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, 1863-66); second title, Earl de Grey, D.L., J.P. for Lincolnshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, and J.P. for the Liberty of Ripon; M.P. (L.) for Hull, 1852-3, Huddersfield, 1853-7, West Riding of Yorkshire, 1857-9; Under-Secretary for War, 1859-61; Secretary for War, 1863-6; Secretary for India in 1866; Lord President of the Council, 1869-73; Hon. Colonel of the First West York Rifle Volunteers from 1860; President of Joint High Commission at Washington in 1871; Viceroy of India,

1880-4; First Lord of the Admiralty in 1886; Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire from 1873; Grand Master of the Freemasons, 1871 until 1874, when he became a Catholic.

LINEAGE OF THE ROBINSONS.

The following appear to have been kinsmen, but evidence of their exact relationship is wanting.

PETER ROBINSON, of York, merchant, admitted into the Merchants' Company in 1515, filled the office of Constable from 1523 to 1525, and that of Governor from 1544 to 1546. Admitted a member of the religious Guild of Corpus Christi at York in 1518. Was one of the City Chamberlains in 1533. Sheriff in 1538-9, and Lord Mayor in 1544. Will dated 25th Sept., 1549 (prov. 13th Jan., seq.), to be buried at St. Crux, "in the where (*quere quire*) of the said church, nie unto my stall" (Reg. Test., xiii., 604). Alderman Robinson, who lived in the parish of All Saints', Pavement, left a widow, Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Whitfield, alderman of York. (See *Register of the Guild of Corpus Christi in the City of York*, published by the Surtees Society in 1872, p. 191).

Peter Robinson, Alderman of York, buried at St. Crux, York, 30th Sept., 1542. (See *Foster's Pedigrees of Yorkshire County Families*).

ROBINSON OR ROBYNSON OF YORK, AFTERWARDS OF NEWBY (ON SWALE), NEWBY (ON YORE), AND NOW OF STUDLEY ROYAL, CO. YORK.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, a Hamburg merchant, born 1522, free in 1558, Chamberlain in 1563, Sheriff in 1568-9, Lord Mayor in 1581 and 1594. Member of Parliament for the City of York in 1584 and 1588; Governor of the Merchants' Company 1578, 1580, and 1590-1. Died 1st Aug., 1616, and was buried in the Church of St. Crux, 2nd Aug., aged 94. Was Warden of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at York, in 1582-3. Although the Guild of Corpus Christi was finally suppressed in 1547, by the Act of Dissolution, the Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, to which it was united in the year 1478, succeeded in retaining possession of its estates for nearly 30 years longer. He married, first, Isabella, daughter of Richard Redman, of Gressingham, county of Lancaster, Esq. Thus in the pedigree of Redman, in Glover's Visitation of 1584-5. Dugdale in his Visitation of 1665 calls her . . . daughter of John Redman, of Fullforth. Foster says (pedigree

¹ Arms of Redman, of Gressingham, co. Lancaster and Fulford, co. York:—Quarterly 1 and 4, gules, a chev. arg. between three cushions ermine, tasseled, or, a crescent charged with a crescent for difference; 2 and 3 sa. a chev. between three cross crosslets arg., a crescent for difference, for Southworth, of Gressingham.

of Robinson), "Isabella, daughter of John Redman, of Fulford." Agnes Redman, sister to Isabella, married John Medcalf, of Fulford. Buried at St. Crux, 2nd Dec., 1590. Portrait of William Robinson at Newby, painted when in his 93rd year; another portrait in the Merchants' Hall, York.

"William Robinson, 2nd of Newby, twice Lord Mayor, and twice representative in Parliament for this City, died in the year 1616, aged 94, and lies buried in Crux Church. He gave to the City at his death eighty pounds and a silver bowl, double gilt, and to the Merchants' Company forty pounds."—*Antiquities of York*. James Torr, Gent., 1719.

Issue of the first marriage:

- I. WILLIAM ROBINSON, his successor.

Also a daughter FRANCES, who married Robert Harrison, alderman of York, and Lord Mayor of York in 1607.

- II. Thomas Robinson, of Allerthorpe, county of York, baptised at St. Crux, 10th Aug., 1567, aged 49 years, and married 27th Jan. 14 James I., 1616, died in 1625, buried at Burniston. (See Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees*). Not given by Dugdale.

- III. Edward Robinson, baptised 15th March, 1569-70, buried next day.

- IV. George Robinson, baptised 18th July, 1571, buried 3rd Feb., 1572-3.

- I. Edith, baptised 3rd Aug., 1572.

All at St. Crux. (For these see Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees*).

He married secondly, a daughter of Thomas Harrison, merchant, York, and Lord Mayor of that City, 1575 and 1592, (buried at St. Crux 4th March, 1593-4), by whom he had another son.

Thomas died unmarried. (This issue of the second marriage is given in *Dugdale's Visitation*, 1665).

WILLIAM ROBINSON, of Newby-on-Swale, co. York, citizen and merchant of York. Baptised at St. Crux, 30th June, 1564. "Alderman the younger," 1601 to 1616; Sheriff 1607, and Lord Mayor of York, 1619. In 1616 he succeeded to his father's estates in and near the city of York, and also to those of his younger brother in 1625. Buried at St. Crux, 9th Oct., 1626. Will proved 20th Oct., 1626: his body to be buried at St. Crux Church, nigh his father, mother,

² Arms of Robinson:—"A chev. between three bucks, trippant."—Thos. Torr's *York*.

The following Arms were granted to William Robinson, Alderman of York, Aug., 1616, 14 James I., by Richard St. George, Norroy 1487, fo. 5006:—

Vert, a chev. ermineois between three bucks trippant or. Crest:—Out of a mural coronet gu., a demi buck ermineois.

Arms, as given in *Dugdale's Visitation* of 1665 for Robinson, of Newby:—

Vert, a chev. between three stags standing at gaze or. Crest:—In a coronet, composed of fleurs-de-lis, or, on a mound vert, a stag, as in the arms.

³ Arms of Jenkyn:—Or, a Lion rampant, regardant sa.

and children. He married Margaret, daughter of John Jenkyn,³ of the City of York, Esq., by Margaret, daughter to . . . Carance, an Italian. Thus in the pedigree of Jenkyn, of Grimston, given by Dugdale, in the Visitation of 1665-6, but in the pedigree of Robinson, of Newby, in the same Visitation she is called . . . "daughter of Sir Henry Jenkins, of Grymston, county of York, Kt." According to the former pedigree, Sir Henry Jenkyn or Jenkins was her brother. Foster, in his pedigree of Robinson, says, she married secondly 11th Oct., 1627, Wm. Brearey, alderman of York, and died in 1644. "The Lady Brearey buried 29th July, 1644," at St. John's, York.

He had issue:

1. WILLIAM, his heir.

2. John Robinson, baptised 6th March, 1602-3, buried at St. Crux, 8th Aug., 1606.

1. Grace, baptised 29th April, 1607, buried 1st Dec., 1608.

2. Susanna, baptised 22nd Dec., 1609, buried 14th Jan., 1609-10.

SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, of Newby (on Swale), co. York, Kt., baptised 21st Dec., 1601, "son of Wm. Robinson the younger." Dugdale in his Visitation of 1665, says he died 1st Sept., 1658, at the age of 78, an error probably. Knighted at the coronation of King Charles I., on 17th July, 1633, at Edinburgh; High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1639. Died 1st Sept., 1658, and buried at St. Crux, 7th Sept. Will dated 31st July, proved 3rd Nov., 1658. To be buried in St. Crux, with his father and his grandfather. Names his kinsmen—Wm. Robinson, apprentice, in London, his brother, John Robinson, apprentice, in York, and their sister, Dorothy Robinson. Was Member of Parliament for the City of York in 1628. "He was a person of great loyalty, and was obliged by the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall, Nov. 3rd, 1646, to settle the Rectory of Baldersby of the value of £80 per annum for the maintenance of a preaching minister in that parish where the tithes arise, for which he was allowed £798, and so his fine was reduced from £2,175 to £1,377." He married, 1st, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Brambrough,⁴ of Housham, com. Ebor, Kt. Thus, according to Dugdale in his Visitation of 1665. Foster, in his *Yorkshire Pedigrees*, gives the following: "Anne, or Amy, daughter of Sir William Bamburgh, of Howsham, co. York, Bart., and co-heiress to her brother, Sir John Bamburgh." In Kimber and Johnson's *Baronetage of England*, 1771, she is called, "Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Wm. Bamburgh, of Howyam, in Yorkshire, Bart." Buried at St. Crux, 15th April, 1624, wife of Mr. William Robinson, the younger." See Pedigree of Bamburgh, of Howsham, in Glover's Vis. of 1584, edited by Jos. Foster, pub. in 1875.

1. William Robinson, who died unmarried at Paris, under age.

⁴ Arms of Bamburgh:—Arg., a pheon, sa., on a chief of the last a lion pass. of the first.

He married, secondly, Frances, third daughter of Sir Thomas Metcalfe,⁵ of Nappa, in Wensleydale, co. York, Knt., (by his wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby, of Scriven, near Knaresborough), grandson of Sir Christopher Metcalfe, of Nappa, Knt., ("lineally descended from Thos. Metcalfe, Esq., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and P.C., temp. Rich. III., who was son of James Metcalfe, of Nappa, Esq., who distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, temp., Hen. V.") Kimber and Johnson's *Baronetage of England*, 1771, by his wife, Lady Elizabeth De Clifford, daughter of Henry, 1st Earl of Cumberland, and 11th Baron De Clifford. By this marriage the descendants of Sir Wm. Robinson can show the following Royal descents: 1st, from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward III.; 2nd, from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of King Edward III.; 3rd, from the Lady Mary Plantagenet, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, grandson of King Henry III.; 4th, from William, Earl of Arques and Thoulouse (uncle of William the Conqueror), third son of Richard, fourth Duke of Normandy.

"The Marquess of Ripon has two Royal Descents through Henry Percy, second Earl of Northumberland, and his wife; for their daughter Catherine, marrying Edmund Grey, first Earl of Kent, was ancestress of the thirteenth Earl and first Duke of Kent, whose granddaughter, Jemima, Marchioness de Grey, married the second Earl of Hardwicke, and was mother of Mary Jemima, Lady Grantham, grandmother of the Marquess of Ripon, and also great-grandmother of the Marchioness." See *Royal Descent* by Arthur Marwood Wilcox, M.A. and John Henry Metcalfe.

- i. METCALFE (Sir), his heir.
- ii. Thomas Robinson, a Turkey merchant, baptised at Topcliffe, 8th April, 1634, mentioned as living in York on 19th March, 1665, when Dugdale, Norroy King-of-arms, entered the pedigree of Robinson in the Visitation Book of Yorkshire made in that year. Died 1676, buried at St. Crux, 16th July. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Tancred⁶ (or Tankard), of Arden, co. York, Esq., at St. Olave's, York, 31st Dec.,

1654, buried at St. Crux, 15th May, 1664, and had issue:

1. WILLIAM ROBINSON (Sir), heir to his uncle, Sir Metcalfe.
2. Tancred Robinson, F.R.S., of St. John's College, Cambridge; M.B. 1679; M.D. 1685; Physician to Geo. I., married Alatheia, daughter of George Morley, Esq., b. 1655, and had a son, William, who married Dorothea, daughter of Dr. Coke, of Derby.
- i. Elizabeth, eldest daughter, 1665, buried at St. Crux, 24th Jan., 1669-70.
2. Margaret, married to Rowland Norton, of Dishforth, co. York, Esq., and had an only daughter and heiress, Mary, married to her cousin, Sir Tancred Robinson.
- i. Elizabeth, wife of Philip Rycot, an East India Merchant.
- ii. Margaret, second daughter; marriage settlement dated 15th Aug., 1653; living a widow in 1698, married William Weddell, of Earswick, co. York, Esq., J.P., (son of Leonard Weddell, of Clifton, York), Lord of the Manor of Wigginton, co. York. Aged 31, 13th Sep., 1665, when his pedigree was entered by Dugdale in the Visitation Book of Yorkshire. Will dated 28th May, 1676, proved 26th July following. "John Weddell, of York, died in 1524, leaving a widow, Joan. His son, John Weddell, Sheriff in 1563-4, was the father of Leonard Weddell, of Clifton, York (above-named), who heads the pedigree of Weddell, of Earswick, in *Dugdale's Visitation*. See note, p. 141, *Register of Corpus Christi Guild*. (Ed. Surtees Soc.) John Weddell, first-named, and his wife were admitted members of the Guild of Corpus Christi at York, in 1456. William Weddell, by his wife Margaret Robinson, had issue:—
- i. Metcalfe Weddell, son and heir æt. 5 years and 6 months, 13th Sept. 1665.
- ii. Thomas Weddell, born after 1665. Left greater part of his fortune to his nephew, Richard Elcock, and had issue.
- i. Margaret, aged 8 years in 1665. Married Alexis Elcock, and had issue:—
- Richard Elcock (afterwards Weddell), baptised 10th April, 1692, assumed the name of Weddell pursuant to the will of his uncle, Thos. Weddell, who left him the greater part of his fortune. Living at York in 1747. Purchased Newby Hall (Newby-on-Yore) of the Blacketts, of Newby. In 1756 was executor to the will of Thos. Metcalfe, of Nappa, and named therein as residuary legatee, but the will contains no mention of Nappa Hall or the Nappa lands, of which Mr. Richard Weddell

⁵ Arms of *Metcalfe* of Nappa:—Quarterly of six.

1. Argent, three calves passant, sa., for *Metcalfe*.
2. Argent, a lion rampant, gules, for *De Hert-lyngton*.
3. Sable, three pickaxes, argent, for *Pigott*.
4. Argent, a chev. gules, between three eagles, displayed sable, for *Leedes*.
5. Argent, on a fesse cottised gules, three fleurs-de-lys of the field, for *Normanville*.
6. As the first.

This quartered coat is given at p. 21.

⁶ Arms of *Tancred*:—Quarterly.—1 and 4. Arg. on a chev. between three escallops gu., as many annulets arg., for *Tancred*. 2 and 3. Arg. a chev. between three martlets sa., for *Lawson*.

subsequently became possessed. He was succeeded by his son,

William Weddell, of Newby-on-Yore, co. York, Esq. In 1780 he was owner of Nappa Hall (see Maude's *Wensleydale*), his father, therefore, died between 1756 and 1780. He died 28th April, 1792, (see *antea* pp. 113, 114), when Newby and other estates, together with Nappa Hall and estate in Wensleydale, devolved to Thos. Philip Robinson, then third Lord Grantham, who, in 1803, assumed the name of Weddell in lieu of Robinson, and in 1833, the name of De Grey, on succeeding his maternal aunt in the Earldom of De Grey.

II. Frances, aged 4 years in 1665.

III. Elizabeth, aged 3 years in 1665.

IV. Dorothy, aged 6 months in 1665.

Named in Visitation of 1665.

III. Frances, third daughter, wife of Robert Belt, of Overton, co. York, Esq.

Mary, and three other daughters, died young, before 1665.

SIR METCALFE ROBINSON, of Newby-upon-Swale, near Topcliffe, co. York, baptised at Topcliffe, 10th March, 1628, created a Baronet by King Charles II., 30th July, 1660; elected Sheriff in 1660; took his Freedom in 1660. Aged 36 on the 19th March, 1665, when he entered his pedigree and made proof of his arms before Wm. Dugdale, Esq., Norroy King-of-arms at York. (See *Sir Wm. Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1665-6*.) In 1665 he was living at Rockliffe, in Bulmer Wapentake. Was an Alderman of York, and he represented the City of York in three Parliaments, temp. King Charles II., 1660, 1661, 1664. Died 6th Feb., 1683-9, and was buried at Topcliffe. Towards the east end of the north aisle of Topcliffe Church is (or was in 1771) a monument, railed in, with Sir Metcalfe Robinson's bust, encircled with a garland and ornamented with trophies of war. Married to Margaret, daughter of Sir William D'Arcy,⁷ of Witton Castle, co. Durham, Knt., 29th March, 1633, buried at St. Crux, 13th April, 1666. By her he had a son, William, baptised at Witton-le-Wear, co. Durham, 25th Dec., 1653, died in his infancy.

Qr. The Sir William Darcy, Knt., second son of Conyers, Lord Darcy and Conyers, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Belasyse, of Newburgh Priory, and brother of Conyers, Lord Darcy and Conyers, living in 1665, named in *Dugdale's Visitation of 1665*.

SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, of Newby-upon-Swale,

Bart., eldest son and heir, born 1655 (son of Thomas Robinson and Elizabeth Tancred). Lord Mayor of York, 1700, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 1689. In 1689 (13th Feb.), on his uncle's (Sir Metcalfe Robinson) title expiring, was created a Baronet. M.P. for Northallerton temp. Charles II.; was M.P. for the City of York, 1698-1722. He built the "Town House" in York, and re-built Newby-on-Swale in 1720. Died 22nd Dec., 1736, aged 80. Buried at Topcliffe. He married Mary, eldest daughter of George Aislaby,⁸ of Studley Royal, co. York, Esq. (killed in a duel, 10th Jan., 1674-5, see p. 67), by his second wife Mary, younger daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Mallory, of Studley Royal, by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of John Mosley, Esq., only son of Thomas Mosley, Alderman of York. She was born 25th August, 1664, married at Wheldrake, near York, 8th Sept., 1679. Sir William had issue,

I. William Robinson, buried 19th Nov., 1685, at St. Crux.

II. Metcalfe Robinson, buried 29th April, 1681, at St. Crux.

III. Sir Metcalfe Robinson, second Baronet.

IV. Sir Tancred Robinson, third Baronet.

V. William Robinson was an Esquire, with his brother Thomas, to Sir Conyers D'Arcy, K.B., in 1725, baptised at Topcliffe, 26th Sep., 1691. A Colonel of Marines. Died at Jamaica, 19th June, 1741-2, unmarried.

VI. Thomas Robinson, first Baron Grantham.

VII. John Robinson, Major of Marines, *d. s. p.*, 1742, at Jamaica.

I. Anne Robinson, married at Topcliffe, 19th March, 1733, (as second wife) to Thos. Worsley, Esq., of Hovingham, co. York, and died 15th Jan., 1768.

II. Elizabeth, baptised at Topcliffe, 24th July, 1690.

III. Mallory, buried 23rd Oct., 1697, at St. Crux.

IV. Alatheia, buried 17th July, 1693, at St. Crux.

V. Mary, buried 9th Sept., 1700, at St. Crux.

SIR METCALFE ROBINSON, Bart., son and heir, succeeded his father as second Baronet, 22nd Dec., 1736, and died (unmarried) 26th Dec., 1736, having possessed the title and estates only four days. Buried at Topcliffe. The title devolved upon his brother,

SIR TANCRED ROBINSON, Bart., Rear Admiral of the White, Lord Mayor of York, in 1718 and 1738. He succeeded his brother as third Baronet in 1736. He married his cousin Mary, only daughter and heir of Rowland Norton,⁹ of Dishforth, co. York, buried

⁸ Arms of *Aislaby*:—Gu. three lozenges conjoined in fess arg. between three lions' heads, erased or.

⁹ Arms of *Norton*:—Azure, a maunche ermine, over all a bend gules. The Dishforth family was descended from Francis Norton, a natural son of Francis Norton, eldest son of Richard Norton, of Norton, the patriarch of the Rebellion of 1569, which Richard Norton married Susan, daughter of Richard, Lord Latimer.

⁷ Arms of *Darcy*:—(As given by Dugdale) Quarterly.

1. Azure, three cinquefoils between nine crosslets, argent.

2. Azure, three bars, gemelles and a chief or.

3. Azure, a maunche or.

4. Sable, a saltier argent.

at St. Crux, 26th July, 1748. Descended from Richard Norton, of Norton, Esq., attainted 1569, 12th Eliz., for the part he took in the Catholic rebellion, called "The Rising of the North." (See p. 35). He died 3rd Sept., 1754, aged 68; buried at St. Crux, York. Monumental inscription, with a medallion bust.

Sir Tancred was buried at St. Crux, York, 7th Sept., 1755, and had issue,

- I. WILLIAM ROBINSON (Sir), fourth Baronet.
- II. NORTON ROBINSON (Sir), fifth Baronet.
- III. John Robinson, buried 12th Jan., 1720-1.
- IV. Thos. Robinson, died young, buried 24th April, 1740.
- I. Mary Robinson, married to Thomas Pierse, of Pierseburgh, co. York, died his widow 4th April, 1790, buried 9th April, aged 74, at St. Crux.
- II. Elizabeth, died (unmarried) 22nd March, 1789, buried 26th March, aged 70, at St. Crux.
- III. Alatheia, died unmarried, buried at St. Crux, 2nd Aug., 1767.
- IV. Margaret.

SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, Bart., born 1713, succeeded as fourth Baronet, 1754, married Dorothea, daughter of John Thornhill, of Stanton, co. Derby, and died s. p., 4th March, 1770, when he was succeeded by his brother,

SIR NORTON ROBINSON, Bart., fifth baronet, who died (unmarried) in 1792, when the Baronetcy devolved on his cousin, Thomas Philip Robinson, third Baron Grantham, afterwards Earl De Grey.

THOMAS ROBINSON, first Baron Grantham, K.B., educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, A.B., 1715; A.M. 1719; elected Fellow 1719. Was confidential Secretary to Mr. (afterwards Lord) Walpole, of Wolterton, when Ambassador at the Court of France, in 1723. M.P. for Thirsk, 1 Geo. II.; Minister Plenipotentiary of Vienna, to the Emperor Charles VI., 1730; and to the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, 1740. Knighted and invested with the Order of the Bath, at Vienna, by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1742. Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany, 1745, and in 1748 at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. M.P. for Christ-church, 1749, and was one of the Lords Commissioners of Trades and Plantations. In 1750, was made Master of the Great Wardrobe, and a Privy Councillor, 1751. One of the principal Secretaries of State 6th April, 1754. Resigned office, and was again Master of the Wardrobe in 1755. One of the Lords Justices of England, during the King's absence, in 1755. Created a Peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Grantham, of Grantham, co. Lincoln, by Patent, dated 7th April, 1761. Postmaster General, July, 1765. He married Frances, third daughter of Thomas Worsley,¹⁰ of Hovingham,

co. York, Esq., by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland, of Thirkleby Park, Baronet, great grandson of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell. She died at Earls Court, near Kensington, 1750, buried at the Church of Chiswick, 6th Nov., 1750, and had issue.

- I. THOMAS ROBINSON, second Lord Grantham.
- II. Frederick Robinson, Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn. Born at Vienna, 11th Oct., 1746 (N.S.). Of Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A., 1766; entered the Ripon Corporation 13th Dec., 1780; Alderman 4th Sep., 1781, and Mayor 2nd Feb., 1785. M.P. for Ripon, May, 1781, to 1787. Married Catherine Gertrude Harris, second daughter of James Harris, Esq., and sister to James, first Earl of Malmesbury, June, 1785. Died on Friday, 28th Dec., 1792 (?) s. p., at his house in Privy Gardens, London.
- I. Frances, born at Vienna, 14th Feb., 1739 (N.S.), died 1758, buried at Chiswick, 7th Aug. same year.
- II. Anne, born at Vienna, and died aged 15 days.
- III. Anne, born at Vienna, 19th March, 1742 (N.S.).
- IV. Mary, born at Vienna, 24th July, 1743 (N.S.), died 14th Jan., 1751, buried at Chiswick, 4th same month.
- V. Theresa, born at Vienna, 1st Jan., 1744 (N.S.), married 18th May, 1769, at Lord Powlet's, at Twickenham, to John Parker, of Saltram, Esq., in co., Devon, M.P. for Devon. Created Lord Borloughston.
- VI. Elizabeth, born at Vienna, 8th April, 1748 (N.S.), died in London, Feb., 1749, buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

Lord Grantham died 30th Sept., 1770, and was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS ROBINSON, second Baron Grantham, born at Vienna, 30th Nov., 1738. Of Christ's College, Cambridge, M.A., 1757; M.P. for Christ Church, co. Hants. Was a diplomatist from 1761, at the Congress of Augsburg; and Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, 1771; in 1779 he was constituted First Lord of Trade; in 1782 he was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1783, he concluded the preliminaries of peace with France. Was Vice-Chamberlain to the King, and one of His Majesty's most hon. Privy Council. Died 20th July, 1786. He married Lady Mary Jemima Yorke, second daughter and co-heir of Philip Yorke, second Earl of Hardwicke, by his wife Jemima, Marchioness De Grey and Baroness Lucas, of Crudwell, daughter and heir

¹⁰ Arms of Worsley, of Hovingham:—Quarterly of eight.

1. Arg. a chief gu.
2. Or on a chief indented az., three plates.
3. Quarterly, arg. and gu., in the first a mullet, sa.

4. Arg. on a bend, sa., 3 covered cups of the field.

5. Arg. a fesse gu. between three popinjays, vert.
6. Arg. a squirrel sejant gu., cracking a nut.
7. Arg. a fesse sa.
8. As the first.

of John Campbell, third Earl of Breadalbane, by Amabel, daughter and co-heir of Henry De Grey, twelfth Earl and first and last Duke of Kent;¹² born 1756; married 17th Aug., 1780; died 7th Jan., 1830. Her sister, Amabel Grey, Countess De Grey, was created to the Earldom, 1816, with remainder to her sister and her issue male, and dying without issue, the Earldom of De Grey, with the Barony of Lucas, devolved to her nephew, Thomas Philip, third Lord Grantham, 4th May, 1833.

The Earldom of De Grey was conferred with reference to the maternal descent from the family of Grey, Earls of Kent, the extinct male branch of the ancient house of Grey de Ruthyn.

Sir John Lucas, Knight, a zealous supporter of King Charles I., was created Baron Lucas, of Shenfield, co. Essex, in 1644, with remainder, in default of his own male issue, to his brother, Sir Charles Lucas, Knt., an eminent Royalist, shot at Colchester in 1648, by order of Oliver Cromwell, and also with a special remainder over, in default of the male issue of the said Sir Charles Lucas, to Sir Thomas Lucas, his illegitimate brother, by the same mother but born before marriage. Mary, only daughter and heir of John, first Lord Lucas, was created Baroness Lucas, of Crudwell, co. Wilts., by King Charles II., in 1663, in consideration of her father's services to the royal cause, with remainder to her heirs, either male or female, by her husband, Anthony Grey, eleventh Earl of Kent, "the title not to be suspended, but to be enjoyed by such of the daughters, if any shall be, as other indivisible inheritances are usually by common law possessed."

I. THOMAS PHILIP ROBINSON.

II. Frederick John Robinson, Earl of Ripon, born 30th Oct., 1782. M.P. for Ripon 1807-27; was a Lord of the Treasury in 1812, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1823, Secretary for the Colonies 1827, and the same year was first Lord of the Treasury, which he resigned in 1828. On the 28th April, 1827, was created Viscount Goderich, of Norton, co. Lincoln. The title of Viscount Goderich, of Goderich Castle, of the creation of Queen Anne, 1706, was borne by his maternal ancestor, Henry Grey, first Duke of Kent and twelfth Earl of Kent, who died in 1740. Created Earl of Ripon, 10th April, 1833, was Lord

Privy Seal, an official Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of the Charter House, Recorder of Lincoln, and a member of the King's Privy Council, F.R.S. He was a member of the Ripon Corporation, having been chosen Assistant 5th January, 1808, took the oath of Alderman 9th Oct., 1809. There is a badge on the Mayor's baldric, placed there by the Marquess of Ripon in 1889. Died 28th Jan., 1859, was buried at Nocton, co. Lincoln, Feb. 4th. Was married to Lady Sarah Albinia Louisa Hobart,¹³ only daughter and heir of Robert, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire. Born 1793, married 1st Sept., 1814, died 9th April, 1867. He had issue,

I. GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON.

2. Hobart Frederick Robinson, born 8th Sept., 1816, died an infant.

I. Eleanor Henrietta Victoria, born 22nd May, 1815, died 31st Oct., 1826.

III. Philip Robinson, born at Whitehall, 18th Oct., 1783, and died unmarried.

SIR THOMAS PHILIP ROBINSON, Earl de Grey, K.G. and K.P., F.R.S. and F.S.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A., 1801, Baron Lucas, of Crudwell, third Baron Grantham, and a Baronet, of Wrest Park, co. Bedford, Newby Hall, Boroughbridge, and Studley Royal, Ripon, co. York, born 8th December, 1781, at Whitehall, succeeded his father as third Lord Grantham, 20th July, 1786, and his maternal aunt, Amabel, Countess de Grey, as Earl de Grey, of Wrest, and Baron Lucas, 4th May, 1833. In 1803, by sign-manual, he assumed the surname of Weddell in lieu of Robinson, having in 1792, under the will of his kinsman, William Weddell, of Newby (on Yore), Esq., come into possession of the Newby and other estates, including Nappa, in Wensleydale. In 1833, on succeeding to the Earldom of de Grey,¹³ and Barony of Lucas, he assumed the surname and arms of de Grey. First Lord of the Admiralty 1834-5, and made a

¹² Arms of *Hobart*:—Sa. an estoile of eight rays or, between two flaunces erm.

¹³ Before succeeding to the Earldom of De Grey in 1833, Lord Grantham bore *Robinson* and *Weddell* quarterly thus:—1 and 4, *Robinson*; 2 and 3, *Weddell*. Gu. on a chevron, counter embattled or, between three martlets arg., an eagle displayed between two escallops sa., a canton erm.

The arms of Weddell, of Earswick, as entered at the Visitation of 1665, were, "gu. on a chev., counter embattled or, between three martlets, arg., an eagle displayed between two escallops, sa," but proof of the arms was respited.

Edmund Grey, Lord of Ruthin, Hastings, and Weishford, created Earl of Kent in the fifth of King Edward IV., and all the succeeding Earls of Kent bore as arms, Barry of six arg. and az., in chief three torteaux.

¹⁴ Arms of *Yorke*:—Quarterly of six.

1. Arg. on a saltier azure, a bezant for *Yorke*.

2. Quarterly 1 and 4, gyronny of 8, or and sa. *Campbell*; 3, or a fesse chequy ar. and az., *Stewart*; 3, arg. a lymphad her sails furled and oars in action, all sa., *Lorne*; for *Campbell*, Earl of Breadalbane.

3. Barry of 6 arg. and az., in chief 3 torteaux, for *de Grey*, Earl of Kent.

4. Arg. a fesse between 6 annulets gu., for *Lucas*.

5. Az. a lion ramp.

6. As the first.

Privy Councillor on being appointed. Was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, of the county of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from Sept., 1841 to June, 1844; Colonel of the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry Cavalry; (see *antea* p. 182) Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; President of the Royal Institute of British Architects from — to Nov., 1859, succeeded as sixth Baronet in 1792. Married Lady Henrietta Frances Cole,¹⁴ fifth daughter of William Willoughby, first Earl of Enniskillen. Born 1784, married 20th July, 1805, died 2nd July, 1848. Earl de Grey died 14th Nov., 1859, buried at Flitton, co. Bedford, in the Mausoleum attached to Flitton Parish Church, when he was succeeded in his barony of Lucas by his daughter, Countess Cowper, and his other titles by his nephew, the present (1892) Marquess of Ripon.

1. Thomas Philip Weddell, born 1807, died 1810.
- II. Frederick William Weddell, born 11th April, 1810, died Feb., 1830.
1. Lady Anne Florence, Baroness Lucas, elder daughter and co-heir, born 8th June, 1806, and succeeded her father in his Barony of Lucas in 1859. Married 7th October, 1833, to George Augustus Cowper, sixth Earl Cowper, Viscount Fordwich, Baron Butler, Baron Cowper, Baron Dingwall, and a Baronet, born 6th June, 1806; succeeded 21st June, 1837, and died 15th April, 1856. She died 23rd July, 1880, and was succeeded in the barony by her eldest son,
 1. Francis Thomas de Grey Cowper, seventh Earl Cowper, Viscount Fordwich, Baron Cowper, and a Baronet, K.G., P.C., Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, &c., a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, born 11th June, 1834. Married Katrine Cecilia, daughter of Lord William Compton, heir presumptive to the third Marquess of Northampton, 1870.
 2. Henry Frederick Cowper, M.P., born 18th April, 1836.
1. Lady Henrietta Emily Mary Cowper, born 26th March, 1838, died 28th June, 1853.
2. Lady Florence Amabel, born 4th Dec., 1840. Married 1871, the Hon. Aubreon Edward William Molyneux Herbert, M.P., D.C.L., son of the third Earl of Carnarvon.
3. Lady Adine Eliza Anne, born 17th March, 1843.
4. Lady Amabel, born 24th March, 1846. Married 1873, Lord Walter Talbot, son of the seventh Marquess of Lothian, by the Lady Cecil Chetwynd Talbot, daughter of

Charles Chetwynd-Chetwynd Talbot, second Earl Talbot, sister to Monsignor Canon Gilbert Chetwynd Talbot, D.D., and to Henry John, eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury and third Earl Talbot.

- II. Lady Mary Gertrude, born 5th February, 1809, younger daughter and co-heir. Of Newby Hall (on Yore), Boroughbridge, co. York, which estate, together with Nappa, in Wensleydale, she took under the will of her father. She married, 6th July, 1832, Captain Henry Vyner, son of Robert Vyner, of Gauthby, co. Lincoln, by his wife, Lady Theodosia Maria Ashburnham, youngest daughter of John, second Earl of Ashburnham, died 22nd Jan., 1861, (see *antea* p. 185). She died July 11th, 1892. Issue:—
 1. Henry Frederick Clare Vyner, of Gauthby, co. Lincoln, and Newby Hall, co. York, and of Coombe-Hurst, Kingston, Surrey, born 1836, died unmarried 11th Nov., 1882. Will dated, 5th Jan., 1878.
 2. Reginald Arthur Vyner, M.P. for Ripon, 1860-5, died 28th Sep., 1870, unmarried.
 3. Robert Charles de Grey Vyner, born 13th Feb., 1842, married 10th July, 1865, to Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. Slingsby Duncombe Shafto, and has issue,
 1. Mary Evelyn Vyner, born 1867, married 31st July, 1886, at St. George's, Hanover Square, to Lord Alwyne Compton, third son of William, fourth Marquess of Northampton.
 2. Violet Olive Vyner, born 1869, married 19th July, 1890, the Earl of Rosslyn (Sir James Francis Harry St. Claire Erskine), co. Mid-Lothian; Baron Loughborough, of Loughborough, co. Surrey; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia; D.L., Lieutenant First Fife-shire Vol. Corps; born 16th March, 1869.
 4. Frederick Grantham Vyner, born 1847, murdered by brigands, in Greece, 21st April, 1870, unmarried. (See *antea*, p. 203).
1. Henrietta Anne Theodosia Vyner, C.I., born 24th Oct., 1827, married 8th April, 1851, her cousin, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
2. Theodosia Harriet Elizabeth Vyner, younger daughter, born — married 5th July, 1859, to Charles Douglas Compton, third Marquess of Northampton, and died 18th Nov. 1864, without issue.

SIR GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, Marquess of Ripon, Earl de Grey, of Wrest, co. Bedford, Earl of Ripon, co. York, Viscount Goderich, of Nocton, co. Lincoln, Baron Grantham, of Grantham, co. Lincoln, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of the Lords of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, born 24th Oct., 1827, succeeded his father as second Earl of Ripon and Viscount Goderich, 28th

¹⁴ Arms of Cole:—Arg., a bull pass. sa., within a border of the second charged with eight bezants, on a canton, az., a harp or, stringed arg.

Burke, in the "General Armory," says, "a canton sinister per pale, gu. and arg., a harp, &c."

Jan., 1859, and his uncle as third Earl de Grey, and fourth Baron Grantham, and as Baronet, 14th Nov., 1859, created Marquess of Ripon, 23rd June, 1871. Was successively Member of Parliament for Hull, Huddersfield, and the West Riding. Under Secretary of War in June, 1859, in 1863 Secretary of State for War, in 1866 Secretary of State for India, and in 1868 Lord President of the Council, High Steward of Hull, Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, Lord Lieutenant and Costos Rotulorum of the North-Riding of Yorkshire, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1880 to 1884. He married Henrietta Anne Theodosia Vyner,¹⁶ elder daughter of Captain Vyner, by his wife, Lady Mary Gertrude Robinson daughter and co-heir of Thomas Philip Robinson, afterwards Weddell, and lastly de Grey, second Earl de Grey, born 24th Oct., 1827, married 8th April, 1851, and has issue,

- I. FREDERICK OLIVER ROBINSON, Earl de Grey, born 29th January, 1852; M.P. for Ripon, 1874 to 1880, D.L., co. York; married 7th May, 1885, to Constance Gladys, widow of the fourth Earl of Lonsdale, and sister of the thirteenth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

1. Mary Sarah, died an infant, 3rd July, 1858.

Lord Ripon now bears the following arms:—Quarterly of six.

1. Vert a chevron, betw. 3 bucks trippant or. for Robinson.

2. Arg. on a saltier az. a bezant, for Yorke.

3. Quarterly 1 and 4, gyronny of 8, or. and sa. for Campbell; 2, or, a fesse chequy ar. and az., for Stewart; 3, arg. a lymphad her sails furled and oars in action, all sa., Lorn; for Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane.

4. Barry of 6 arg. and az., for de Grey, Earl of Kent.

5. Sa., an estoile of 8 rays or. betw. 2 flaunces ermine for Hobart.

6. Arg. 3 battering rams, barways in pale ppr., headed and garnished az., for Bertie.

Crest: In a Marquess' coronet, on a mount vert, a buck at gaze.

Motto: Qualis ab incepto.

The above Pedigree has been compiled from the following sources:—Glover's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1584. St. George's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1612. Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1665-6. Kiniber and Johnson's *Baronetage of England*, 1771. *Arms of the English Nobility*, John Millar, 1747. *Yorke's Union of Honour*, 1640. Sharpe's *Peerage*, 1833. Burke's *Peerage*. Lodge's *Peerage*, &c. Debrett's *Peerage*, &c. Foster's *Pedigrees of Yorkshire County Families*, 1874. Davies's *York Records of the 15th Century*. The Register of the Guild of Corpus Christi in the City of York—Surtees Society, vol. 57. *Memorials of the Abbey of St. Mary at Fountains*, by J. R. Walbran, F.S.A.—Surtees Society, vol. 67. *Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569*. A List of the Roman Catholics in the County of York

¹⁶ Arms of Vyner:—Az. a bend or; on a chief arg. a saltier engr. gu. betw. two Cornish Choughs ppr.

in 1604. Dr. Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*. Burke's *General Armory*, 1878. Hargrove's *History of Knaresborough*, 1798. Dr. Whitaker's *History of Craven* (last edition, 1878, containing pedigrees of Metcalfe, of Nappa, and De Hertlington). Maude's *Wensleydale*, 1780. *M.S. Pedigree*, compiled by the late Wm. Harrison, Ripon; &c., and genealogical notes and family records now in the possession of the compiler John Henry Metcalfe, of Crayke Castle, Easingwold, Yorkshire.

Fountains Abbey.—In 1873, the Marquess of Ripon, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Burgess, began to have a full set of drawings, sections, and plans of Fountains Abbey carefully prepared. The work was entrusted to Mr. J. Arthur Reeve, architect. Mr. Reeve has now brought them up to date, including the most recent excavations carried out in 1887-8, under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. These drawings, comprising 47 plates, are being reproduced by photo-lithography, and will shortly be issued to subscribers, with a brief descriptive account of each part of the Abbey.—*Leeds Mercury*.

February 15th. Opening of a new organ in the Congregational Church, Ripon, by the holding of a special service and a sacred concert. At the service in the afternoon, Mr. A. Pearson, organist of St. Paul's Church, Huddersfield, presided at the organ; and the Psalms were read by the Rev. R. Bruce, D.D. (ex-Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales), who also preached the sermon, from Psalm cvii., 2. The sacred concert was held in the evening, in the presence of a crowded congregation, when the Mayor of Ripon (Coun. H. M. Thirlway) presided. The organ was the gift of the late Mr. John Robinson, of Swincliffe House, Ripon, and cost £280. The builders were Messrs. P. Conacher and Co., of Huddersfield.

1661. The Itineraries of John Ray, the celebrated naturalist, were published by the Ray Society in 1846. He made three separate tours into the most interesting parts of England, Scotland, and Wales. On his second tour, which he commenced July the 26th, 1661, he passed through Knaresborough, Harrogate, and Ripon, of the latter town he says:—"The same day we viewed Rippon, a pretty town, having a large square Market Place; the Minster there is much inferior to Beverley Minster; one of the steeples lately falling, broke down the roof of one wing of the church, so that the whole is now much out of repair. In a vault, under the body of the church, called St. Wilfrid's chapel, we saw the hole through a wall, which they call St. Wilfrid's needle, whereby the priests of old were wont to try women's chastity. She that was a virgin easily creeping through, but she that was corrupted sticking fast by the way. Here we omitted the sight of Fountains Abbey, where Robin Hood's bow is kept; a very pleasant and delectable situation; as also of St. Wilfrid's well, the tutelar saint of this town. We were there the day after Saint Wilfrid's Sunday, which is esteemed by the inhabitants a great festival, and thereon was wont to be held a great fair after evening prayer."

1807. The following incident which occurred in Ripon is related by John Green, late of the 68th Durham Light Infantry, in his *Vicissitudes of a Soldier's Life*, published in 1827.

"We continued in Leeds till the 27th November, and then marched to a pretty little town called Ripon, about twenty-seven miles north of Leeds: at this place I learnt my exercise, in the bowling green on the north side of the minster. I was quartered at the sign of the 'Lamb and Flag,' in Skellgate, and afterwards was changed to the sign of the 'Turk's Head,' which was kept by a widow called Ellen Steel. She was like a mother to me, and in return for her kindness, I used to help her to brew and tun, or anything of the kind. Opposite to her house was a man of the name of Thekstone [Grayson], who kept a school, and who was so kind as to teach me to read and write. He certainly bestowed considerable attention and labour upon me, so that, through his kind instruction from time to time, I made some little improvement in useful knowledge. I took great delight in this school. Mr. Thekstone [Grayson] was a regular visitor at my quarters, being fond of a little beer, though by no means what we call a sot.

"While at Ripon, we received recruits every week: I was the first recruit that joined the 68th Regiment after they left India; the second was a youth called Forbes. In May and June, 1807, we began to increase our numbers rapidly: in August a large draught from the Irish militia, and another from the Durham militia, joined us: after this, another draught from the Second West York, besides several recruits from many parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; so that, at the end of 1807, we began to look like a regiment; before this we were only like a company.

"The reverend the Dean of Ripon [Dean Webber] made a present of a great number of Prayer-books to our men: I received one, and carried it with me into Holland, Portugal, and Spain.

"At this place, one of our Irish recruits, having indulged too freely in drink, lost the government of himself, and meeting one of the officers in the street, knocked him down, told him he was not fit to wear a sword, and ill-treated him very much. The man was confined and brought to a court-martial, and sentenced to receive one hundred and fifty lashes, at such time and place as the commanding officer should think fit. At length the day arrived when the sentence was to be put into execution: the regiment paraded in the market-place at the usual hour, and then marched to the race-course, formed a square, fixed the halberts, and thus prepared to inflict the punishment incurred by the prisoner, who at length arrived, escorted by a file of the guard. The judgment of the court martial was then read, which sentenced him to receive the number of lashes above stated. The commanding officer ordered the culprit to strip, and the latter reluctantly complied. All of a sudden a shout of indignation broke forth from the inhabitants, who had followed by hundreds to see the punishment inflicted: yet notwithstanding the shouts of the populace, who were violent in the extreme, the sentence was carried into execution. This

being the first time I witnessed anything of the kind, I felt very ill, turned sick, and had like to have fallen in the ranks: indeed several of my comrades fainted away, and were carried out of the square to a distance. Some of the women, who had followed, screamed and cried; others of them called the commanding officer every bad name they could invent; indeed, we were under the necessity of placing sentries round our regimental square, to keep off the crowd, who had collected in such formidable numbers. The man himself was not silent, although his punishment was comparatively light to what I have seen since that period; his noise, together with that of the people, had the desired effect; for, after receiving fifty lashes, he was pardoned, and taken down from the halberts. As we marched home, the inhabitants pelted us with stones and other missiles, calling our officers some very unbecoming names: the people might mean well, but it is absolutely necessary to punish such conduct, or no man could live in the army or navy.

"On the 3rd November, 1807, the rout came for us to march on the 5th from this very delightful and pleasantly situated town to Doncaster. I often think of Ripon with pleasure. While in it, I visited Studley Park and Fountains Abbey, most delightful and enchanting places. The minster, too, much pleased me: in short, I left Ripon with a heavy heart."

1888. *Division of the Diocese of Ripon.*—By an Act of Parliament 41 and 42 Victoria, Cap. 68, commonly known as "The Bishopricks Act, 1872," the Diocese of Ripon was authorised to be divided, and by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 17th May, 1888, the new Diocese of Wakefield was created, which comprises the Rural Deaneries of Birstall, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Silkstone, and part of the Rural Deanery of Wakefield, in the Diocese of Ripon, and also the parishes of Woolley and Warmfield, and Crofton, in the Diocese of York. By Letters Patent dated 26th May, 1888, the Bishop of Bedford, the Right Rev. William Walsham How, D.D., was appointed the first Bishop of Wakefield. He was confirmed on the 29th May, 1888, and installed in the Cathedral Church of Wakefield, on the 25th June, 1888. The sum subscribed in donations, subscriptions, and offertories for providing the Endowment of the See of Wakefield, was £78,644 14s., which, with a sum of £4,866 5s. 5d. received in dividends and interest makes a total of £83,510 19s. 5d. At the same time the Yorkshire Ladies' Committee completed the task they had undertaken and raised over 10,000l. for a Bishop's Residence.

Ripon Wakeman's Ancient Badge.—On Easter Day, April 21st, in the procession of the Mayor and Corporation to the Cathedral, the Sergeant-at-Mace wore the Belt, or Wakeman's Ancient Badge in a remodelled form. Hitherto the belt, which has a history of several centuries, has consisted of a single row of silver badges, on blue velvet, the ancient horn hanging below. Recent examinations of the belt disclosed that a number of the mayors of later years had not added their badges, and these gentlemen on being communicated with readily consented to contribute silver badges to commemorate their mayoral-

ties, and to continue the civic history which extends back some distance into the Wakeman period. The belt itself possesses a remarkable history, contributed by the late Mr. Thomas Carter in a paper entitled "Ripon: its Wakemen and their ancient Badge." *British Archeological Journal*, vol. xxxii.

"Under whatever conditions the Wakeman and the horn were instituted, it is easy to understand how, from the service which the latter rendered, it eventually became the symbol or badge of the Wakeman, and was ultimately adopted as the arms of the town; the arms of Ripon being gules, a bugle horn or, stringed and belted sable, deemed to be embellished argent; the word Ripon of the last, letter P in pale, R and I in chief, and ON in fesse; the mouth-piece of the horn in dexter.

"At some period another horn was provided for the mayor's servants, which afterwards was used by the Mayor's hornblower. This also is a fine old horn, but it was replaced a few years since by a new one, which was mounted and presented to the Corporation by Mr. Ascoug, when mayor. The original horn is the one which is attached to what is now called the Sergeant's belt, figured in the accompanying illustrations. It is worn by the Sergeant-at-Mace, when, robed and carrying the large gilt mace on his shoulder, he walks in front of the Mayor on occasions of ceremony, or when his worship attends morning service on the Sunday. In ancient days the horn and belt were worn by the Wakeman himself five days in the year; hence called horn-days, namely, Candlemas, Easter Monday, Wednesday in Rogation week, the Sunday after Lammas and St. Stephens. The horn is said to be of true Saxon shape, though, seeing it is the natural horn of an ox, I do not quite know how this has been managed—by natural selection perhaps. It measures thirty inches from end to end, is beautifully tapered, and has a fine crescent-shaped curve. It is covered with purple velvet, and has five silver bands or circlets round it, one of about three inches in width in the centre, one at each end, the small end being a mouth-piece covered, and also two intermediate ones. The two bands at the smaller end of the horn appear to be of the oldest work, especially as one of the ancient bosses has the same design on its ring. The broad band in the centre is, perhaps, the next in date, and is covered with confused looking engraving, amidst which there is some appearance of armorial bearings or fleur-de-lis. The other two bands are of more modern work. The horn has also perforations which show where other bands have at some time been.

"On the intermediate silver bands of the horn are links to which massive silver clasps are attached, in which are secured velvet bands which pass obliquely to a silver divisional ring, and from which ring a silver chain is attached to the horn at its central band. On these velvet bands, of about three inches in width, are displayed various of the ancient badges or symbols, all of silver, a woodman's axe, significant of forestry; a pair of shears, suggestive of cloth; a badge, also in the form of a T or Tau Cross; the latter badge is that of Thomas Mankyn, wakeman in 1521. There

was also on this band a small rude shield bearing the initials R. T., with two croziers saltirewise, belonging most probably to Richard Terry, wakeman in 1529. On the other band is a silver barrel or hog's-head, with R. C. engraved upon it, supposed to be the badge of Richard Cooke, wakeman in 1589; also a prettily-shaped horse shoe inscribed Thomas Fischer, 1515, perhaps one of the oldest ornaments on the belt. Then again there is an evidence of forestry in a silver stag, also a sort of helmet. On the silver chain are suspended a crossbow and a spear, the latter having a sharp rowel of Ripon steel.

"The belt from which all these are hung is a band of purple velvet lined with purple silk, and having a short thick silk fringe on each side, between which are displayed 38 badges and shields of armorial bearings of wakemen and mayors.



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"Five of these are silver bosses like the model of a low-crowned hat. One of them is the badge of Thomas Gaytesker, in 1520; another has a woodman's axe engraved on its crown, and here figured; two have characters or initials, which I am not able to decipher; and on the other is the design which corresponds with that of two of the bands. There are also two escutcheons of town clerks.

"We cannot but regret that amid these honourable badges of civic dignitaries there does not appear that of Hugh Ripley, the last wakeman and the first mayor of Ripon; elected also twice as mayor in 1616, and again in 1630, when probably of a green old age. We do not know whether his escutcheon was ever on the belt; perhaps he thought that his faithful service to the town was his best and more modest memorial. He gave to 'Mr. Mayor all that parcel of land called Bull Close, to be given amongst forty poor men for ever.' As I have already said, it was through his earnest endeavours, and with no little expenditure of his substance, that the 'ancient and populous' borough of Ripon was incorporated in the time of James I., and had then given to it a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants, which were called the Common Council, with a recorder, town clerk, and two sergeants-at-mace, their attendants.

"It would seem, from an old letter printed, it is said, in the 'Corporation Minute Book,' that the horn and belt had been sent up to London for repair or renewal in the time of Charles II., and as eight of the aldermen had been purged from the Corporation by the Commissioners who sat at Ripon, it is suggested in this letter that their badges should be removed from the belt. Fortunately, however, their friend was more tolerant than the writer, as some of these badges are still there. This repair of the horn and belt, however, was not attended with happy results, as it seems to have excited the cupidity of some of the citizens, who evidently had as little regard for honesty as for archaeology. We are told in the 'Corporation Minutes' that in the year 1686, 'in ye time of Mr. Hunton's

mayoralty, the antiquities of the town were shamefully pillaged.' It appears that this said foolish and unlucky Christopher Hunton kept a 'publique inn, in this town,' at that time, and in the pride of his office and the vanity of his heart he must needs display, in a common room, where all his customers drank and smoked, the appurtenances of his office—to show his guests the honour and worship of his place; whereby the lately repaired and beautified belt and horn were grievously despoiled, but especially the horn, which was robbed of all its ancient ornaments.

"In the year 1702, however, John Aislabie, Esq., one of the former proprietors of Studley, and a spirited and popular mayor, had the horn and belt again repaired and beautified. Two silver bands were placed on the horn, and on the belt such ancient badges as could by any means be recovered from the shameless parties who had stolen them while in mayor Hunton's charge. By way of record there was engraved on one of the bands, 'Antiquis et honorem et præmia posci. Vetustate lapsus restituit.' Mr. Aislabie also gave a large silver cup to 'ye use of Mr. Mayor of Ripon for ever;' also a large Book of Common Prayer. The horn and belt have since then, from an inscription on the other Aislabie bands, been repaired and beautified by another spirited and more recent mayor, Mr. H. Morton, who was also three times mayor of Ripon—in 1851, 1853, and 1854. Let us return to the belt, which is worn across the right shoulder to the left side, having shields or badges throughout, arranged in a double row across the chest of the wearer—the horn, with its ornaments, swinging in suspension. The more ancient shields and badges are very easy of recognition, on account of their greater simplicity, and, as it seems to me, better taste and better work. The following are such as remain from the scandalous pilfering in mayor Hunton's time:—

"A fine shield, engraved with a hog's head and 'John Middleton,' but no date. There is, however, among the wakemen, a John Middleton in 1517, and also in 1598; doubtless the latter the son of the former. It is interesting to note how some names, evidently of the same family, recur from time to time. The next shield, in order or place, bears the date 1526, with the initials M. G.; and on the same shield what appears to be a cooper's mallet and chisel, with the initials H. S., and date 1570. Neither of these initials, with their connecting dates, correspond with the names in these years to either 'Gent's History' or 'Alderman Theakstone's Chronicle.' The next shield in date is that of Thomas Hebden, 1576, and with a pair of scales engraved on the shield. Perhaps no other name than that of the Hebden occurs so frequently in the list of wakemen. Then follow the shields of W. Fawcett, wakeman 1593; Thomas Harland, 1596, with a deer couchant in silver; Thomas Wardroper, 1602; Leonard Thompson, twice mayor, 1629, 1641; Nicholas Kitchin, twice mayor, 1644, 1658; John Jefferson, 1646, who, we are told, repaired St. Wilfrid's Well. In this year also the frame was fixed in the church to place the great mace by the seat of the mayor, the said mace having been purchased in 1606, two years after the incorporation

of the town; Wm. Newell, mayor, 1647. The said William Newell was turned out of the Corporation on the 25th October, 1659, for several aspersions and slanders in contempt cast upon ye said Corporation.

"While noting each delinquent, I may remark that the two mayors of 1639 and 1640, were each in 1643, grace having been given them, fined 15*l.* for not giving the mayor's customary feast. Also, Arthur Burton was displaced some years after his mayoralty, inasmuch as he being affronted in the matter of precedence, to the great astonishment and indignation not only of his brethren of the Corporation, but of the good people at the minster, walked in his robes before the mace and the mayor, then sat on the opposite side of the choir, and to crown all, during the communion, went to the other end of the table, from the rest of the Corporation.

"Then follow the shields of Thomas Rownthwaite, 1648; Christopher Horner, 1650; Henry Kirkbie, 1650 and 1659; William Busfield, 1671; John Milner, 1672; Henry Craven, 1673; Edward Kirkby, 1674; William Waterhall, 1691.

"This mayor kept his mayoralty so jovially, with such "grandeur and feasting," that he exhausted all the corporation stock, and therefore a fresh purse had to be made in 1716, towards which every alderman and gentleman had to contribute 1*s.*—not very extravagant—and every assistant and other inhabitant, 6*d.* So the Corporation became rich again.

"The next shield is that of Cuthbert Chambers, four times mayor, 1675, 1684, 1693, and 1706. There appears to have been no mayor who has had the public spirit to so devote himself and his substance to the service of the town, with the exception of Benjamin P. Ascough, who was mayor in the years 1862, 1864, 1865, and 1866.

"Then follow the shields of Charles Lister, thrice mayor, 1700, 1714, 1728; Matthew Beckwith, twice mayor, 1755, 1767, and on the same shield, probably a son, Richard Beckwith, 1778, 1790.

"Thomas Wilkinson follows in 1781, 1792; also the escutcheon of Peter Taylor, town clerk, elected in 1784, and of Richard Nicholson, who succeeded the said Peter Taylor on the latter's death in 1809, and continued in the office until 1853, when on his demise he was followed by his son, Richard Ward Nicholson, the present (1875) able occupant of the honourable office.

"The custom of the wakeman and the mayors leaving a record of their terms of office on the belt has unfortunately been very capriciously observed, long intervals occurring from time to time. Thus from the year 1706 to 1792 there has been no escutcheon placed on the belt; nor again until 1813, when William Farrer, who is also one of the historians of Ripon, resumed the time-honoured usage. Many succeeding mayors have followed his example, whose names appear on the roll which I have transcribed, but there is no need here to name them. Perhaps, however, I may remark that in consequence of Mr. Robert Kearsley's hospitable and public spirited discharge of his two years' mayoralty in 1858 and 1859, a handsome chain and badge were presented by the

gentry and citizens to the mayor and corporation in compliment to Mr. Kearsley.

"I think that I have said sufficient to prove that the Corporation of Ripon possesses in the ancient horn and the belt, with its escutcheoned records of waken and mayors, representing nearly four centuries, insignia as invaluable for their historic associations as they are also rare, if not *unique*, among the civic possessions and insignia of the Corporations of England."

Having been conducted by Mr. Carter through the varied and interesting history of the belt, we will now notice the more recent changes to which it has been subjected. The work of re-modelling the belt was entrusted to Messrs. Snow and Son, of Ripon, who supplied the whole of the new badges which are of solid silver, they also re-arranged the existing shields in proper order, and to the best advantage. There is now a double row of badges or shields, and the belt has therefore a more imposing appearance, while its weight also has been added to, the new shields being much heavier than some of the old ones. It will be noticed that the deficiency referred to by Mr. Carter, the absence of a Hugh Ripley badge, has been made up by the Ripon Corporation, who have given the last Wakeman and first Mayor a proper place in the Civic roll. They have also contributed the Aislabie shield, these gentlemen being owners of Studley and public benefactors. The Marquess of Ripon, in addition to the shields presented for the Hon. F. Robinson, and the late Earl of Ripon, also presented a shield for himself as being the first elected County Councillor for the City of Ripon.

The following is a list of the new badges:—

Hugh Ripley, ye last Wakeman, 1603; see p. 44. Charles Oxley: this shield has been presented by E. B. Oxley, of Holmfild, Ripon; see pp. 91, 97. Edmund Braithwaite and Christopher Braithwaite: this shield has also been presented by E. B. Oxley, and records two of his relatives as Mayors of the last century; see pp. 98, 109. The Hon. Frederick Robinson, M.P.: presented by the Marquess of Ripon, K.G.; see p. 111. Frederick John, Earl of Ripon, Alderman, also contributed by the Marquess of Ripon; see p. 270. The badge bears his coat of Arms:—



Arms: Vert, a chevron between three bucks at gaze or, a crescent for difference.

Crest: Out of a coronet composed of fleurs-de-lis or, a mount vert, thereon a buck at gaze or the first.

Supporters: On either side

a wiburn or, gorged with a collar Barry of three, the middle ar, the others az. *Motto:* Foi est tout.

John Aislabie, M.P., Mayor, 1702; William Aislabie, Mayor, 1726, 1740 (M.P. for this Borough during 60 years); see pp. 83, 93. John Fairgray, Mayor 1806; see p. 121. Thomas Judson, Mayor 1835, last mayor of the old corporation; Thomas Judson, Jun., Mayor 1863; see pp. 140*, 189. John Walbran, Mayor 1841, 1842; John R. Walbran (fil), 1856, 1857; the last name has been added to his father's shield, which was on the badge; see p. 161. Charles Husband, Mayor 1861; see p. 185. Robert Ellington Collinson, J.P., Mayor 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880; there is no record on this shield of any public event of importance, but there were several in the long period of four years during which Mr. Collinson occupied the civic chair; numerous public improvements were carried out and Mr. Collinson's record may be briefly summed up in the motto on the shield, "*Hoc virtutis opus*"; see p. 222. George Kearsley, Major 1st W.Y.R.V., Mayor 1881; to one who is now Colonel of his regiment, the motto "*Dulcis pro patria labor*" is very appropriate; see p. 235. Matthew Kirkley, Town Clerk, elected 19th May, 1881; it is fitting that the compiler and custodian of the public records should be a "*Semper eadem*"; see p. 234. Henry Cecil Bickersteth, son of Robert, Bishop of Ripon, Mayor 1883; a somewhat *unique* coincidence that the son of the Bishop of the diocese should be Mayor of the Cathedral City; see p. 247. John Baynes, J.P., Mayor 1886, 1887, 1888; see p. 249. Henry Mann Thirlway, 1889,—see p. 259. Thomas Hargrave, 1890,—see p. 281. Thomas Smithson, J.P., 1891,—see note under that year.

April 23rd. Marriage of the Rev. J. J. Pulleine, Suffragan Bishop of Ripon, with the title of Bishop of Penrith (Richmond), with Miss Louisa Worsley, third daughter of the late Rev. Pennymann Worsley, canon residentiary of Ripon Cathedral and rector of Little Ponton, Grantham, at Sharow Parish Church. The Lord Bishop of Ripon took part in the ceremony and delivered an address.

May 25th. The Market Cross was renovated and repaired by having the joints of the stones pointed with cement, and the whole surface was coated with oil to preserve the stone. The Vane was also repaired and re-gilded, as well as the Tablet on the South side.

"The specifications for the work and drawings for finial were prepared by the City Surveyor (Henry Dearden), and the work carried out under his superintendence. This Cross was erected in 1781, by William Aislabie, Esq., of Studley Royal (who represented Ripon in Parliament for 60 years), and replaced a former Cross, erected by public subscriptions in 1702, at a cost of about £564."

Mem: A Copy of the above was signed by the members present at the meeting, the Town Clerk, and City Surveyor, and deposited in the horn (forming part of the weather Vane), with prints of the *Ripon Gazette* and *Ripon Observer*: also prints of Minutes for the Monthly Meetings, held in February, March, and April, and a copy of the Corporation Calendar for the present year; also an estimate of the cost of the work. The actual cost was:—W. F. M. Blackburn,

builder, for pointing, oiling, and cementing Cross, £34 11s. 10d.; Henry Clarke, ironmonger, for repairing ornamental finial, £10 8s. 3d.; Burton & Son, for gilding horn and lettering tablet, £7 7s. 0d. Total, £52 7s. 1d.

May 28th. Industrial Exhibition opened by the Dean of Ripon, in the Mission Room, Bondgate, and proved a great success. The total receipts amounted to 15*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; expenditure, 6*l.* 9*s.*; balance in hand, 8*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The work sold realized 11*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, which was paid over to the exhibitors free of charge.

June 5th. Memorial stones of the Wesleyan Mission Chapel, in Low Skellgate, laid by Mrs. Thompson, North Parade; Miss Morrell, The Oaks, Harrogate; Mrs. John Aslin, on behalf of the young women's section of the Ripon Wesleyan Improvement Society; and by Mr. James Spence on behalf of the Young Men's Improvement Association; a trowel being presented to each. The Donations during the afternoon amounted to 48*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* A Tea in the Schoolroom and a public meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel followed in the evening. The total proceeds of the day amounted to 76*l.*

June 18th. Marriage of Mr. D'Arcy de Ferrars (well-known in Ripon as Master of the Revels at the Millenary Festival), with Miss Caulfield Browne, daughter of the Rev. J. Caulfield Browne, Rector of Kittisford, Somerset, at St. Phillips' Kensington.

July 23rd. Annual Festival of the North East Cathedrals' Choir Association was held in the Nave of Ripon Cathedral. There was a total number of about 314 voices from the following Cathedrals and Churches, viz., the Cathedrals of York, Durham, Ripon, Newcastle, and Wakefield, Dewsbury (Parish Church), Dewsbury (St. Philip), Bradford (St. Barnabas), the Ripon Hospital Chapels, and Arthington. Dr. Crow, of Ripon Cathedral, conducted, Dr. Naylor (York Minster), and Dr. Armes (Durham Cathedral) presiding at the organ. For the anthem was sung "The Shunammite," a sacred cantata, composed by George M. Garrett, Mus. Doc., M.A., organist to the University of Cambridge, and of St. John's College, Cambridge. Additional interest was lent to the occasion from the fact that Dr. Garrett was present at the service.

July 26th. *The Russian Gun*.—In March, 1867, during the Mayoralty of the late Thomas Carter, a resolution was carried in the Council Chamber "that the Russian Gun be removed from the Market Place, and that Mr. Ald. Ascough's offer to remove same free of cost if allowed to place it at his residence, Woodside, be accepted." It was, however, afterwards thought undesirable to act upon this resolution without obtaining the sanction of the Subscribers to the cost of placing the gun in the Market Place in 1858, and no further action was taken. On the 11th August, 1873, another attempt was made to remove the gun to the North Bridge, where the present Fountain stands, but this was also unsuccessful as was also an attempt to have the gun and its surroundings put into decent repair and painted. In July, 1889, a further attempt was made to remove

the gun—the sites selected being the Drill Hall, Park Street, and a piece of ground belonging the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, between the Cathedral and the Court House, but the custodians of those sites were unable to comply with the wishes of the Council, and eventually it was decided to keep the gun in its present position and have new iron rails placed round the gun, and the slab thoroughly renovated in the same way as the Market Cross. The total cost of this work amounted to 20*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*, defrayed out of the City Fund.

Aug. 28th. Dr. Hoffman, Medical Inspector from the Burials Act Office, Whitehall, inspected the Cathedral Burial Ground.

September 20th. During this week the business of the Ripon Savings Bank was brought to a close by the final winding up of affairs. This bank was established in 1818, as a branch of the Knaresborough and Claro Savings Bank; the business, however, developed so rapidly in the district, that in 1859 new premises were obtained in North-street, Ripon, and the new bank opened as a separate establishment, called the Ripon Savings Bank. The gentlemen connected with it during this long period as trustees and managers were the principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, and they always took an active interest in its welfare. The Rates of Interest paid by the Bank have varied from 4 to 2½ per cent. at the close. The reduction in the rate of interest on consols necessitated the closing of the establishment. The bank had generally 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* invested for depositors; and the good work done may be seen from the following statement:—In 1865 the sum paid to depositors was 7382*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, and the deposits 5823*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, total due to depositors, 46,718*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* In 1875, there was paid to depositors 5964*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, and received 4907*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* During the last year of the existence of the Bank the receipts had fallen to 2495*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, while the payments were 10,580*l.*; the balance due to the depositors being 32,131*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* The Bank premises were sold in July, 1889, by auction, to Messrs. S. Wise and Son; the price realised being 1425*l.* On the final closing of the Bank, 13th June, 1889, a debtor and creditor statement of Depositors' Accounts was transmitted to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, along with the sum of 520*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, of which amount only 483*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* was due to 124 Depositors, and the difference, 37*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, was placed with the Commissioners to a separate Surplus Fund Account, along with 1370*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, making a total of 1407*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, the balance arising from sale of the Bank Premises and Effects. The books of the Bank were then deposited in the Town Clerk's office. It is satisfactory to know that a very large portion of the money withdrawn found its way to the Post Office Savings Bank, or was placed on deposit with the various banks in the city. The Secretaries during the period that the Bank was in existence were Mr. Leckenby, Mr. Hewison, Mr. Thomas Askwith, and Mr. John Wood.

Sept. 21st. John T. Heaton appointed Master of Jepson's Hospital.

October 10th. *Opening of Grammar School.*—The school was founded in 1546, by King Edward VI.; incorporated and endowed by Queen Mary, in 1555; re-organised in 1872 by the Endowed School Commissioners as a first grade public school for Yorkshire; removed to its present most eligible site in 1874, by the munificent generosity of the Marquess of Ripon; the establishment had flourished to such an extent that the premises had become too small for its requirements; the governors therefore determined to enlarge them, at an estimated cost of 5,600*l.* The previously existing buildings, erected by the late Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Royal, as a school for the Rev. James Charnock, consisted of master's house, and two wings of building extending northward from it; the west wing containing the kitchens, with their appurtenances, and a house for the gardener on the ground floor; while the upper storey was occupied by dormitories for the boys. In the east wing on the ground floor were a large school-room and two good class-rooms, which were added about 13 years ago. These original buildings were of brick, plain and simple in style; the new buildings consist of another block of buildings placed in advance of the old eastern block, with which it is connected by corridors at the north and south ends. The new buildings, partaking of the Tudor style, have quite a collegiate appearance, and to some extent conceal the older and plainer buildings. The front presents a range of windows with mullions and transoms, buttresses, with clock and bell turret in the angle between the school and class-rooms. The walls are of red brick, with stone facings. The new block contains on the ground floor, a schoolroom (72 feet by 30 feet) lighted by large windows on each side, and two class-rooms at the end (24 feet by 20 feet) with galleries. Above these are cubicles for about 30 boys. These are arranged on each side of a centre passage, and are divided from it, and from each other, by partitions 8 feet high. The roof above these is made available for stowing away the empty luggage, and a lift is provided at one end by which it can be taken up from the ground floor to the dormitory floor. The connecting corridor at the north end consists of an entrance lobby for the boys, communicating with the class-rooms and lavatories and the new school; and over that are provided seven new bathrooms. In one corner a stair is provided, which connects the entrance lobby with the bathrooms, the cubicles, and the roof. The corridor at the south end connects the existing buildings on each floor with the new ones, and has a stone stair rising from the ground floor to the roof. On the ground floor to the south of the corridor is provided a master's room, with lavatory, &c., and a strong room for documents belonging to the foundation. There is also an entrance hall for visitors, &c., and a lift for luggage adjoining. On the next floor, which is an entresol, a boys' reading room is provided, and above it, on the dormitory level, three cubicles. Other conveniences are also placed on the north side of the corridor on this level. Above the cubicles are the corridors, and on a level with the floor in the roof three rooms are obtained, to

be used, should the unfortunate occasion arise, as an infirmary. One of these is a nurse's room, fitted up with fireplace and cooking stove, &c., the others are large and small wards, each with fireplace. A bathroom, &c., are also provided. The old school-room has had a floor inserted at half height, and on these two floors a number of studios are constructed, and a playroom for junior boys. Between the old and new blocks there is provided a covered playground, about 50 feet by 30 feet, with glass roof. Mr. George Corson, Architect, of Leeds, who made the additions to the school about the year 1875, designed and carried out the whole of the work. The formal opening of the new buildings was witnessed by a large concourse of people interested in education among whom were the Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon, Dr. Boyd Carpenter (bishop of Ripon), the Governors of the School, the Mayor and Mayoress of Ripon; while amongst the guests was a select party entertained at Studley Royal. In a short speech the Marquess of Ripon declared the new buildings open, and expressed an earnest hope that they might be made useful in the instruction and education of many generations, and considered not unworthy of the past history and future prospects of the institution. The invited guests then made a tour round the new buildings, and the Marchioness of Ripon started the new clock—the cost of which was defrayed by the "old boys" of the school. In the afternoon there was a large gathering in the Victoria Hall for the annual school speeches, over which the Marquess of Ripon presided. Brief speeches were made by the Bishop of Ripon, and Professor Ransome, of the Yorkshire College. A favourable report was presented as to the condition of the school.

At what time a Grammar School was founded in Ripon it is not easy to decide; it appears to have been one of the adjuncts of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church in very early times. Mr. Fowler, in the preface to the "Memorials of Ripon," vol. iii., p. xv., says, when speaking of the precentor, "In later times he had under him a sub-chanter and a master of the grammar school." And again, p. xvi., "Regular payments were made to other persons serving the chapter in various ways, e.g., to the master of the grammar school, to the minstrels, and to the man who carried the dragon in the Rogation processions." In the "Fabric Rolls," 1453-5, are divers payments made for "scatstane" for covering the three chambers above the grammar school.

In 1457, Henry Singleton was master of the grammar school. He appeared as advocate or attorney for "Katrina Waller de Kirkgatt, vidua," in a case of debt, she being sued in the chapter court by John Crooser, dyer, for the sum of 12*s.* (*Chapter Acts*, p. 65). The same "Magistrum de Scola Grammaticali" appeared before the same court in a testamentary case, on May 8th, 1454, when he is styled proctor, on behalf of W. Quelows de Kyllingall. (*Ibid.*, p. 41). In 1464 he was one of the witnesses to the will of Thomas Esby, vicar of the prebend of Nunwick, where he is described as rector of the school (rector scholarum). (*Ibid.*, p. 115). In 1477, he was

a witness to the will of John Byrtby, chaplain, and is there described as schoolmaster (*magistro scholarum*). Thus we have clear evidence of the existence of a grammar school and schoolmaster a century before its re-foundation by King Edward VI., in 1546.

Farrer, in his "History of Ripon," p. 57, 1801, says: "The Free Grammar School of Queen Mary was founded in 1546, by Edward the Sixth, with an allowance for a head master and an usher; it was finished and liberally endowed by Queen Mary in 1555, whence it receives its name. Its revenues are managed by trustees, who are a body corporate, and have a common seal with this inscription: SIGILLUM PRO SCHOLA DE RIPON."

Another account states that the Ripon Free Grammar School was founded in 1555, by King Philip and Queen Mary. On the petition of Anthony Frankish, gentleman, and the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, their Majesties did grant by letters patent under broad seal, and seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, bearing date at Westminster, on 27th June, in the second and third years of their reign, found, ordain, and erect a Free School in Ripon, at all times hereafter to continue, and to be called "The Free Grammar School of Queen Mary," having one master and one usher, for instruction of children and young men. And that there should be ten men therein named, of the town and parish of Ripon, who should be called governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said school; and they and their successors were thereby incorporated by the names of the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of Queen Mary in the town of Ripon; and it was thereby ordained, that on the death of any one of the ten governors, it shall be lawful for the survivors, or the greater part of them, to elect another convenient person, dwelling and having his family for the most part in the town and parish of Ripon, into the place of the party so dying. And their Majesties thereby granted to the said governors all the messuages, buildings, lands, and inheritances, with their appurtenances, in Ripon, and other places therein mentioned, in the county of York, or elsewhere, lately belonging to the late Chantries of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. James the Apostle, St. John the Evangelist, and the Blessed Virgin Mary in Ripon, which had come to the crown by force of the act for dissolving chantries; then extended to the yearly value of sixteen pounds, fourteen shillings, and ninepence; and it was ordained that the governors should disburse the rents and profits of the said premises to the support of the school, the maintenance of the schoolmaster or usher, and to other necessities concerning the school, and the repairing and maintaining thereof; and authority was thereby given to the governors of the school to appoint the schoolmaster and usher; and it was ordained that the governors and their successors, with the advice of the Archbishop of York for the time being, might from time to time make statutes and ordinances in writing, touching the order, government, and direction of the master and usher, and all things concern-

ing the school; and the ordering, preserving, and disposing of the rents and revenues to the maintenance of the same school.

The estates granted for the support of the school consisted of several detached houses, buildings, and pieces of land, in Studley Roger, Ripon with Bondgate and Littlethorpe, Sutton Howgrave, North Stainley, Norton-le-Clay, Wallerthwaite, Markington, and Bishopton, all in the neighbourhood of Ripon. The following was the extent and annual value of the school property in 1811.

	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Studley Roger	43	3	34	91	6	3
Ripon and Bondgate	40	2	19	594	8	6
Littlethorpe	4	0	32	11	5	2
Sutton Howgrave or Holme	1	0	0	2	10	0
North Stainley	0	3	24	6	10	0
Norton-le-Clay	10	2	22	26	9	10
Wallerthwaite & Markington	23	1	16	33	7	0
Bishopton	1	2	34	6	17	0

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The only statutes and ordinances for the regulation of the school were made by the governors, with the advice of the Archbishop of York, in the year 1814. By these it is required and provided, that the master, at any time to be elected, shall be a graduate of the University of Oxford or Cambridge, and well affected to the established church of England. That every resident inhabitant of the town and parish of Ripon is entitled to send his sons, as day scholars, upon paying the customary entrance money, provided they are not under eight years of age, and able to read English; that the branches of education of the free scholars are to be Greek, Latin, and English Grammar, with writing and arithmetic: the two latter branches to be taught at the expense of the parents; and all payments of entrance money, etc., shall belong to the head master.

The annual salary of the master, in 1805, was 52*l.* 10*s.*, which in that year was increased to 80*l.*; in 1812 to 180*l.*; and in 1837 to 240*l.*, with the entrance fee of 1*l.* for each boy. In 1805 the usher's salary was 40*l.*, advanced in that year to 63*l.*, and in 1837 to 90*l.* per annum.—*Public Charities of Ripon*, 1837, p. 345.

In December, 1870, Mr. Fearon, Secretary of the Commissioners for Endowed Schools, visited Ripon, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Governors of the Grammar School, and the Corporation of the City, were in favour of a first or second grade school being established. The result of the consultation was that the Governors, with one exception, and the Corporation, with two dissentients, declared in favour of a first grade school. This decision on the part of the Governors and Corporation caused some commotion amongst fathers of families, especially when it was stated that the annual cost per boy would be at the rate of 15*l.* to 20*l.*; and immediate action was taken in the matter, in the form of a memorial, from which we give an extract:—"To the Honourable the Commissioners for Endowed Schools in England and Wales. We, the undersigned inhabitants of the city

of Ripon, and some of us parents of boys educated at the Grammar School, bear with alarm that there is an intention to alter the management and system of the Free Grammar School. For more than three hundred years the citizens of Ripon have been able to obtain for their sons a good classical education free of cost, and we, the undersigned, are of opinion that the present endowment of 800*l.* per annum is amply sufficient, after building a new school-room and offices, to still provide, as heretofore, an excellent education free of cost. From Mr. Fearon, your secretary, we understand that with the education of a first grade school, a charge of from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per annum each boy will be made; a second grade school from 8*l.* to 10*l.*; and a third grade from 5*l.* to 7*l.* On an average from twenty to forty middle class boys have attended the school; and the present endowment would allow about 20*l.* per annum each boy; and we naturally ask, Why should we have to pay so large a sum whichever grade is adopted? Where is the endowment to go? Is it to be spent in providing a large school-room and boarding-house for boys of other towns, and the benefit of the masters? We consider a head master with 350*l.* per annum and a house, and a second master with 200*l.* per annum, quite sufficient to teach the middle class boys of our city and neighbourhood. Any surplus might be used for keeping the school in repair, lighting, cleaning, etc.; also for providing a capitation grant to the masters for the boys passing certain examinations."

The City Council also took the matter up very warmly, several special council meetings being held; and ultimately, on the 9th of February, 1872, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the Council regret to find from the amended Scheme for the Ripon Grammar School that the endowed Schools Commissioners have only adopted the sums recommended by the Council—£4 in the lower school, and £8 in the upper school, for the maximum tuition fees as the minimum fees. That the Council still consider the proposed maximum fees much higher than there can be any necessity for, after taking into account the liberal endowment already belonging to the foundation—especially if section 45 of the Scheme be so modified (as the Council are strongly of opinion it should be) as not needlessly to risk the burden of a second retiring pension to the present second master, and if the revenues of the school be not further crippled by setting aside at least £45 a year for repairs fund at the very time when such a fund is least likely to be required, and when, on the other hand, the revenues of the school can least afford such a diminution, and that the entrance fee (for the lower school, at least) should not exceed the present amount of one guinea, instead of £2 as now proposed. And that the reconsideration of these matters be respectfully but strongly urged upon the Commissioners, as being not only moderate and just, but calculated also to meet all the reasonable requirements of a great majority of the inhabitants of this city, whom the Council believe to be as anxious as themselves to see a first grade school maintained in thorough efficiency."

Particulars as to its government, Exhibitions, &c., are given under 1546, p. 30. See also pp. 35, 207.

Masters of the Ripon Grammar School.—Of the first masters of the new foundation we have no information. The first of which we have any knowledge is John Ashmore, (see pp. 51-52) living in 1609 and 1621, about which last-named year he probably died, or resigned his office of master; as we find in "The Endowed Grammar Schools of England and Wales," by Nicholas Carlisle, F.S.A., vol. ii., p. 888, the following List of Masters of Ripon Grammar School.

- 1622. Richard Palmes, Clerk.
- 1650. Rogers Holmes, Clerk, Resigned.
- 1661. Charles Oxley, Clerk.
- 1676. George Loup, Clerk.
- 1681. Ralph Cottingham, Clerk.
- 1685. Thomas Thompson, Clerk.
- 1704. Thomas Lloyd, Clerk. Resigned.
- 1721. John Barber, Clerk.
- 1730. Thomas Stevens, Clerk. Resigned.
- 1737. William Scott, Clerk. Chosen, but refused to accept the same.
- 1737. James Ropham, Clerk. Chosen, but refused to accept the same.
- 1737. George Hyde, Clerk.
- 1772. Solomon Robinson, M.A.
- 1798. Isaac Cook, M.A.
- 1809. William Ewbank, M.A. Resigned.
- 1812. William Plues, M.A. He died February 18th, 1851, and his wife died on the 21st of the same month; they were interred on the same day, and in the same grave, in the burial ground attached to Trinity Church, Ripon. Mr. Plues was a native of Richmond, and one of the many sound and excellent scholars sent out from the Grammar School there by the late Canon Tate. He was for many years pastor of the chapels of Aldfield and North Stainley.
- 1851. John Fisher Macmichael, M.A. Resigned June 19th, 1872.

Mr. Macmichael commenced his education at Richmond School, Yorkshire, under the late Dr. Tate. In 1833, he became a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, and during his University career gave the highest satisfaction to the College authorities, gaining at each examination high mathematical and classical distinction. In 1836, the second prize for English declamation was awarded to him. He graduated in 1837, being a wrangler and second classman in the Classical Tripos. In the same year was published the first book of the series of Grammar School Classics, and Mr. Macmichael was honoured by being commissioned to edit Xenophon's Anabasis, the first published book of the series. This book is used at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and other public schools. Some years after this Mr. Macmichael edited the Greek Testament in the same series, and at the time of his death was engaged annotating Cornelius Nepos. On leaving the University this ripe scholar and highly principled Christian received an appointment in the school attached to University College, London, as classical and mathematical master. This situation he resigned, and spent the three following

years, 1838 to 1841, at sea, in the capacity of naval instructor. After retiring from the Royal Navy he was appointed, in 1842, Vice-Principal of Hall College. On the resignation of the Principal, the directors proposed to appoint Mr. Macmichael his successor. This appointment was declined by him because he had recently been elected Head Master of the Grammar School, Burton-on-Trent. After holding this mastership for eight years, much to the disappointment of the Trustees of Burton School he was chosen from a great number of candidates as Head Master of Ripon Grammar School in 1851. In consequence of illness, he was obliged to resign this appointment during the year 1872, having for 21 years discharged the duties of his office with deep learning, with great zeal and assiduity, with unremitting energy and attention (till his health failed), and with almost punctilious conscientiousness. He died at his residence, Bondgate House, Ripon, on the 25th September, 1872, and was interred in the Cathedral burial ground.

1872. F. A. Hooper M.A. Resigned, April 18th, 1879.

1879. Arthur Brooke Haslam M.A. Resigned, November 12th, 1890.

Mr. Haslam was born in 1850, son of Rev. J. F. Haslam, B.A.; educated at Rugby, where he was six years, during the last three of which he was a member of the upper bench of the sixth form, and for the last year as head of the school. In the open competition for the school prizes, he gained the prize for Greek verses, for Latin hexameters (twice), for Latin lyrics and for Latin prose (twice). He was also—and not the least of his accomplishments—captain of football. On leaving Rugby he obtained an exhibition from the school, and also an exhibition at St. John's College, Cambridge. While at college he was placed in the first-class in each of the yearly college examinations; in his first year for classics and mathematics combined; in the last two years for classics alone; and at the end of his second year he was elected to a foundation scholarship. In the University examinations he was placed in the first class in the preliminary examination for classics and mathematics combined, and obtained a place in the first-class of the classical tripos. At Easter, 1873, he was appointed by Dr. Jex-Blake to a post in the junior department of Cheltenham College; from Midsummer to Christmas in that year he took the place of the master of the second class of the classical department; at Easter, 1875, he was appointed by the principal, the Rev. H. Kynaston, M.A., to a small boarding house attached to the college, and in September, 1875, to the charge of classes three and four in the classical department. He graduated B.A. (first-class classical tripos), 1873; M.A., 1879. Ordained Deacon, 1879; Priest, 1881.

1890. W. Yorke Fausset, M.A.

Mr. Fausset was educated at St. Peter's School, York, of which he was successively Foundation Scholar and Exhibitioner. In the year 1876 he was first scholar of his year at Balliol College, Oxford. He was a Craven University Scholar, and was a

First-class both in Classical Moderations, and in the Final Schools. He won the Gaisford (University) Prize for a Greek essay, and the Ellerton (University) Prize for a theological essay. At the end of 1881 he was appointed sixth form master at Manchester Grammar School, a post which he held for more than three years. In 1885 he accepted an ordinary assistant-mastership at Fettes College, Edinburgh, where he was successively House Tutor at Carrington House (Mr. J. S. Yeo) and Glencorse House (Mr. C. C. Cotterill). He has at the same time taught the fourth and fifth forms in succession, besides at examination time seeing the work of all parts of the school. He has also taken some part in the composition-teaching of the sixth form, and in the preparation of candidates for scholarships at the Universities. After leaving Oxford he devoted a good deal of attention to the higher branches of classical scholarship, the fruits of which he has given to the public in an edition of *Cicero pro Cluentio* (Rivington's, 1887) and in the *Student's Cicero* (Swan Sonnenschein, 1889). But of late he has occupied himself, as far as he has had leisure, with literary work adapted to the requirements of less advanced students. He graduated B.A., 1881, M.A., 1883.

Subjoined is a List of the Scholars who have gained Exhibitions from Ripon Grammar School to Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham Universities.

The Earl De Grey Exhibition:—

1876, Geoffrey Horseman, son of Mrs. Horseman, Hillside House, Ripon, won the first scholarship, but he was drowned whilst bathing in the river Yore, two days afterwards.

1877, John Haddon Askwith, son of Thomas Askwith, Old Bank, Ripon; 1878, Frank Newcome Butler, son of Rev. A. S. Butler, Markfield Rectory, Leicester; 1879, Edwin Benson, son of Geo. Benson, Kirkgate, Ripon; 1885, G. N. Edmondson, son of Chris. Edmondson, The Mount, Ripon; 1886, Wilfrid Harris, son of J. Harris, banker, Thirsk; 1887, J. H. Harper, son of James Harper, Princess Road, Ripon; F. Nowell Askwith, son of Thomas Askwith, Old Bank, Ripon; 1888, H. Pullan, son of Edward Pullan (late of Harrogate), Bettws-y-Coed; 1889, R. S. Ragg, son of Rev. R. S. Ragg, Newport; 1890, E. Danks, son of Rev. Wm. Danks, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Ilkley; 1891, F. Speak, son of John Speak (late of Aldfield), Nottingham; Wilfrid Benson, son of George Benson, Kirkgate, Ripon; H. Coupland, son of Mrs. J. Coupland, South Parade, Ripon; 1892, E. Coupland, son of Mrs. J. Coupland, South Parade, Ripon; Constantine Bland, son of Wm. Bland, of Scarab Mills, Ripley.

The following Boys have won Scholarships tenable at the Grammar School, from the Public Elementary Schools of Ripon. The conditions are given at p. 31. (*N.S.* denotes Cathedral National School, *W.S.* Wesleyan School).

The Marquess of Ripon's Exhibition:—

1875, Joseph Keeling Roberts, (*N.S.*) son of Wm. Roberts, coachman, the Deanery; 1876, George Wright (*W.S.*), son of James Wright, joiner, Allhallowgate; 1877, Preston Haigh (*W.S.*), son of

Thomas Haigh, schoolmaster, Wesleyan school; 1873, Ralph P. Smithson (N.S.), son of Mrs. E. Smithson, Bingwood Terrace; 1879, Edwin Benson (N.S.), son of Thomas Benson, South Terrace; 1880, Arthur Hall (W.S.), son of James Hall, Allhallowgate; (presented direct) F. Speak (Aldfield School), son of John Speak, the School, Aldfield; 1881, A. B. Simpson (W.S.), son of J. P. Simpson, Bondgate Green; 1882, Thos. Smithson (N.S.), son of Mrs. E. Smithson, Bingwood Terrace; 1883, Harry Winterburn, (N.S.), son of Robert Winterburn, Skellbank; 1884, Henry Lowley (N.S.), son of John Lowley, Skellgate; 1885, J. E. Kennedy (N.S.), son of Owen T. Kennedy, Duckhill; 1886, John Wm. Cottam (N.S.), son of Wm. Cottam, Bondgate Green Lane; 1887, Wm. Thomson (N.S.), son of Chas. J. Thomson, Fishergreen; 1888, Walter Harper (W.S.), son of James Harper, Princess Road; 1889, Wm. Gardam (W.S.), son of W. J. Gardam, Fishergate; 1890, Alfred Walls (N.S.), son of Wm. Walls, Bondgate Green; 1891, H. J. C. Walter (N.S.), son of Henry Walter, Priest Lane; 1892, Herbert Walls (N.S.), son of Wm. Walls, Bondgate Green.

The Mason Memorial Scholarship:—

1884, J. T. Malthouse (W.S.), son of G. T. Malthouse, High Common, Ripon; 1886, Thomas Beckwith (N.S.), son of T. Beckwith, Park Street, Ripon; 1889, re-elected for 1892, A. D. Calvert (N.S.), son of J. R. Calvert, Westgate, Ripon.

The Dr. Richardson Exhibition:—

1888, John Henry Wray (W.S.), son of John M. Wray, 12, Market Place, Ripon; 1889, A. Walls (N.S.), son of William Walls, Bondgate Green.

West Riding County Council Scholarships:—

1891, H. L. Smith (W.S.), son of B. M. Smith, Wesleyan School; Thomas Wright, son of James Wright, joiner, Allhallowgate.

July. A wing added to the Ripon Cottage Hospital at its South-West angle. Cost, about 100*l.* including furniture. By this erection a bedroom 10½ ft. by 11½ ft., opening from the house Surgeon's sitting room, was obtained on the ground floor, and on the second floor an additional ward, 10 ft. by 12 ft.

August 9th. Percy L. Fison, of the Bradford Old Bank, appointed City Treasurer in the place of Thomas Askwith, deceased.

October 25th. The New Wesleyan Mission Chapel, was opened by Mrs. W. Thompson, of North Parade, the Rev. W. H. Walker presenting to that lady the key, with which she unlocked the door and entered. The style of the building is Gothic, and was erected from plans prepared by Mr. J. H. Beck, of Ripon, who superintended the work. It has a frontage to Water Skellgate, and is of a neat and chaste design. The interior is comfortably fitted up and accommodates about 140. The total expenditure, including the site (155*l.*) was 455*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, towards which 417*l.* had already been contributed on the opening day. The Rev. W. Barnes gave an address from Psalm cxxii., "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." There was a Tea in the School-room at the close of the service and a Public Meeting was held in the Coltsgate Hill

Chapel in the evening. In July, 1891, a Vestry was added to the Mission Room, at a cost of 50*l.*

The Rainfall at Ripon this year was 22·27 inches, and at Lumley Moor, 24·91 inches.

1889-90. THOMAS HARGRAVE, Saddletree Maker.



His badge on the baldric bears the crest of Hargrave, a Stag's head.

Beneath the inscription is a Saddletree in allusion to his business.

Born in Bondgate, in 1849, son of Thomas and Ann Hargrave, was educated at Summer Castle, Rochdale, and followed the business of his father in the old-established Saddletree trade, commencing to travel and represent the firm at the early age of 16. He married 3rd July, 1872, at Ripley Parish Church, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Mary Smiddy, of Ripley. He entered the Corporation in 1880, being placed at the head of the poll, a position which he again occupied in 1883 and 1886, in the latter year he was unanimously elected Alderman, in place of Alderman Tomlinson, resigned. He has occupied nearly every position in the City, being a Trustee of the Municipal Charities, a Feoffee of Jepson's Hospital, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians, of which he is an old member, and a Governor of Ripon Grammar School. He is a prominent member of the Methodist New Connexion (Zion Chapel), and an article on him as "Mayor of Ripon" with a portrait, appeared in the "Methodist Evangelist" of November, 1890, from the pen of the Rev. Jesse Shaw.

COUNCIL.—Aldermen: Thomas Hargrave, John Baynes, Henry Mann Thirlway, Francis Smith; Councillors: Thomas Smithson, R. E. Collinson, Arthur Wells, John Harrison, C. L. Hall, William Harrison, Thomas Wells, George Ingleby, W. E. Dixon, John Banks Lee, W. H. Kearsley, John Wright.

November 11th. Adoption of "The Baths and Wash Houses Act" for the City of Ripon.

December 16th. Rev. W. Yorke Fausset, M.A., of Fettes College, Edinburgh, appointed Head Master of Ripon Grammar School, in place of Rev. A. B. Haslam, resigned.

December 21st. Died at his seat, Camp Hill, near Kirklington, aged 89 years, George John Serjeantson, J.P.; interred at Burniston, on the 24th. He was of an old Yorkshire family, long settled at Hanlith, in Craven. He succeeded to the estates in 1840; having previously married, in 1835, Emma, daughter of

Mr. Robert Chaloner, of Longhull, Guisborough, but left no issue. He was chiefly noted as an agriculturist.

December 23rd. The Trustees of the Ripon Municipal Charities presented to Mr. Henry Morton, on his retiring from the chairmanship, a beautifully illuminated address, expressive of their admiration of his conduct and services for thirty-four years in the management and distribution of the charities.

December 26th. Died at the "Unicorn" Hotel, Councillor Robert Ellington Collinson, aged 56 years. He was a member of the Ripon corporation for twenty-five years; twice elected alderman and four times mayor, in 1877-80.—See note under 1877. On the 6th January, the Council passed a vote of condolence to Mrs. Collinson and family.

The *Ripon Gazette* of January 2nd, 1890, has a very able *resumé* of Mr. Collinson's valuable work as a public man, more especially in reference to his 25 years experience in the Council Chamber. The following short leader appeared on the above date:—"In our columns of this day we have undertaken the responsibility of attempting to do justice to the life and work of one who has devoted long years, exceptional energy, and undoubted abilities to the welfare of his native place. In contemplating those services one cannot but be moved beyond expression at the void created by the removal hence of so remarkable a man as the late Councillor Collinson. It is the natural outcome of public prominence that a man should frequently come under the critical notice of his fellow-citizens. The lamented gentleman in his life paid the penalty of his publicity, and it is because we have had occasion to doubt the wisdom of some of Mr. Collinson's conclusions that we more readily hasten now to pay our tribute to his worth. It is a solemn and earnest conviction which prompts us to observe that our lamented friend had ability of unusual order, tact, intelligence, and high principle. These qualities he combined to the advantage of those around him, and for the advancement of his beloved city which mourns him with an intensity time may assuage, but hardly obliterate."

January 2nd. T. F. Hepworth, Councillor Parkin, and Councillor Smithson placed on the Commission of the Peace for the City.

January 14th. Died, John Kearsley, of Fountains Terrace, aged 45 years. He was a member of the Council 1880-1888. After his retirement the Council unanimously requested him to become Mayor, but he declined the honour. He took a deep interest in the sanitary improvement of the City; and was very energetic in bringing about the amalgamation of the City with the West Riding for Police purposes. Interred in the Cathedral churchyard, when the members of the Corporation attended and all the shops closed. On the 3rd February, the Council passed a vote of condolence to Miss Kearsley and family.

January 29th. Died at the High Common, Ripon, Captain Richard Henry Dalton, R.N., in his 73rd year. He was born at Sleningford Park, near Ripon, in 1818, his father being Captain John Dalton, of Sleningford Park and Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire, whose family history extends back for several

centuries (see pp. 192 and 207 *antea*), the last of a long line of John Daltons dying in April, 1887, when Mrs. Seymour Portman-Dalton succeeded to the estate. Captain R. H. Dalton was the last surviving son of his father, and he died without issue. He married Christina Leah, eldest daughter of Randall Hatfield, of Thorparch Hall, Yorks. Deceased had seen some twenty-five years service in the Royal Navy which he joined as a cadet on September 14th, 1832; he was promoted to the position of mate in 1837, and on the 16th February, 1843, was further promoted to the office of lieutenant. In this year he was appointed to the command of the screw brigantine *Rifleman*, to cruise off the coast of South America, and during this command he captured a slaver, for which act he was much commended. On the 2nd February, 1857, he was made commander. He saw considerable service during the Chinese war in 1860, and was at the capture of the Taku forts. He was interred on Monday, 3rd February, at Tanfield Church.

February 3rd. Councillor J. B. Lee elected the Representative Governor of Ripon Grammar School, in the place of the late John Kearsley, deceased.

February 10th. Died at Hollin Hall, near Ripon, Captain Albert Charles Wood, aged 48. He was son of the late Frederick H. Wood, and succeeded his father at Hollin Hall in the summer of 1886. Some years ago he was thrown from his horse in the hunting field and sustained injuries to his back from which he never completely recovered. In 1839 he joined the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders at Stirling Castle, as ensign, and soon afterwards went out with his regiment to India. He was appointed lieutenant in 1861, and remained with the Cameron Highlanders until 1864, when he was transferred to the 8th Hussars. He served in India about 10 years. Interred at Ripon Cathedral.

February 22nd. Fire at the Congregational Church caused by the hot-air flue igniting the woodwork of the gallery. Total damage, about 200*l*.

March 3rd. The Council determine to retain control of main roads under the new Local Government Act, 1888.

March 3rd. The Marquess of Ripon presented a Portrait of his father, Frederick John Robinson, Earl of Ripon, Member for Ripon, 1807-27, and an Alderman of Ripon Corporation, 1809, &c. See *Lineage of the Robinsons*, p. 270. The oil painting is by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

May 5th. Bye-Laws for Markets approved.

June 10th. The British Dairy Farmers' Association assembled at Ripon for the commencement of their annual conference and excursion, which took place this year in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

June 16th. The Bathing Pavilion, erected on the banks of the Yore opened by Ald. Thirlway, Chairman of the General Purposes Committee, by a Swimming Contest. The following is a short history of the undertaking:—In June, 1889, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon, W. R. Fremantle, D.D., "in consequence of the fatal accidents which had occurred and from the fact that there was not a safe and suitable bathing place within easy and reasonable access from

the town," made an offer to the Corporation to erect swimming baths on their land at the Highways Depot, Skellbank, at a cost not exceeding 400*l.*, placing the control thereof, after completion, in the hands of a Committee consisting of the Mayor, Alderman Baynes, the Rev. A. B. Haslam, Captain Tupman, and Mr. John Whitham. The Dean afterwards had plans drawn by the late Mr. William Trees, but finding the expense considerably more than he anticipated, he offered the Corporation 400*l.* if they would themselves provide and maintain a swimming bath. The Corporation referred the matter to the General Purposes Committee. They instructed the City Surveyor to prepare plans and estimates of cost for establishing public baths in Park Street, upon a piece of land the property of the Marquess of Ripon, K.G. The Surveyor's estimate amounted to 1,800*l.* and the land was valued by Lord Ripon's Agent at 450*l.*, but his Lordship offered a subscription of 100*l.* towards the Baths. The Corporation on further consideration of the matter concluded that the Scheme was too costly for the City (several other more urgent matters requiring their attention in connection with water-supply, sewage works, and cemetery), and at the suggestion of Mr. Thomas Collier, Medical Officer of Health for the Rural Sanitary District, decided to erect a Bathing Pavilion at the Ure side, at a cost as near 400*l.* as possible. The Dean having agreed to this suggestion, plans were prepared by the City Surveyor and tenders invited for the work, and on the 16th June, 1890, the Pavilion was publicly opened by the ex-Mayor (Ald. Thirlway), when aquatic sports were held. At the conclusion of the entertainment, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Dean for his very liberal gift of 400*l.* towards the cost. Bye-Laws were adopted by the Corporation for the proper management and protection of the Pavilion, and approved of by the Local Government Board. The Pavilion cost about 440*l.* The principal contracts were: Abel Trees, builder, 233*l.*; Henry Boddy, joiner, 104*l.* The remainder was expended in improving the approaches and fencing &c., 60*l.*; painter's and plumber's work, &c., 20*l.*; furnishing and sundry expenditure, 23*l.* The building consists of a small cottage of two rooms for caretaker, with an additional room built at the North end of the site, and a row of twenty dressing rooms for bathers, and has been very much appreciated. A caretaker is employed during the five Summer months at 18*s.* per week, and the charge to bathers is 1*d.* including the use of towel and bathing drawers. The Corporation undertake the management, and pay any deficit out of the General District Rate.

In addition to the above work, the Corporation also spent about 100*l.* in putting down new boiler and re-modelling the Baths at Skellbank, and reduced the charge for hot baths from 1*s.* to 4*d.*, which has considerably increased the popularity of these baths.

July 15th. Cathedral Schools Fancy Fair opened by the Marchioness of Ripon, accompanied by the Marquess; the object of the bazaar was to clear off the existing debt on the schools, and to carry out sanitary and other alterations at the Girls' School,

The Ladies presided at stalls known by various "signs," savouring much of "ye olden time." By their assiduity and the kind help of friends they realised the amounts here given:—Mrs. Boyd Carpenter and Miss Worsley at *Ye Anchor*, 46*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; Mrs. Naylor and Mrs. Whitaker at *Ye Beehive*, 78*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; Miss Woodward and Miss Orton at *Ye Potteries*, 56*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*; Miss Wise at *Ye Nurseries*, 26*l.* 6*s.*; Mrs. Fremantle at *Ye Orientals*, 61*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; Mrs. Kenny and Mrs. Tupman, at *Ye Industries*, 83*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; Miss Damborough at *Ye Cross Keys*, 46*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*; Miss Clarke and Miss Hebden at *Ye Fisheries*, 21*l.* 0*s.* 6½*d.*; Mrs. Spence at *Ye Cornflower*, 24*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; Mrs. Wells and Ladies at *Ye Refreshment Stall*, 102*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.*; Admissions, 78*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*; Entertainments and Sundries, 25*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; Donations, 61*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; making a total of 657*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; which after deducting expenses left a balance of 501*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* for the benefit of the National Schools.

July 15th. Died in Paris, Mark Landon, son of the late Rev. Canon Landon, Vicar of Ledsham, near Castleford, aged 42 years. Mr. Landon was well known throughout the Bramham Moor Hunt, where he was always willing to give his services at entertainments, &c. He was noted as an amateur comic vocalist and ventriloquist. Deceased was well known in Ripon and neighbourhood from the part he took in the Millenary Festival, celebrated in 1886. Mr. Landon ably filled the rôle of Curtall Friar in the play of Robin Hood, and by his wit and general good humour contributed greatly to the success of the proceedings. He also rendered valuable assistance at the Ripon Cottage Hospital Fancy Fair, held in August, 1888.

July 31st. Resignation of George Greenwood as Workhouse Master. A retiring pension of 66*l.* 12*s.* per annum to him, and 32*l.* 10*s.* to the Matron, Mrs. Greenwood, was granted. In acknowledging the liberal allowance of the board, Mr. Greenwood said: "when he was appointed 36 years ago the Workhouse was only in course of erection. He was told at that time that he would have to be exceedingly careful in the administration of the poor law or he would be burnt in effigy. He was glad to say this had never happened, and he was also proud to state that during the whole of the period he had been workhouse master there had never been a single Local Government Board Inquiry as to the working of the institution, or as to the conduct of any officer connected therewith." Mr. Greenwood died somewhat suddenly, at his residence in Magdalen's Terrace, on the 24th February, 1891, at the age of 66 years. Interred at Trinity Church.

August 14th. Albert Burton and Mary Burton, of the Leeds Union Industrial Schools, appointed Master and Matron of the Ripon Union Workhouse.

October 7th. Marriage (at Little Ponton, near Grantham), of the Rev. S. Reed, Precentor and Minor Canon of Ripon Cathedral, with Miss Emily Worsley, second daughter of the late Rev. P. W. Worsley, Rector of Little Ponton, and for fifty years Canon of the Cathedral.



THE RIGHT HON. EARL DE GREY.—As our notice of this young nobleman is a very short one under "Lineage of the Robinsons," we cull the following from *Man of the World*. Frederick Oliver Robinson, better known as Earl de Grey, has never betrayed any ambition to gain celebrity by an exercise of the hereditary faculties to which reference is made in the family motto, *Qualis ab incepto*. The Robinsons, of Newby, in Yorkshire, were always proud of the sturdy merchant stock from which they sprung, and many of them turned to good account the common-sense qualities that made their ancestor, who was Lord Mayor of York three centuries ago, and twice member of Parliament for that city, a man of mark in his day. For political pursuits, as for foreign enterprise in a mercantile way, they had both fondness and aptitude. By natural process of development these beget diplomatic skill in one direction, and martial ambitions in another, while the old commercial instincts, "The same as from the beginning," remained as the strong warp with which all fresh developments were interwoven. One baronet, after serving his country gallantly until he had attained the rank of Rear Admiral in the British Navy, came back to end his days as a Lord Mayor of the city in which the fortunes of his family were founded. The sixth baronet, who was raised to the peerage, and his sons, were both distinguished diplomatists and Ministers Plenipotentiary, yet in home politics their greatest successes were always achieved in connection with the Board of Trade or the Paymaster-General's department. A generation later the family faculty, instead of being modified by many aristocratic alliances, only gathered fresh strength and a fuller development in the person of Sir Frederick John, who was such an

excellent Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury that his services could not be overlooked. In recognition of these the Earldom of Ripon was conferred upon him. Young Earl de Grey, whose thirty-eight summers sit very lightly on him, has only taken one short dip into the troubled waters of diplomacy, where his ancestors showed themselves such stout swimmers. As Attaché to the Joint High Commission at Washington, of which his father was chief, he made many friends, but the experiences of that time have not induced him to make a further plunge, and even the calmer currents of home politics had little attraction for him when they became stirred into turbid streams by the excitement of contested elections. Though Lord de Grey has not courted distinction according to the example of his predecessors, he has gained it in another way, and not to know him is to argue oneself unknown in the world of sport. As a game shot he is, perhaps, *facile princeps*. For the deer stalking among Highland forests in autumn he kept his hand well in by summer practise at the running deer on Wimbledon Common, where his tent, adorned with trophies of the chase, was ever a delight to fair visitors. There his foot was on his native heath in a figurative sense, for though he was not born there his title was. From the Countess de Grey, whose home stood within sight of Wimbledon Common, came the peerage, which now, by courtesy, belongs to the Marquess of Ripon's eldest son. Earl de Grey is something more than a crack shot, as understood in connection with Scottish deer stalking. He has bagged nobler game in the wild solitudes of three continents, and earned the right to be considered a true *shikari* by his intrepid behaviour in Indian jungles. Tigers in Bengal, big-

horns in the Rocky Mountains, elephants in Central Africa, and crocodiles on the Nile, are not to be shot without exposure to many discomforts, or the endurance of much bodily privation. All such hardships Lord de Grey has borne like a man and a true sportsman, and, thanks to training of this kind, he is a younger man at thirty-eight than less energetic individuals are at twenty-five. There is plenty of time yet for him to make a name in politics, as so many of his ancestors did, and to advance the family honour another step, according to the example set by each generation since the first peerage was conferred upon the head of the family a century and a half ago.

The following appeared in the *Ripon Observer* on January 2nd, 1890, from a local contemporary:—Lord de Grey, eldest son of the Marquess of Ripon, has long and deservedly enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best shots who ever lived. With the rifle he may have some superiors, and perhaps over dogs; but for driven game, or as it is the fashion to call it, "over-head shooting," he probably has never had an equal. During the past twenty years he has preserved a correct account of all game of every description which has fallen to his gun and rifle, both in India and Africa, as well as in Europe. Lord de Grey himself is most modest as regards his own exploits; but it is understood that, at the wish of his friends, he has compiled a table of the full result, the contents of which, though not made public, have been shown to many notable sportsmen. It is said that the total amounts to no less than 215,000 head, comprising 17 sorts of game, and that grouse, partridges, and pheasants figure about the same number—i.e., over 30,000 each. Allowing for 85,000 misses, as against the 215,000 bagged, this involves the discharge of 300,000 shots in twenty years, and a result absolutely without parallel in the annals of sport.

November 1st. Municipal Election, 1890.

PARKIN, JOSEPH BROOKS, Chemist, Kirk-gate	804
HUSBAND, JOHN C. RADCLIFFE, Surgeon, Crescent Parade	775
SMITHSON, THOMAS, Butcher, North Street	768
WELLS, ARTHUR, Wine and Spirit Merchant, North Street	682

The unsuccessful Candidates were:—John Harrison, 531; J. Kitson, 447.

T. HARGRAVE, Mayor and Returning Officer. 1465 Voters on the register. 1205 voted.

November 9th. Died at Park Parade, Harrogate, Rev. Samuel Holmes, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Ripon Cathedral, in his 75th year. Canon Holmes graduated at Oxford, and was ordained deacon in 1841 and priest in 1844 by the Bishop of Rochester. Incumbent of Sidcup, Kent, 1844-50; North Cray, 1850-55. Between the years 1855 and 1866 he was Vicar of Huddersfield, where his earnest, thoughtful preaching attracted much attention. In 1863 he was appointed by Bishop Bickersteth to a residentiary canonry in Ripon Cathedral, and at the time of his decease he was senior canon of the Chapter and Proctor in Convocation. Failing health compelled him to relinquish the vicarage of Huddersfield, and

in 1866 he accepted the living of St. Paul's, Dorking, which he resigned in 1881, and went to reside at Harrogate.

William Gray, M.A., was installed February 4th, 1829. Son of William Gray, of York, born at York, May 19th, 1785; he received his early education at Little Shelford, near Cambridge, under the Rev. Thomas Truebody Thomason (who afterwards went as chaplain to the East Indies). Mr. Gray was admitted of Queen's College, Cambridge, and graduated as B.A. in 1807 and as M.A. in 1810. He became rector of West Rounton, in the North Riding, in 1812, which benefice he vacated on being instituted to the vicarage of Brafferton, in the same Riding, in March, 1822. Mr. Gray became a Canon Residentiary of Ripon. He died March 26th, 1863, and was buried at Brafferton.

The following notices of Canons Residentiary, being omitted from previous years, are here given:—

Thomas Trebeck, M.A., was installed July 20th, 1805. Thomas, son of the Rev. Jonathan Trebeck, vicar of Chiswick in Middlesex, and grandson of Dr. Andrew Trebeck, the first rector of St. George's, Hanover Square, was born in London, January 26th, 1765. He entered Westminster School in 1778, and from thence was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1782; B.A., February 15th, 1787; M.A., February 12th, 1790. He was presented by the dean and chapter of Christ Church, and instituted May 15th, 1793, to the vicarage of Wath-upon-Deane cum Adwick, co. York, where he remained until 1822, when he was preferred to the rectory of Chailey, co. Sussex. Mr. Trebeck died July 8th, 1851, aged 86, and was buried at Chailey. On the death of Mr. Trebeck a canonry was suspended.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii, p. 340.

William Henry Dixon, M.A., F.S.A., appointed August 14th and installed on the 19th August, 1815. He was son of the Rev. Henry Dixon, vicar of Wadsworth, co. York, by Anne his wife, daughter of the Rev. William Mason, and was born there November 2nd, 1783. He was educated from 1790 to 1801 at the schools of Worsborough and Houghton-le-Spring. He was admitted of Pembroke College, Cambridge, March 31st, 1800, and commenced residence in October term, 1801, where he graduated as B.A. in January, 1805, and as M.A. in 1809. He was ordained deacon February 22nd, 1807, in the Chapel Royal, St. James', by letters dimissory from Archbishop Markham to Dr. John Fisher, bishop of Exeter, and became curate of Tickhill, near Doncaster. When he received priest's orders of Edward, archbishop of York, at his primary ordination, August 14th, 1808, he was appointed to the curacy of Carlton, co. Nottingham. In the year 1809 he served the church of Kirklington as curate, and resigned his office there in June, 1810. Subsequently he resided at Stillington, and afterwards at York, whence he came every Sunday to take his duty as preacher in the Minster after he was appointed to this stall. From January 26th, 1818, to 1821 he was incumbent curate of Mapleton in Holderness, but did not reside there. He was instituted to the vicarage of Wistow and to

the perpetual curacy of Cawood, May 23rd, 1821. He resigned Wistow on being instituted November 15th, 1824 to the vicarage of Bishopthorpe, but was reinstituted December 19th, 1825, and held the three benefices until instituted October 27th, 1829, to the vicarage of Topcliffe in the North Riding, when he again voided Wistow and also Cawood. He resigned Bishopthorpe in 1834 for Sutton on the Forest, to which he was instituted July 12th. He resigned Sutton and Topcliffe for Bishopthorpe and the rectory of Etton in the East Riding, to both which he was instituted Sept. 4th, 1837. At York he was appointed chaplain, first in 1828 to Archbishop Harcourt, and twenty years afterwards to Archbishop Musgrave. He was collated to the prebend of Weighton in the Cathedral, December 19th, 1825, and became Canon Residentiary in 1831. This, with Etton and Bishopthorpe, he held to the time of his death, but he resigned his stall at Ripon, in 1852, which gave to the bishop his first turn of appointment to a canonry in this church. The canon was very munificent in the restoration of several of his glebe houses, especially those at Topcliffe, Sutton, and Bishopthorpe, the latter of which was entirely re-built. At Etton he re-built the chancel and presented a church clock to the parish. He also contributed largely towards the vicarage house at Market Weighton. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, May 31st, 1821, having been proposed by Dean Waddilove and Mr. Bray, and in November following communicated some observations on the inscription engraved on the ancient church porch at Kirkdale in Yorkshire, relating to the re-building of the church in the days of Edward the King and Tosti the Earl, and to the setting up of a sun-dial by Brand the Priest. Canon Dixon was chosen proctor in convocation for the dean and chapter of Carlisle in 1841, and for the dean and chapter of York in 1852. In November 1847 he presided at the convocation at York (*sede vacante*) as chief commissioner named in the Queen's writ. He was also rural dean of York and the Ainsty. He printed a visitation sermon with notes, preached at Beverley, July 28th, 1839, Rivingtons. A sermon on the doctrine of Assurance (anonymous), at York, 1839. *Synodus Eboracensis*, with reference to the recent charge of Archdeacon Wilberforce, 1848. He also made large collections for the *Fasti Eboracenses*, afterwards edited by Canon Raine. Canon Dixon married twice: first, January 9th, 1809, Mary Ann, daughter of James Fenton, of Loversall, Esq.; secondly, February 2nd, 1832, Mary Anne, daughter of Rear-Admiral Hugh Robinson, of York. He died in 1854, and was buried in the new cemetery at York. *Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii, pp. 340-2.

Robert Sutton, M.A., was installed February 4th, 1829. Mr. Sutton was of St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated as B.A. in 1810, and as M.A. in 1831. In 1812 he was appointed incumbent curate of Fulford, near York, and in 1817 to the rectory of St. Michael, Spurriergate, in that city. A grant of 600*l.* was made in 1813 to Fulford, to meet a benefaction of 400*l.* from the Rev. Robert Sutton, incumbent. He was commissary to the dean and chapter

of York, and official of the archdeacons of York and Craven. In 1853 he published a very useful book, entitled 'Directions for Churchwardens in the discharge of the duties of their office.' He died at the then canons' residence in Ripon, September 11th, 1858, aged 70, and was buried at Fulford.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii, p. 343.

George Henry Webber, M.A., appointed in 1829, was installed June 28th, 1830. George Henry, son of the Ven. Charles Webber, M.A., canon residentiary and archdeacon of Chichester, by Mary his wife, was born at Boxgrove, in Sussex, and was baptised there February 14th, 1801. He was admitted at Westminster School in 1815, from whence he was elected in 1820 a student of Christ Church, Oxford. He graduated as B.A. January 22nd, 1824, and as M.A. October 10th, 1826. In the latter year he was instituted to the vicarage of Great Budworth, in Cheshire, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Christ Church. He was also prebendary of Somerley in Chichester from July 25th, 1827 to 1840. Canon Webber died at Great Budworth March 4th, 1858, aged 57 years.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii, pp. 343-4.

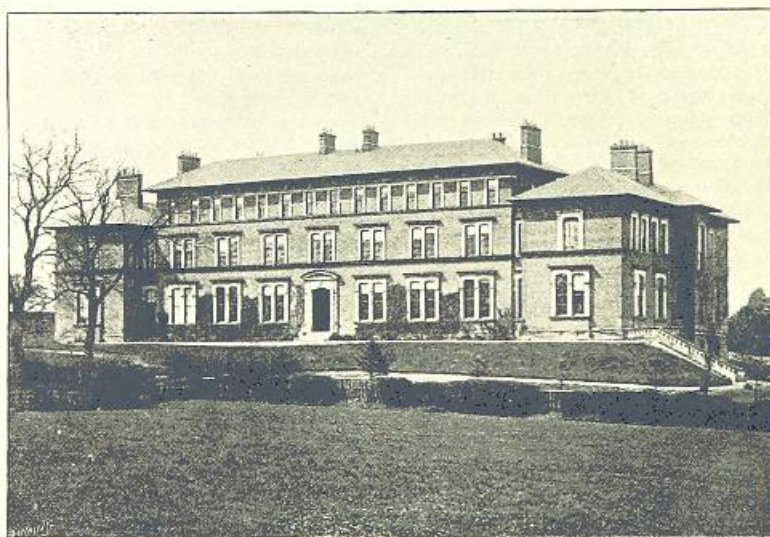
The number of canons being, by the death of canon Webber, reduced to four, according to the provisions of the Act (3 and 4 Vict. cap. 113) for the reconstruction of the chapter of Ripon, this canonry was not filled up.

Charles Dodgson, M.A., was installed Dec. 18th, 1852. Charles, eldest son of Charles Dodgson, captain in the 10th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, was the grandson of Charles Dodgson, bishop of Ossory in 1765, and of Elphin in 1775. He was born November 2nd, 1800, and was admitted at Westminster School in 1814, from whence he was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1818. He graduated as B.A. February 5th, 1821, having been placed in the first class in both classics and mathematics, and as M.A. June 9th, 1824. He was presented by the dean and chapter of Christ Church to the perpetual curacy of Daresbury in Cheshire in 1827. This he resigned in 1843 upon being appointed by the Crown, June 9th, to the rectory of Croft in the North Riding of Yorkshire. He was appointed examining chaplain to Dr. Longley, bishop of Ripon, in 1836. This office he resigned at the end of twenty years, in 1856. He was also Archdeacon of Richmond, to which appointment he was installed June 7th, 1854. He died June 21st, 1868, and was buried at Croft. Archdeacon Dodgson was the translator of the volume of the works of Tertullian, published in the 'Library of the Fathers'; and he printed several sermons, pamphlets, and visitation charges.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii, p. 335.

Lawrence Ottley, M.A., was installed October 12th, 1858, having been collated on the preceding day, by Bishop Bickersteth, to the canonry void by the death of Robert Sutton, M.A. Lawrence, son of Sir Richard Ottley, Knt., Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon, by his wife Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir William Young of Delaford Park, co. Bucks, Bart., was born in London, June 11th, 1808. He was educated at Langley School in Buckinghamshire, and afterwards admitted

of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836. He was ordained deacon in 1833 by Dr. Henry Bathurst, bishop of Norwich, and priest in the following year by the same. He was first curate of Acton, co. Suffolk, with the Rev. John Bickersteth, and afterwards of Brace Meole, in Shropshire, with Archdeacon Bather. He married October 8th, 1835, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Bickersteth, and succeeded him as vicar of Acton in 1837, on the presentation of the Earl Howe. In 1850 he was removed to the rectory of Richmond, in Yorkshire, by the Lord Chancellor. He was also a surrogate for the diocese of Ripon and the province of York, rural dean of Richmond, a proctor in convocation for the archdeaconry of Richmond, and chaplain to the bishop of Ripon. Canon Ottley died in London, and in Richmond church is a reredos with this inscription: 'To the Glory of God and in memory of the Rev. Lawrence Ottley, M.A., Rector of Richmond and Canon of Ripon, who died June 11th, 1861, aged 53 years.'—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii, pp. 344-5.

James Atlay, D.D., son of Rev. Henry Atlay, rector of Bridge Casterton, co. Rutland, was appointed by the bishop to the canonry vacated by the death of Lawrence Ottley, July 20th, and was installed August 10th, 1861. He had been fellow and tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge; he graduated B.A. 1840, as a Senior Optime and in the first class of the Classical Tripos, M.A. 1843, B.D. 1850, D.D. 1859. Ordained deacon 1842 by the bishop of Ely, and priest 1843 by the bishop of Lincoln. He married at Milverton, November 15th, 1859, Frances Turner, youngest daughter of Major Martin, of the Bengal Retired List, then residing at Leamington. He was curate of Warsop, Notts, 1842; vicar of Madingley, Cambs., 1847-52; Whitehall preacher 1856-58; vicar of Leeds and rural dean 1859-68; canon of Ripon 1861-68. In 1868 he was appointed to the bishopric of Hereford, and consecrated in Westminster Abbey by the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of Ely and of Gloucester and Bristol.—*Memorials of Ripon*, vol. ii, p. 345.



RIPON FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.—Reference has already been made to this Institution on p. 185, *antea*. In 1892 a Magazine was published by "The Ripon College Association," in which an article appeared from the pen of the Rev. Canon Badcock (late principal of the College), entitled:—"Origin and Early Days of the Ripon Training College," from which we make the following extracts:—

Yorkshire-men are not often behind-hand in useful enterprises. In 1836 the County had been divided into two Dioceses, and on the 2nd of December, 1841, the excellent bishop of the new Diocese of Ripon (Bishop Longley) presided at a meeting, held at Wakefield, "for promoting, improving, and ex-

tending popular education according to the principles of the Established Church." The Ripon Diocesan Board of Education was then established, and one of the principal objects of the Board was declared to be "The Establishment (in conjunction with the Diocese of York) of an Efficient Training School, with the view of obtaining religiously and competently trained Masters and Mistresses for the Schools of the Dioceses." In the month of August, in 1846, the first Students of the "York and Ripon Diocesan Training College for Schoolmistresses" entered the ever to be remembered premises in Monk Gate, York, and commenced the great work which this Magazine is intended to chronicle and to commemorate.

With the means supplied, it was impossible that the Institution should produce results such as should satisfy the Inspectors, who were sent by the Privy Council to examine the College. It was urged again and again by the Inspectors, that the buildings at York were totally inadequate, and that there must be great alterations in them, or the Diocesan Boards must be prepared to remove the Institution altogether. If this was not done, they said, the Government grant in aid of the Institution, would be withdrawn. . . . Bishop Longley was translated to Durham in 1856, and was succeeded by Bishop Bickersteth, who stated, at a public meeting, held at Ripon, on the 1st of February, 1860, that "before he entered upon the discharge of any of his official duties in the Diocese of Ripon, it was suggested to him by an officer of the Privy Council on Education, that one of the first steps he would have to take on coming into the Diocese, would be to remove the Female Training Institution from York to Ripon." . . . His eloquent and persuasive address was so successful that large sums were at once subscribed; the Bishop himself put down his name for 50*l*. A Building Committee was appointed, with powers to carry out the proposed removal. A site was purchased from the Ripon Municipal Charity Trustees, at a cost of 420*l*.; plans were prepared by the architects, Messrs. J. B. & W. Atkinson, of York; and on the 4th of December, in the same year (1860), the foundation stone for the York and Ripon Diocesan Training Institution for Schoolmistresses was laid by the Bishop (p. 185). From that day, until the last day of his life, the good Bishop never ceased to take an active, intelligent, and loving interest in the concerns of the Institution. . . . The new building was rapidly constructed, at a cost of 6,700*l*. It is built of "stock-bricks," with stone dressings, and is in the Italian style of architecture, having a centre, three floors in height, and two wings. It affords accommodation, with separate bedrooms, for sixty Students, besides apartments for the Lady Superintendent, the Governesses, and servants; and includes a large dining-room, a lecture room, a Committee-room, and class-rooms. . . . The Rev. G. Sheffield was appointed to the office of Principal and Chaplain, Mrs. Sheffield taking charge of the domestic concerns of the establishment as Lady Superintendent. Mr. Sheffield entered upon his duties in August, and discharged them for a period of nearly two months with great vigour and earnestness of purpose. But he was suddenly seized with sickness, and, after a few days' illness, he died in the month of October. . . . The Officers, until the end of 1862, were the following:—*Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. Sheffield; *Governess*, Miss Taylor; *Mistress of the Practising School*, Mrs. Trinder; *Infants' Schoolmistress*, Miss Smithson; *Drawing Master*, Mr. Spink; *Teacher of Music*, Mr. Watson. In January, 1863, the College opened with more than the full number of Students for which it was intended, there being sixty-three pupils. The Rev. E. Baynes Badcock (now one of the Honorary Canons of Ripon Cathedral) was appointed Principal, and the staff of Governesses was soon increased; since that time the

Institution has always been full, and has sent out nearly a thousand teachers.

A short article follows under the title of "The Year 1891," bringing the history of the College down to date:—"For upwards of a quarter of a century there had been but few important changes to disturb the even tenor of Collegelife at Ripon. . . . At the close of 1890, Canon Badcock resigned his post as Principal, and the Rev. O. P. Whalley, Lecturer at Warrington Training College, was appointed to succeed him. Owing to illness he was unable to come to us during the first term of 1891, and Canon Badcock kindly offered to fill his place. Mr. Whalley had sufficiently recovered to be able to take up his duties after the Easter holiday, but the recovery was only for a time. On September 19th, at his father's Rectory at Gaywood, Kings Lynn, he quietly passed away. . . . Canon Badcock again took the reins of government until one duly elected should hold them. The Rev. G. W. Garrod, Lecturer at Battersea Training College, was appointed Principal in September, 1891, and began his duties in November." The following is a list of the present staff:—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss Mercer; *Head Governess*, Miss Goodacre; *Normal Mistress*, Miss Palin, L.L.A.; *Third Governess*, Miss Hawkins, L.L.A.; *Fourth Governess*, Miss Waterhouse; *Mistress of Practising School*, Miss Woods, L.L.A.; *Mistress of Infant School*, Miss Hulley; *Teacher of Music*, Mr. W. H. Bentley.

The Rainfall at Ripon this year was 24'35 inches, and at Lumley Moor, 30'60 inches.

1890-91. THOMAS SMITHSON, Butcher and Farmer,



His badge on the baldric bears the Arms of the Butchers' Company, with the crest of the Smithson family—a squirrel sejanter cracking a nut ppr.—and the motto "Nihil sine labore."

Arms. Az. two slaughter axes indorsed in saltire ar. handled or, betw. three bulls' heads, couped of the second, armed of the third, viz. two in fesse and one in base; on a chief arg. a boar's head couped gu. betw. two block-brushes, (i.e. bunches of knee holly) vert. *Supporters:* Two flying bulls arg. winged, armed and hooped or, over each head a small circle of glory ppr.

Son of Enos Smithson, farmer and butcher, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Thomas Walker, of Prust House, Sutton-under-Whitstonecliffe. Born 25th

March, 1836, at Thornton Bridge House, near Helperby. The family originally sprang from Cundall-with-Leckby. Was educated with the late Councillor James Dunnington, at his private school; was apprenticed to Charles Benson, after which, in 1832, he commenced business in Allhallowgate, as a butcher and farmer, and subsequently removed to North Street, where he now resides. He married April 26th, 1862, Jane, daughter of Robert and Sarah Jemison, of Magdalen's farm, by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters, one of the latter dying in infancy. His second wife was Emma, daughter of Thomas Waite. On 11th April, 1891, during the time he filled the office of Mayor, he was married to Sarah, widow of the late John Hebden, and daughter of the late John and Ellen Wright, of Ripon (reference to which is made on p. 293). He has discharged the duties of all public and parochial offices, from that of overseer to the chief magistracy of the city. In 1874 he came forward as a candidate for municipal honours, and was returned next to Mr. R. Lumley, who headed the poll with 511 votes, Mr. Smithson securing 478, and his colleagues, Messrs. Croft and Foxton, 460 each. This election was disputed, and an election petition ensued. After a trial extending over four days the petition was dismissed. (For particulars of the trial and judgment, see pages 218-19). Mr. Smithson was placed upon the Watch Committee, and also upon the Committee for carrying out the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869. At the same meeting an important alteration took place in the regulation of the business of the committees, the Mayor having hitherto been recognised as Chairman of each Committee. Councillor Kearsley proposed a resolution that the first duty of each committee (except the Gas Committee, as to which provision is made by the Local Act) shall be to elect a chairman and vice-chairman for the present year. This was only carried by the casting vote of the mayor, but the wisdom of this resolution has been proved year by year as the increasing business of the Corporation has thrown greater responsibility on the chairmen of the different departments. It is interesting to note that at this period the Surveyor was instructed to make a report on the sanitary condition of the public sewers and drains, and to state into what rivers they empty themselves. At the next quarterly meeting of the Council, held on February 9th, 1875, the Town Clerk produced the certified copy of the judgment in the trial of the Municipal Election Petition (referred to on page 218). The congratulations of the Council were accorded to the Mayor and his co-respondents on the result of the Petition. Councillor Lee moved, and Councillor Dudgeon seconded, that the meetings of the Council be held in a larger room, and that arrangements be made for admitting the ratepayers to the Council meetings. Alderman Collinson moved, and Alderman Kearsley seconded, that until a majority of the ratepayers notify their wish to be present at the Council meetings, and their willingness to provide a suitable room for the purpose, the proposed alteration was inexpedient. The amendment was carried.

In June and July of the same year very important questions relating to the Gas and Water Works engaged the attention of the Council. A report on the Water Works, from Mr. Hawksley, C.E., was considered. A resolution on the subject of a Gravitation scheme of water supply was brought forward by Councillor Kearsley in October, but it only resulted in an inquiry into the rights of Millowners and those of the North Eastern Railway Company in the waters of the Laver and the Skell. On the 9th November, 1875, Mr. Smithson was re-elected on the Watch Committee, and was also placed on the Sanitary and Market Tolls Committees, and the Committee appointed under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869. On March 30th an important resolution affecting Committees was passed, viz.: That no new work, repairs or alterations, exceeding 20*l.* in amount shall be ordered by any Committee without the sanction of the Council. On the 9th November, 1876, Mr. R. E. Collinson was elected Mayor. For the third time Mr. Smithson was placed upon the Watch Committee; and was also elected on the Finance, Market Tolls, and Contagious Diseases (Animals) Committees. In December, 1876, a Committee was appointed under the Elementary Education Act, Mr. Smithson being one of the first members of the committee. At the completion of his three years term of office, November 1st, 1877, Mr. Smithson did not seek re-election, although at the time the Corporation was entering upon several important works, including the North Road improvement, and the subsequent widening of North Bridge, as well as the expenditure of upwards of 8000*l.* on the pumping works connected with the City Water supply. Had he gone forward at that time certainly he would have reached high civic office at a much earlier period of his life. Ten years elapsed before Mr. Smithson was again a candidate for municipal honours, and the esteem in which he is held was manifest when, on the 1st November, 1887, he headed the poll with 723 votes. On again entering the City Council he was placed upon the Water Supply Committee, of which he was chairman, and the School Attendance Committee, of which he had had previous experience in its initial stages. Mr. Smithson's chairmanship of the Water Supply Committee did not include supervision of the works at Lumley Moor, as it had previously been resolved that the whole of the Council form the Committee for the Gravitation Scheme, with the Mayor as chairman. In 1888 Mr. Smithson was elected on the Finance and General Purposes Committee, and upon the School Attendance Committee as deputy-chairman. He was again appointed to the General Purposes Committee in 1889, and to the Highways Committee as deputy-chairman. In the early part of 1890 Mr. Smithson, along with Messrs. J. B. Parkin and T. F. Hepworth, was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the City. On November 9th, 1890, mainly as the result of the election on the 1st of the same month, when for the first time for several years the party he represented gained a majority of the Council, Mr. Smithson was elected Mayor, without a dissentient

voice. The duties of Mayoress devolved upon his worship's eldest daughter for a time. The lamented death of the Archbishop of York (Dr. Thompson) at the close of 1890, led to his worship attending the public funeral with craped mace. In April of the year 1891 was celebrated the unusual event of the marriage of the Mayor of the city; on this occasion the Mayor was presented with a Silver Salver by his colleagues, and a presentation was also made by the officials of the Corporation in recognition of his marriage (see p. 293). Two of his worship's daughters were also married during his mayoralties. In the spring of 1891, the Half-day Holiday movement was promoted in Ripon, and Mr. Smithson was an active supporter of the proposal which led to the establishment of the Friday afternoon holiday in the city. In the autumn of the same year the subject of Technical Education was introduced, a Committee being formed for the City, with the Mayor as chairman, the classes being conducted at the Mechanics' Institute. In September, 1891, the Mayor was called upon to attend the funeral of the Lord Mayor of York (Councillor Matthews), at York; and in November of the same year that of the ex-Mayoress, Mrs. Baynes. In January, 1892, the funeral obsequies of the lamented Duke of Clarence again led to the mace being craped, making a fourth occasion on which official mourning had to be worn. His Worship's association with the agricultural interest, he having been the tenant of the Magdalen's farm since 1864, has formed an important link between the city and the surrounding neighbourhood, and the Mayor has been a prominent member of the local Agricultural Association, which was formed December, 1888. Mr. Smithson filled the office of Overseer, with Mr. Thomas Stevenson, in the three years 1869-71. The year 1891-2 has been one of great municipal activity, the Corporation having undertaken the completion of the Lumley Moor Gravitation Scheme of water supply by the erection of a service Reservoir at Whitefields; the establishment of a Cemetery at the junction of Cant Lane and Kirkby Road; and the erection of a new iron Bridge over the Skell in Bondgate, in place of the old stone bridge, the foundation stone of the new structure being laid by the Mayor on the 11th of August, 1892.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*: Thomas Hargrave, John Baynes, Henry Mann Thirlway, Francis Smith; *Councillors*: C. L. Hall, William Harrison, Thomas Wells, George Ingleby, W. E. Dixon, John Banks Lee, W. H. Kearsley, John Wright, J. B. Parkin, J. C. R. Husband, Thomas Smithson, Arthur Wells.

November 29th. Died at Nidd Hall, in her 96th year, Miss Rawson, the youngest and last surviving daughter of Mr. Benjamin Rawson, of Nidd Hall, whose mother was the only child of the late Mr. Thomas Plumbe, of Bolton, near York, and who succeeded to the estates in the year 1844. The deceased lady was born in 1795. Her father died in 1844, leaving two daughters, one of whom died in 1863, and the surviving daughter quietly passed away, after a life of uninterrupted charity and benevolence during the closing hours of Saturday evening. The

deceased during her lifetime was lavishly charitable, not only to those resident in the immediate vicinity of her demesne, but to institutions throughout the country. Miss Rawson owned a vast amount of landed property in various parts of the county. The heir to the estate is the Hon. Henry Edmund Butler, of Eagle Hall, Pateley Bridge, son of Viscount Mountgarrett. Mr. Butler married the daughter of Mr. J. St. John C. Charlton, of Apley Castle, Salop, and in 1885 contested the borough of Windsor as the Liberal candidate.

December 1st. A singular discovery was made by workmen employed by Mr. W. F. M. Blackburn, on the site of five old cottages in St. Marygate. In one of the cottages, on removing the brick floor of the pantry, two human skeletons were found just below the surface of the ground. One was that of a full grown man, the other was that of a youth, probably 16 or 17 years of age. It seems remarkable that human remains should at any time have been buried so near the surface—just underneath the bricks in fact—without discovery. From the appearance of the bones they must have been there many years, and indeed the late occupier (Mrs. Warriner) had resided in the cottage 45 years, and they must have been there a good many years previous to that. The skulls were in a good state of preservation, and were taken charge of by the naturalists in the city. A few days previous a skeleton was found in the garden behind the cottage; this was apparently the remains of a young woman. The bones have been interred in the Cathedral burial ground.

December 23rd. One of the pipes on the main track between Ripon and Lumley Moor (near the second mile stone from Ripon) burst. This was repaired, but on turning on the water again another pipe in Lindrick Green Lane burst. The old pumping works were resorted to in order to keep up the supply; from 11.30 a.m. on the 26th to 10.15 a.m. on the 27th, the water was lifted into the city and 2ft. 6in. into Larkhill Reservoir. The centrifugal pumps then failed by drawing in air; meanwhile the main had been repaired, and ultimately, by about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, the city was again supplied with water from the Moor. In January, 1891, the centrifugal pumps were thoroughly overhauled, and the pumping works put into working order.

December. Resignation of the Rev. Edward Baynes Badcock, M.A., Principal of the Ripon and Wakefield Diocesan Training College; son of J. D. Badcock, of South Patherwin, and Menwennicke, Cornwall. Born 20th March, 1824; of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1848; First Class at College Examinations, 1849 and 1850, and received a prize; graduated in honours, B.A. 1852, M.A. 1873; ordained by Bishop J. Prince Lee, at Manchester; Deacon 1852 and Priest 1853; Curate of Harpurhey, near Manchester, 1852 to 1854; senior Curate of the Parish Church, Battersea, London, 1854 to 1863; Principal of the Ripon Training College, January 1863, to December 1890; honorary Chaplain to the Ripon Companies of the West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers since 1871; Chaplain to the late

Bishop Bickersteth, Ripon, 1872 to 1884; honorary Canon of Ripon Cathedral, 1878. On retiring from the post of Principal of the Training College two presentations were made to him. On 19th December, 1890, at the Training College, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on behalf of the College staff, students, and former students, there being more than 300 subscribers, presented a pair of massive solid silver Candelabra of chaste design, with two three-light branches, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Canon Badcock, M.A., Principal of the Ripon and Wakefield Diocesan Training College, on his resignation, by his pupils and the members of the College staff, as a mark of their affection and esteem. December, 1890." Accompanying the present was a handsome illuminated Address, signed by the teaching staff, with the names of the other subscribers beneath. On the 4th April, 1891, at the Palace, a presentation was made by the Dean of Ripon (in the absence of the Bishop), on behalf of the subscribers, of a handsome silver Epergne, to match the silver Candelabra. On one of the compartments at the base of the epergne is the following inscription:—"To the Rev. Canon Badcock, for 28 years Principal of the Ripon Training College, from the Committee and friends who valued his work." On another compartment is the monogram, "E.B.B." On the third is Canon Badcock's crest and motto.

January 16th. A Fancy Dress Charity Ball held in the Victoria Hall, to celebrate the Centenary of the Ripon Dispensary.

January 22nd. The Ripon and District Campanological Society formed; its object being the promotion of hand-bell ringing, and the improvement of change ringing in the churches.

Death of an old Cricketer. The following letter from Mr. Robert Williamson appeared in the *Ripon Gazette*, of January 29th, 1891. "An old citizen has passed away at the age of 82, who deserves something more than an ordinary obituary notice. William Ridsdale was the last survivor of a famous Ripon cricket club which existed more than half a century ago, and whose well-fought battles with Sheffield, Nottingham, Yarm, Harewood, and other clubs, some still living can remember with pride. In the Harewood game, which was played when I was a boy in what was known as Dixon Gatenby's field (now a part of the racecourse), I saw a remarkable piece of fielding. William Ridsdale was standing cover point, when a ball was hit which would have gone over his head, out of the field. He, seeing this, ran to the hedge, leaped it, and caught the ball at the other side. Only a few months before his death I mentioned this, and attributed it to Jack Fawcett, of Boroughbridge, another well-known cricketer, and asked him if he remembered it. 'Yes,' he said, 'for it was not Fawcett but me who made the catch.' In those days it was usual to play for 11/6 a side, and I have a record of many a hard fought game in which Ridsdale's name figures as a successful bowler. His peculiar underhand delivery, a kind of jerk, was most effective and most difficult to play. When the old club was broken up Ridsdale continued to play with other Ripon Clubs,

but the fame of the old club was never eclipsed. In his later years he had no greater pleasure than watching a cricket match, and his keen criticisms and comparisons with the play of his long past were always interesting. The Ridsdales were an old Ripon family, but are, I believe, now extinct."

January 30th. Died suddenly, at Swincliffe House, Ripon, John Robinson, aged 68. He principally devoted himself to home pursuits, and, although placed on the Commission of the Peace for the City of Ripon in 1879, he never qualified. In his early days he helped to win many a brilliant victory for the old Ripon cricket clubs. He was an accomplished player both on the flute and the violin, often taking part in concerts of the old Philharmonic Society, of which he was a member. His father, John Robinson, who died 2nd February, 1869, was also nominated as a Justice of the Peace in 1854, but did not qualify. There is a stained-glass window, erected to his memory, in the north aisle of Ripon Cathedral. On a brass beneath is the following inscription:—"In Memory of John Robinson, Esq., J.P., of Swincliffe House, Ripon, who died February 2nd, 1869, aged 78 years. The above Window was erected by his affectionate Widow, Son, and Daughter."

February 10th. Installation of the Rev. Arthur Thornhill Waugh, M.A. He graduated at Cambridge in 1865 as Wrangler and Third Class Classics, and was for a time a Master at Rossall School. He was ordained Deacon in 1866, Priest in 1869, and in the same year was presented by his College to the Vicarage of Elmstead, Essex. In 1873, he was appointed to St. Mary's, Brighton. On the consecration of the present Bishop of Ripon, Canon Waugh was nominated by his Lordship one of his examining chaplains, in 1889 he became Honorary Canon, and in 1891 was installed in the residentiary canonry of Ripon Cathedral, rendered vacant by the death of the late Rev. Canon Holmes.

April 14th. A special service was held in the Nave of the Cathedral, for the dedication of the memorial bells and chimes recently added to the belfry. Last year the Dean and Chapter gave instructions for the erection of a new iron frame for the existing eight bells, a work which was ably carried out by Messrs. J. Shaw and Co., of Bradford. The new frame afforded space for two additional bells, and these were given, the one by the brothers and sisters of the late Miss Anne Cross, of Coney Garths, in memory of their sister; and the other by Messrs. R. Kearsley and Co., in memory of the late Mr. John Kearsley. These bells have been cast and hung by Messrs. J. Shaw and Co., who have also fixed the Cambridge chimes, which have been provided by public subscription. There was a large congregation at the dedication service and the Very Rev. the Dean delivered an appropriate address in which he reviewed the history of the bells. A note on the old bells will be found on p. 23, *ante* (see also p. 103). Farrar, in his "History of Ripon," 1806, says:—"In the North tower hung the great bell, said to have been brought from Fountains Abbey, and used here in tolling for the dead. In the South tower hung five

bells, which were taken down in the year 1762, and together with the fine bell from Fountains, were re-cast by Messrs. Lester and Pack, of London, into a peal of eight; the expense of re-casting and hanging them was 557*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, which was discharged by a public subscription." In 1866, the second and fifth bells were re-cast by Warner, of London. In 1868, the whole peal was quarter-turned and re-hung by Mallaby, of Masham. They bear the following inscriptions:—First, Lester and Pack, of London. Fecit 1761; 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs. Second, John Warner and Sons, London, 1866. Third, Lester and Pack, of London, Fecit 1761; 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs. Fourth, Lester and Pack, of London, Fecit 1761; 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs. Fifth, John Warner and Sons, London, 1866. Sixth, Lester and Pack, of London, Fecit 1761; 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs. Seventh, The Rite Revd. Robert Drumming, Archbishop; Lester and Pack, of London, Fecit 1761; 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 0 lbs. This bell has an Archbishop's mitre on one side; and the arms of the City on the other, with the words, "John Terry, Esq., Mayor." Tenor, The Revd. Ino. Dering, Sub-Deacon, Gulus. Lamplugh, Henry Goodricke, Hugh Thomas, Ino. Fogg, Chris. Driffeld, and Jas. Wilkinson, Prebends; Lester and Pack, of London, Fecit 1761; weight 19 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs. This bell has two coats of arms, viz.: that of Aislaby, and another with a floreated cross; also the *Agnus Dei*. The bells cast by John Warner and Sons, have the Royal coat of arms on each, and the word "patent." In 1890, a new steel frame was provided, the old oak one being unsafe. The old frame bore the following inscription:—Francis Wanley, D.D., Dean; James Harrison, of Rasen, Lincolnshire, Bell Hanger; John Hutchinson, Mattw. Beckwith, and Thos. —sgill, Agitators, 1762. The two new Memorial Treble Bells were cast by Shaw and Co., of Bradford, and bear the following inscriptions:—"✠ To the Glory of God, and in Memory of Anne Cross, who died 1890"; J. Shaw and Co., Bradford, 1891; diameter 2 ft. 5 in., weight 6 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs. "John Kearsley, Civ. Ripon, Amabilis, ob. 1890; R. Kearsley, H. C. Bickersteth, and H. Kearsley; D.D. in Memoriam"; J. Shaw and Co., Founders, Bradford, Yorks., 1891; diameter 2 ft. 6 in., weight 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs. With the increase of the number of the bells from eight to ten the possibilities of change ringing become vastly increased, and, indeed, the variety and length of the peal may be said to be inexhaustible.

After the address the Dedication Service was performed, at the conclusion of which merry peals were rung on the bells, Mr. T. Clark, conducting.

During the Ripon Millenary Festival 1000 changes were rung, on various methods, every day during the week before morning service, and a peal of 5056 changes was rung in three hours and fifteen minutes by the following ringers:—A. H. Clark, Sharow, treble; H. Tomlinson, Leeds, second; W. Reed, North Shields, third; R. S. Story, Newcastle-on-Tyne, fourth; A. Ingleby, Sharow, fifth; Matthew Tomlinson, Leeds, sixth; T. Clark, Sharow, seventh; and Robert Binns, Leeds, tenor. The peal was composed by N. J. Pitstow, Saffron Walden, Suffolk,

and conducted by T. Clark, the president of the Ripon Cathedral Society of Change Ringers, this being the first peal of 5,000 changes rung (on record) on these bells. The performance of this peal is recorded on a beautiful tablet of stained glass, erected in the south window of the belfry, at the expense of the conductor, his first appearance in this belfry as a change ringer was in the year 1852.

April 11th. Marriage of the Mayor of Ripon with Mrs. Sarah Hebden, of Bingwood Terrace, Bondgate, at the Cathedral. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. Reed, precentor and minor canon, assisted by the Rev. Canon Waugh, canon in residence, who gave an appropriate extempore address. Merry peals were rung on the Cathedral bells, under Mr. T. Clark.

April 16th. Technical Education Grant of £50 from the Corporation to the Technical Instruction Committee, which is constituted as follows:—The members of the School Attendance Committee (7), seven members of the Mechanics' Institute; and two members from each School Management Committee. The first Session, 1891-2, was devoted to Elementary Manual Training for Boys, under Mr. Walter, of the Cathedral National Schools. A Cookery class was added in 1892-3, to which another £50 was voted by the City Council in April 1892. The Elementary Manual Training Class entered upon its 1892-3 session under Mr. Rogers, of Leeds.

April 23rd. Adoption of "The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890," and "The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890."

April 26th. The Wesleyans of Ripon held services in commemoration of the Wesley centenary. There was an interchange of Pulpits on the Sunday, and on Tuesday Conferences in the Wesleyan Chapel, afternoon and evening, when papers were read on subjects appropriate to the occasion.

The following is the census of Ripon and Bondgate taken this year:—Inhabited houses, 1650; uninhabited, 147; building, 12; Males, 3425; Females, 4086; Total, 7511.

The above has been kindly communicated by the Census Office, but the figures must be considered as still subject to final revision and correction, until their official publication in the Detailed Census Report.

April. Application from the British Telephone Company, to carry a line of wires through the City on wood posts is granted.

May. The Half-day Holiday movement adopted by the Ripon Tradesmen, Friday afternoon being selected. During the summer months Pic-nics are arranged for Fountains, Hackfall, Aldborough Manor, Sawley Hall, and other attractive places.

June 1st. At the conclusion of the quarterly meeting of the Council the Mayor was presented with a handsome Silver Salver, by the members of the Corporation, in commemoration of his marriage on 11th April. The tray is oblong in form, with shaped corners and beaded mounts supported by four clawfeet, and bearing in the centre the following inscription:—
"Presented to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of

Ripon (Councillor Thomas Smithson, J.P.), by the members of the City Council, on the occasion of his marriage, April 11th, 1891." Surrounding the above inscription is engraved, in very fine workmanship, a representation of the official gold collar and badge worn by the Mayors of Ripon. In minute detail may be seen the stringed bugle horns and Tudor rosettes; the badges of eight of the oldest trading companies of the city; the shield displaying the famous Ripon Spur; also the city motto, "Except ye Lord keep ye city, ye Wakeman waketh in vain;" below which is the pendant with the city horn. Ald. Baynes in making the presentation on behalf of the council, referred at some length to the ancient Trade Guilds of Ripon, which was fully reported in the *Ripon Gazette*. The Mayor suitably acknowledged the gift, and subsequently entertained the Corporation and a number of friends in the saloon of the Town Hall. Earlier in the day the officials of the Corporation presented the Mayor with a handsome nickel-silver afternoon Tea Tray, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Ripon (Thomas Smithson, Esq., J.P.), on the occasion of his marriage, 11th of April, 1891, by the officers of the Corporation." The tray is handsomely chased with saw pierced gallery round. The names of the officials are also engraved on the tray, and in the corners of the border the arms of the city. The Town Clerk (Mr. M. Kirkley) made the presentation.

June 4th. Professor Frederick Orpen Bower, D.Sc., F.L.S., F.R.S.E., elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Mr. Bower is Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, and is distinguished for his researches in histological and morphological botany. He was born at Elmcrofts, Ripon, and was educated for a short time at the Ripon Grammar School, and afterwards at Repton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He is author (in conjunction with Professor S. H. Vines, F.R.S.) of "A Course of Practical Instruction in Botany;" also of numerous scientific papers. He was translator (in conjunction with Dr. D. H. Scott) of "Comparative Anatomy of the Phanerogams and Ferns," by Anton de Bary (Clarendon Press, 1884).

June 6th. The Yorkshire Association of Change Ringers held their Annual Meeting at Ripon. By kind permission of the Dean and Chapter of Ripon Cathedral, sections of the ringers rang a number of peals on the Cathedral bells, the Birstal and Guiseley ringers being the first. The remaining peals were rung by mixed ringers, whilst two peals were rung on the bells of the Sharow Parish Church by mixed ringers, through permission of the Rev. H. D. Cust Nunn, Vicar and Rural Dean. The peals during the day were rung only on eight bells; but after the evening service at the cathedral, the members of the Bradford Society concluded the ringing by giving Treble Bob Royal (ten bells) in an excellent manner.

June 24th. Died at Highfield, Ripon, Mrs. Robert Kearsley, wife of Robert Kearsley, J.P., D.L., Mayor of Ripon, 1837-8, 1858-9; and M.P. for Ripon, 1865.

June. George Benson, Canons' Verger, resigned

his appointment as Parish Clerk to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon Cathedral. His connection with the cathedral dates from 1838, in which year he joined the choir. During his connection with the cathedral, he has seen seven succeeding Deans: Webber, Erskine, Garnier, Goode, Turner, McNeile, and Fremantle. Appointed Canons' Verger in 1850, under the four "Canons Residentiary," viz.:—Rev. R. Sutton, Rev. Wm. Gray, Rev. G. H. Webber, and Rev. P. W. Worsley; succeeded Mr. William Matthias Theakston as Parish Clerk in 1858; elected Librarian in 1872, after the library had been rearranged and catalogued by Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A. His accurate knowledge of the history and architecture of the Cathedral rendered him a most interesting guide to visitors. Henry Williams, who was engaged on the restoration of the Cathedral for five years, was appointed his successor on 14th July, 1891.

June. Balfour and Co. obtain permission to erect automatic pillar Boxes for the sale of Stamps, &c.

THE MUNICIPAL CHARITIES OF RIPON: THEIR AMOUNT AND DISPOSAL.—The amount of the Charities mentioned in previous pages, before the year 1835, were received by the Mayor and Corporation, and by them (after deducting the payments for repairs and other necessary outgoings) disposed of as follows:—5*l.* per annum to a schoolmaster, appointed by the mayor for instructing ten poor boys of the town of Ripon in reading, writing, and arithmetic; 5*l.* per annum to ten poor widows of Ripon; and the residue was called "The Mayor's Dole," and distributed amongst poor people of Ripon in small sums, proportionate to their wants, and the number of their families, in sums varying from 3*s.* to 14*s.* in amount. From the appointment of the first Charity Trustees, in 1835, the same mode of distribution was continued. Mr. James Dunnington, schoolmaster, resigned in 1862, and no new appointment was made. The payment of 5*l.* per annum to ten poor widows was continued as usual; and the remainder of the fund was distributed in Christmas Dole to poor housekeepers, in sums varying from 5*s.* to 20*s.* each.

The following Table will show the annual income, payment to poor housekeepers for Christmas Dole, to ten poor widows, and ten poor scholars, and expenses of management.

Year.	Income.			Xmas Dole.			Scholars.			Widows Repairs and and Man- agement.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1835.	104	3	3	73	14	6	10	0	0	10	14	0
1845.	173	11	7	118	14	0	10	0	0	20	17	3
1855.	154	11	0	103	14	0	10	0	0	53	13	5

Widows only.

1865.	235	8	3	208	4	0	5	0	0	20	3	4
1875.	296	4	8	232	6	6	5	0	0	24	7	4
1885.	293	18	10	243	1	0	5	0	0	18	9	9
1891.	276	16	3	271	15	0	5	0	0	43	3	3

In 1835 the expenses of management are stated to have been 53*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, of which sum 28*l.* was in part payment of costs incurred in the appointment of new Trustees in that year. The highest amount distributed in Christmas Dole in any one year was in

1879, when 291*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* was paid to 418 recipients; and the highest number of recipients was in 1881, namely 511, who received 286*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*

THE MAISON DE DIEU, OR ST. ANNE'S HOSPITAL. In 1872 the Rev. W. C. Lukis published a brief account of this hospital, for particulars see p. 202, *antea*.

The following endowments are the earliest now known:—William Gibson, by his will, dated 4th of October, 1689, gave the piece of land which would come to him after the decease of John Ripley, to the hospital in Ripon, commonly called the *Manesden*, adjoining on the chain bridge, for ever. He also gave as an addition to the said hospital, for ever, as much money as would make up the yearly rent of John Ripley's land, the sum of 5*l.* out of his personal estate. On Feb. 19th, 1710, Anne Gill, widow and executrix of Thomas Gill, surrendered an acre and a half of meadow within the fields of Ripon, Thorpe, and Bondgate, in a place called Bell Furrs, to the Mayor, etc., of Ripon, for the use of the said hospital.

January 25th, 1757, Isabella Lakin, widow of Matthew Lakin, conveyed to the mayor, etc., of Ripon, two closes of meadow or pasture land, containing 5 acres, called Bell Furrs, to the use and benefit of the inmates of the said *Maison-de-dieu*. The Hon. William Aislabie, by indenture dated Dec. 30th, 1754, in consideration of 50*l.*, demised unto the mayor, etc., of Ripon, another piece of land, called Bell Furrs, containing 1*a.* 2*r.* 28*p.*, for a term of 3000 years, for the benefit of the said hospital.

Alderman John Terry, of Ripon, by his will, dated June 18th, 1790, bequeathed to the said hospital the sum of 100*l.*, which was paid by his executors. Which sum, along with 150*l.* more, being half of 300*l.*, the residue of the personal estate of the said Alderman Terry (the other half going to Jepson's Hospital), was some time afterwards invested, jointly by the two hospitals, in a close of land in Ripon, containing 2*a.* or, 16*p.*, adjoining the lane leading from Ripon to Whitcliffe.

The following fee farm rents form part of the income of this charity, viz., 30*s.* per ann. out of a field called West Lea Field, in the township of Azerley: 20*s.* on the 1st of March, and 10*s.* at Martinmas in every year. Ten shillings per ann. is paid at Christmas, by the dean and chapter of Ripon, in respect of a house and land in St. Agnesgate, Ripon, now forming part of the cathedral burial ground. And 4*s.* per ann. payable out of the White Horse Hotel in Ripon.

August 23rd, 1864, Henry Greenwood, Esq., of West Lodge, Ripon, presented the sum of 1,000*l.* to the trustees of the *Maison de Dieu* Charity, to be invested in government securities, as permanent capital; and the annual proceeds thereof to be applied to the purposes and for the benefit of the inmates of the said hospital. This gift was invested in the 1120*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* per cent. consols, in the names of the senior trustees.

May 1st, 1878, Mrs. Ann Waite, of Low Skellgate, (late of Bishopton Mill) widow, also presented a similar gift of 1000*l.* to the funds of this hospital, to be applied to the same purposes as Mr. Greenwood's gift. This sum was invested in Hull Dock Shares, at

4*l.* per cent., in the names of the senior trustees.

In 1868, Miss Caroline Greenwood, of West Lodge, gave, by her will, the sum of 500*l.* (duty free) to the trustees of *Maison de Dieu* in Ripon, to be spent in rebuilding it "on its present plan." Sep. 11th, 1869, Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, sister to the above, gave the sum of 300*l.* to the same object. In consequence of the above donations, in 1869-70, the old hospital was pulled down, and replaced by the present building, at a cost of 858*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* (see *antea* p. 201-2).

The income of the hospital, arising from the sources above mentioned, is divided equally (after providing for repairs and other necessary outgoings) amongst the eight poor women in the hospital, every three months. These alms-women were elected formerly by the mayor and corporation of Ripon; but since 1836, by the trustees for the time being of the Ripon Municipal Charities, out of the most necessitous and deserving poor women of the town of Ripon. The following table will show the annual income, payments to sisters, repairs, &c.

Year.	Income.			To Sisters.			Repairs, &c.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1835.	30	16	4	29	2	0	0	2	0
1845.	40	6	0	32	0	0	2	4	10
1855.	44	12	2	40	0	0	1	17	8
1865.	82	18	3	73	12	0	2	9	0
1875.	105	6	8	73	12	0	7	0	3
1885.	111	14	5	104	16	0	34	6	2
1891.	112	16	9	104	16	0	12	3	3

DR. WILLIAM RICHARDSON'S CHARITY.—William Richardson, Esq., M.D., by a codicil to his will, dated July 29th, 1782, as an encouragement to establish a woollen or linen manufactory in the town of Ripon, and the neighbourhood thereof, bequeathed the 300*l.* advanced by him on the credit of the Ripon Navigation to the mayor, etc., of Ripon, for the purpose of giving two premiums—one of 5*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* for the best piece of woollen or linen goods manufactured in the town of Ripon, or within three miles thereof; and another of 3*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* for the second best piece manufactured under the same conditions. These premiums were regularly paid until Oct. 24th, 1836, when George Horner received the 5*l.* 5*s.*, and George Horner, Junr., the 3*l.* 3*s.* Upon the said will is the following endorsement in the testator's own writing:—"Dr. Richardson having been at a considerable expense in making the wells on Borrage Green and Skell Bank commodious for the public, he recommends them after his decease to the care and protection of the Corporation." In 1854 the interest had accumulated to 45*l.* 11*s.*, which was distributed by the Trustees amongst poor householders in Ripon, according to the testator's directions. When the Ripon Navigation was purchased by the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company, Dr. Richardson's 300*l.* Stock produced 270*l.* This sum was invested in Railway Debentures at 3*l.* 15*s.* per annum; and the interest, with rent from Bath House, was allowed to accumulate until 1859, when the Bath House was transferred to the Corporation. In 1864 the interest had accumulated to 119*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; and the trustees ordered 53*l.* 19*s.* to be transferred to the Christmas

Dole account, and 53*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* to the Maison de Dieu Hospital account, leaving a balance in hand of 11*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* In 1880 the 270*l.* was paid off by the Railway Company; which, with accumulation of interest since, were invested in Ripon Corporation Bonds at 4*l.* per cent. per annum. In 1892 the total value of the fund was 610*l.*, and is invested in Ripon Corporation Loans at 3½*l.* per cent. In 1888 the Charity Commissioners, on the application of the Trustees, established a scheme for the management of this Charity. An exhibition, to be called the "Dr. Richardson's Exhibition," was founded in connection with Ripon Grammar School, value 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum, open to any boy living within 3 miles of the Market Cross at Ripon who had been in attendance for six years at a Public Elementary School. The Exhibition to be tenable for 3 years. The remainder of the income to be disposed of at the discretion of the Trustees, according to the scheme.



ALDERMAN JOHN TERRY'S CHARITY.—Alderman John Terry, by his will, directed that his trustees should within six months next after the decease of his niece, Margaret Andrews, pay to the mayor, two senior aldermen, and the senior common councilman of the borough of Ripon, the sum of 200*l.*, to be by them placed at interest; which interest he directed should be yearly for ever divided amongst eight poor men and eight poor women. This legacy was paid in 1814, on the death of the said Margaret Andrews, and was invested in Navy 5*l.* per cent. Annuities; but is now (1892) invested in Ripon Corporation Bonds at 3½*l.* per cent. in the names of the senior trustees. This forms part of the 420*l.* already mentioned. The dividends are therefore distributed as follows:—6*l.* 6*s.* to eight poor men and eight poor women, half yearly; 3*l.* 3*s.* to Maison de Dieu Hospital; and 3*l.* 3*s.* to Jepson's Hospital, according to the terms of Alderman Terry's will.

THOMAS METCALFE'S CHARITY.—Thomas Metcalfe, of Ripon, Esq., by his will, dated February 1st, 1822, bequeathed to the poor of Ripon 100*l.* to be placed under the same regulations as the property left by Alderman John Terry. The testator died soon after, and the legacy was invested in the purchase of

106*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols, in the names of the senior trustees. The dividends are distributed to the same eight poor men and eight poor women, and at the same times as Alderman Terry's charity.

Summary of Charities (1891).

Poors' Land Trust (including Alderman Underwood's Charity)	-	-	-	276	16	3
Maison de Dieu Hospital Trust	-	-	-	112	16	9
Dr. Richardson's Trust	-	-	-	32	18	9
Alderman John Terry's Trust	-	-	-	13	6	6
Thomas Metcalfe's Trust	-	-	-	3	8	10
				£439	7	1

JEPSON'S HOSPITAL.—Continuing the history of the institution from our note, under the year 1880, it will be necessary to state that owing to the expense of furnishing the new buildings, and the bank commission and interest, the debt accumulated to 130*l.*

12*s.* 5*d.* This had been reduced to 58*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in 1886, when the Feoffees received 89*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* from the Millenary Festival, with which they cleared off the debt on the capital account and transferred the balance of 31*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* to revenue account, which was also overdrawn. They now turned their attention to extinguishing this debt which stood at 71*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Owing, however, to the reduction in rents, &c., and repairs to Hospital, consequent upon change of mastership, the debt again ran up to 124*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* A special effort was then made by friends of the hospital, aided by Mr. Heaton, the new master, who succeeded in obtaining donations and annual subscriptions, which has now (1892) cleared off the debt. The masters of the hospital from its commencement to the present date have been:—Rev. Thomas Thompson, B.A. (1675 to 1685). Rev. Alan Tolson, B.A. (1685 to 1712). Rev. J. Wilson, B.A. (1712 to 1759). Rev. Isaac Godmond (1759 to 1810). G. Milner (1810 to 1811). Rev. Robert Poole (1811 to 1827). J. Smith (1827 to 1837). Joseph Binns (1837 to 1864). Thomas Binns (1864 to 1873). Henry C. Pickersgill (1873 to 1889). J. T. Heaton (1889)—the present master. The above is a sketch of the old Hospital.

RIPON FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—From the sub-joined List of Lodges, now carrying on their useful work in Ripon, it will be seen that the old city has not been behind-hand in initiating the Friendly Societies movement. As early as 1833 the first Lodge was formed, and others followed in quick succession. The total worth of funds is made up to the end of the financial year, 1890, and this shows the satisfactory total of £9001 14s. 1½d; add to this the amount annually received by members in sick pay, and payments to relatives of deceased members, and we have some idea of the enormous good these Societies are doing. We have given a list of the original officers, also those elected in January, 1891. Benefit Societies are not included in this list.

The Ripon District Lodge of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity), was formed in 1834. First Officers: G.M., S. Hardcastle; D.G.M., Geo. Girling; Secretary, James Gregory; Treasurer, Joseph Lowley. Present Officers: G.M., James Simpson; D.G.M., Wm. Walls; Secretary, James Trevor; Treasurer, Christopher Shepherd.

The Earl of Ripon Lodge of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity), was opened on 19th August, 1833, with a membership of 25, at the Royal Oak Hotel, Kirkgate; it is now held at the Queen's Head Inn, Market Place. First Officers: John Burgess Skipsey and Samuel Hardcastle. Present Officers: N.G., Thomas Ianson, Secretary, George Akers; Treasurer, William Walls.

The St. Wilfrid's Lodge of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity), No. 966, was opened 22nd April, 1835, with a membership of 12, at the Minster Inn, Kirkgate, afterwards removed to the Buck Inn, Middle Street, then to the Star Inn, Old Market Place, and is now held at the St. Wilfrid's Hotel, North Street. First Officers: N.G., Samuel Paddison, V.G., Wm. Beckwith; Secretary, James Harrison; Treasurer, Host Cundale. Present Officers, N.G., G. H. Peacock; V.G., A. E. Beckwith; Secretary, James Trevor; Treasurer, Thos. Pratt. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £2451 19s. 1d.

The St. Wilfrid's Juvenile Lodge of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity), was opened April 4th, 1887, with a membership of 10, at the Cocoa House, Westgate. First Officers: President, Robert Cowell; Vice-President, Chris. Gibson; Secretary, James Trevor; Treasurer, Thos. Pratt. Present Officers: President, G. H. Peacock; Vice-President, George Appleton; Secretary, A. E. Beckwith; Treasurer, Thos. Pratt. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £17.

The Hope Lodge of Oddfellows, No. 1209, (Manchester Unity), was opened 23th January, 1837, with a membership of 8, at the Black Swan, Dishforth. First Officers: N.G., William Parker; V.G., Joseph Horsfield; Secretary, John Bowman; Treasurer, Andrew Barker. Present Officers: N.G., R. G. Thompson; V.G., William Bowman; Secretary, A. W. Adams; Treasurer, John Bowman. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £540.

The City of Ripon District Lodge of Oddfellows (Kingston Unity), was opened November 10th, 1869,

First Officers: G.M., George Parker; D.G.M., F. Atkinson; Secretary, John Barker; Treasurer, Wm. Chapman. Present Officers: G.M., W. Pickersgill; D.G.M., Richard Bendelow; Secretary, James Taylor; Treasurer, J. G. Bell.

The City of Ripon Lodge of Oddfellows, No. 86 (Kingston Unity), was opened on 15th February, 1868, with a membership of 51, at the Green Dragon Hotel, Westgate. First Officers: N.G., John Barker; V.G., John Close; Secretary, Fred Atkinson; Treasurer, William Chapman. Present Officers: N.G., P. Corrigan; V.G., Thomas Metcalfe; Secretary, W. D. Clayton; Treasurer, Joseph Horner. Financial condition, Dec. 31st, 1890, £578 12s. 11d.

The J. L. Wharton and Thomas Binns Juvenile Lodge of Oddfellows (Kingston Unity), was opened 7th May, 1887, with a membership of 25, at Leek's Cocoa House, North Street. First Officers: President, C. Kilvington; Vice-President, W. Pickersgill; Secretary, Joseph Horner; Treasurer, W. Myers. Present Officers: President, W. Cambage; Vice-President, P. Corrigan; Secretary, W. D. Clayton; Treasurer, J. Horner. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £12 7s. 2d.

Perseverance Lodge of Oddfellows, No. 139 (Kingston Unity), was opened on 27th September, 1873, with a membership of 12, at the Temperance Hall; it is now held at the Black Swan Hotel, Westgate. First Officers: N.G., B. Spetch; V.G., Christopher Calvert; Secretary, Henry R. Boddy; Treasurer, Samuel Chatwin. Present Officers: P.G., Thomas Boddy; N.G., William Joseph Park; V.G., Thomas Smeeton; Secretary, Henry R. Boddy; Treasurer, B. Spetch. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £425.

The Thorp Perrow Lodge of Oddfellows, No. 101 (Kingston Unity), was opened November 10th, 1869, with a membership of 11, at the Milbank Arms Inn, Well. First Officers: Secretary, R. H. Chappelow; Treasurer, S. Chappelow. Present Officers: N.G., H. E. Lambert; Secretary, George Kitching; Treasurer, S. Chappelow. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £295 17s. 3½d.

The Rose and Crown Lodge of Oddfellows, No. 195 (Kingston Unity), in connection with Ripon District, was opened November 8th, 1879, with a membership of 22, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Northallerton. First Officers: N.G., Walter Mayne; Secretary, Wm. Bearcroft; Treasurer, John George Dale. Present Officers: N.G., John Sykes; V.G., George H. Tinkell; Secretary, R. Bendelow; Treasurer, R. Jameson. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £200 7s. 1d.

The T. F. Hepworth Lodge of Oddfellows, No. 758, (Bolton Unity), was opened 3rd May, 1890, with a membership of 25, at the White Horse Hotel, North Street. First Officers: N.G., J. P. Simpson; V.G., J. Orton; R.S.N.G., A. Beck; Secretary, J. Briscoe Briscoe; Treasurer, Mark Rollinson. Present Officers, N.F., A. Beck; N.G., B. Moore; V.G., A. B. Simpson; R.S.N.G., A. Leeming; E.S., Wm. Morton; Secretary, J. Briscoe Briscoe; Treasurer, M. Rollinson. Financial condition, Dec. 31st, 1890, £70.

The Ripon District Lodge of United Ancient Order of Druids, No. 23, was opened June 30th, 1870, at the Turk's Head Hotel, Low Skellgate. It is now held at the Lamb and Flag Hotel, High Skellgate. First Officers: President, R. James; Vice-President, M. Render; Secretary, J. Lowley; Treasurer, G. Calvert. Present Officers: President, T. Harrison; Vice-President, W. Steel; Secretary, J. T. Simpson; Treasurer, J. Taylor. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £147 4s. 7d.

The R. Kearsley Lodge of United Ancient Order of Druids, No. 543, was opened 8th June, 1867, with a membership of 80, at the Turk's Head Hotel, Low Skellgate; it is now held at the Lamb and Flag Hotel, High Skellgate. First Officers, A.D., W. J. Hatchiff; V.A., William Ashmore; Secretary, Thomas Scott Harrison; Treasurer, Thomas Burton. Present Officers: A.D., L. Wrather; V.A., G. Ellerker; Secretary, R. E. Mountain; Treasurer, John Wright. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £2177 15s. 5d.

The Harry Kearsley Juvenile Lodge of United Ancient Order of Druids was opened 7th March, 1887, with a membership of 60, at the Turk's Head Hotel, Low Skellgate; it is now held at the Lamb and Flag Hotel, High Skellgate. First Officers: Chairman, John Wright; Vice-Chairman, Thomas Harrison; Secretary, J. T. Gatenby; Treasurer, J. T. Simpson. Present Officers: Chairman, J. Welbourn; Vice-Chairman, T. H. Benson; Secretary, R. E. Mountain; Treasurer, J. T. Simpson. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £35.

The Perseverance Lodge of United Order of Druids, No. 567, was opened 4th February, 1869, with a membership of 51, at the Black Swan Hotel, Westgate; it is now held at the Black Horse Hotel, Westgate. First Officers, A.D., George S. Fall; V.A., John Barker; Secretary, Robert Thackwray; Treasurer, George Calvert. Present Officers: A.D., Fred Craven, Jun.; V.A., Frank Buck; Secretary, James Groves; Treasurer, William Steel. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £1060 10s. 2d.

The Arthur Wells Juvenile Lodge of United Ancient Order of Druids (connected with the above), was opened 12th April, 1887, with a membership of 29, at the Temperance Hotel, Westgate. First Officers: Chairman, Thomas Horner; Secretary, James Groves; Treasurer, William Steel. Present Officers: Chairman, William Sergeant; Secretary, James Groves; Treasurer, William Steel. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £26 18s. 4d.

The Hallikeld Division Lodge of United Ancient Order of Druids, No. 552, was opened 20th December, 1867, with a membership of 26, at the George and Dragon Inn, Melmerby. First Officers: A.D., Joseph Barnett; V.A., George Gatenby; Secretary, Geo. Gyll; Treasurer, John Wilkinson. Present Officers: A.D., John T. Whittan; V.A., William Marwood; Secretary, G. Barnett; Treasurer, John Pearson. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £530 18s. 4d.

The Andrew S. Lawson Lodge of United Ancient Order of Druids, No. 685, was opened 20th Novem-

ber, 1882, with a membership of 20, at the Wind Mill Inn, Boroughbridge. First Officers: A.D., J. S. White; V.A., George Foster; Secretary, Robert Waddington; Treasurer, Albany Geldart. Present Officers: A.D., Thomas Tasker; V.A., Alfred J. Walker; Secretary, John Bryan; Treasurer, Albany Geldart. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £200 5s. 0d.

The St. Leonard's Lodge of United Ancient Order of Druids, No. 730, was opened 18th June, 1887, with a membership of 30, at the Crown Hotel, Burton Leonard. First Officers: A.D., W. A. Brown; V.A., J. J. Buck; Secretary, John Barker; Treasurer, John Jackson. Present Officers: A.D., John Jackson; V.A., C. W. Buck; Secretary, T. Buck; Treasurer, J. J. Buck. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £63.

The Pride of the Ouse Lodge of United Ancient Order of Druids, No. 768, was opened 26th November, 1889, with a membership of 14, at the Bay Horse Inn, Great Ouseburn. First Officers: A.D., T. Broadbelt; V.A., Oswald Smith; Secretary, R. Ellerby; Treasurer, C. T. Horner. Present Officers: A.D., T. Horner; V.A., Alfred Kettlewell; Secretary, R. Ellerby; Treasurer, C. T. Horner. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £11 16s. 10d.

The Pride of the Swale Lodge of United Ancient Order of Druids, No. 776, was opened 28th November, 1890, with a membership of 34, at the Golden Lion Inn, Helperby. First Officers: A.D., Charles Potter; V.A., Joseph E. Smithson; Secretary, William Leadley; Treasurer, John Henry Willis. Financial condition, at end of first half year, £30.

City of Ripon Tent of Rechabites, No. 1617, (Salford Unity), opened September 2nd, 1885, with a membership of 9, at the Temperance Hall. First Officers: C.R., Thomas Wanless; D.R., J. W. Kirkley; Secretary, James Sutill; Treasurer, F. J. Edmonds. Present Officers: C.R., W. Edson; D.R., J. Gill; Secretary, J. Sutill; Treasurer, W. Row. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £120 14s. 7½d.

City of Ripon Juvenile Tent of Rechabites, No. 414, opened June 30th, 1886, with a membership of 10, at the Cocoa House, Westgate. First Officers: President, W. Braithwaite; Vice-President, H. Webster; Secretary, J. Sutill; Treasurer, F. J. Edmonds. Present Officers: President, T. Wright; Vice-President, A. Newman; Secretary, J. Sutill; Treasurer, W. Row. Financial condition, December 31st, 1890, £6 7s. 3½d.

July 13th. Died at Low Skellgate, Ripon, John Lee. In his early life he was managing clerk for the late Mr. Ralph Heslop, solicitor, Ripon, who held the offices of County Court Registrar and Clerk to the Guardians. Subsequently Mr. Lee was bailiff of the Ripon County Court, and more recently was Assistant Clerk to the Guardians in the office of Mr. Edmundson, Solicitor, Clerk to the Guardians, &c. Mr. Lee was Deputy Superintendent Registrar. He was also one of the oldest members of the Mechanics' Institute, of which he was also a Vice-President; and was one of the Cathedral Churchwardens. For

many years he was local correspondent to the *Leeds Mercury* and other County newspapers—commencing his career at a time when these papers only appeared weekly and bi-weekly. In this capacity he is succeeded by his son, Mr. J. P. Lee, of Zion Villas.

July 20th. Died at Whitcliffe Lodge, Ripon, Hanley Hutchinson, J.P., aged 81 years. Born at Grassfield, Pateley Bridge, in 1810, and resided there the greater part of his life, only removing to Ripon seven years ago. He was closely associated with the public life of the community at Pateley Bridge. He took a deep interest in the administration of the Poor Law long before the passing of the Act which led to the establishment of Boards of Guardians. He was consequently one of the first members of the Pateley Bridge Board, and was for many years chairman. In May, 1878, at the close of 42 years' service, he was presented with a testimonial in recognition of the labours he had rendered to the Union. This took the form of a handsome portrait of himself by Mr. Holroyd, of Harrogate, together with a valuable silver tea and coffee service, which with the portrait bore the inscription:—"Presented to Hanley Hutchinson, Esq., J.P., by his Friends and the Guardians and Officers of the Pateley Bridge Union, May, 1878." He was one of the oldest members on the bench of the Ripon Liberty magistrates, having been placed on the Commission of the Peace in 1862. He was also a J.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

July 22nd. Marriage of Francis Dickson Wise, Secretary to the Bishop of Ripon and Registrar of the Diocese, son of the late Samuel Wise (see p. 245*), with Miss Mary E. Dugdale, daughter of the late Thomas Dugdale, of Cross Hill, Blackburn, and Mrs. H. Williams, of Moor Park, near Harrogate. The ceremony took place in the Church of S. Michael and All Angels, at Beckwithshaw (which was erected and endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Williams), and was conducted by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, who delivered a short address.

Presentation of a New Chalice and Paten to the Ripon Cathedral.—A very handsome silver-gilt chalice and paten was used for the first time at the early Celebration on Sunday, July 26th, and bears the following inscription:—"Given to the Cathedral Church of S.S. Peter and Wilfrid, Ripon, in memory of James and Margaret Cross, by their children, 1890." On the hexagonal base of the chalice the following subjects are chased out of the metal—"The Crucifixion; the Eucharistic Emblems—the Holy Lamb, and the Pelican feeding her young with her blood; the sacred monogram; and two shields, on which are the attributes of S. Peter and S. Wilfrid, viz., the Cross Keys and the Three Stars. Around the medallion are chased the symbolical Vine, the Passion Flower and Rose. The stem and knob are pierced and the base of the bowl has grapes and vine leaves chased on it. The paten bears the Agnus Dei in the same form as it appears on the Chapter Seal.

A short account of the Ripon Cathedral Communion Plate may be here given:—In 1870 the Dean and Chapter committed the whole Service into the hands of Mr. R. Blakeborough, of Ripon, Jeweller,

for renovation and repair; and the following account of it appeared in the *Ripon Chronicle* of June 4th, 1870.—"At different periods it appears to have undergone mutilations at the hands of an ignorant person, who had introduced soft soldering with a liberal hand, and, not satisfied with filling the cavities at the base of the cups and inside the lids, had daubed the material on the chaste exteriors. On one of the patens the view of the Cathedral was entirely buried. The soldering has been removed and its place supplied with silver; each vessel has received a splendid coat of gold, and the engraved arms, inscriptions, &c., now come out as clear and well defined as on the day when they were presented to the mother church. The following historical account of the plate may prove interesting to our readers:—*Flagon*, bearing the insignia of the Church of Ripon (Agnus Dei) and view of the Cathedral with the spires, the latter occurs on each article, and is identical with that in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. *Pair of chalices*, with lids, on which are engraved the arms and crests of the donors; also those of the church. They were given by two brothers, and have the following inscriptions:—1. 'In Festo Paschæ, 1676, Jonathan Jenings, Armiger, D.D.D.' 2. 'In Festo Paschæ, 1676, Edmundus Jenings, Mil. Vic. Com. Ebor., D.D.D.' The arms which are repeated on the sides of the vessels, are argent, a chevron between three plummetts sable, *Crest*: A griffin's head couped between two wings endorsed ppr., in the beak a plummet pendent sable. They were the sons of 'Sir Edmund Jenings, of Rippon, Knight,' and were aged respectively 10 and 6 years at Dugdale's visitation in August, 1665. *Three patens*, two have lids surmounted with Maltese crosses, resting on the patens by means of globes clasped in eagle's claws, and bear the insignia of the Church. Under the plates are the inscriptions:—1. 'Ex dono Richardi Sterne, Armiger, Anno Dom. 1676.' Arms: or, a chevron between three crosses flory sa. This is probably Archbishop Sterne's son, of Kilvington, co. York. 2. 'Ex dono Henrici Greswold, Prebendary, An. Dom. 1676.' Arms: Argent, a fess gules, between two greyhounds courant sa. He was prebend in 1660, and Sub-dean in 1681; was precentor of Lichfield and rector of Solihull, co. Warwick, and there buried. 3. "The gift of Mrs. Frances Chambers, wife of Cuthbert Chambers, alderman, of Ripon, to the Cathedral Church of Ripon, 1746." No view and no arms. The name of Chambers occurs frequently in the list of Mayors of the city, between 1674 and 1710; in 1706, Cuthbert Chambers, Mayor, gave two small fire engines to the use of the town; he also gave a large gilt Bible to the use of the Mayor of Ripon."

In 1869 an Alms Plate was presented by the Honorary Canons. In the centre is a group representing the Last Supper, worked in high relief; round the rim is the inscription: "Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how He said 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'" Behind is engraved "Lancem hanc auratam Munera recepturam d.d. hujusce Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Anno Domini, MDCCCLXIX restauratæ (sic) Canonici Honorarii.

August 5th. Local Government Board Enquiry held at Ripon, by Col. Luard, R.E., respecting the application of the Council to borrow £5,000 for Water Works Purposes.

August 20th. The members of the British Archaeological Association, attending the Congress at York, were the guests of their President—the Marquess of Ripon—at Fountains Abbey. On the way to the famous Cistercian monastery, advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded of also paying a visit to Ripon Cathedral. The party reached Ripon at half-past eleven, and at once proceeded to the Cathedral, not, however, without halting to admire the city's remarkable market-place, with its quaint inscription, "Except ye Lord keep ye citie, ye wake-man waketh in vain." At the Cathedral the members of the Association were welcomed by the Dean of Ripon (Dr. Fremantle), who briefly referred to the Minster's history. The party was met in the Chapter House, where was displayed the Cathedral plate, as well as the regalia of the Ripon Corporation, with which was the Sergeant-at-Mace, wearing the baldric and born. At Fountains Abbey the party were welcomed by Lord and Lady Ripon; being escorted round the ruins by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A. Luncheon was served in "the day-room of the lay brethren."

Electric Lighting of Studley Royal.—As the head of water in the main from Lumley Moor to Ripon had to be broken near Studley Royal, it was suggested that this energy, having 250 ft. head through a nine inch main, yielding 22 horse power (and 11 horse power when running 2,500 gallons in 24 hours, the present consumption of the city) could be utilized for lighting Studley Royal by electricity. Its close proximity requiring a very short and small main, reducing leakage and attendance to a minimum, were great recommendations, besides providing an income to the city. This, however, was not entertained by the Corporation, so Mr. S. Harrison was requested to further investigate the matter, when he selected a suitable site near the lake, towards Morkershaw, having a fall of 19½ feet, which, by means of a turbine by L. Hett, of Brigg, yielded 25 horse power, supplying at the Hall 100 amperes at 100 volts. The cable is 1030 yards long, and, with 56 accumulators, 400 lights of from eight to fifty candle power were installed, besides providing power for knife and shoe cleaners, wringing and washing machines, and driving a fan. Messrs. Woodhouse and Rawson were the electricians, completing their contract in August, 1891; ever since the installation has worked most satisfactorily.

September 7th. The Council pass a vote of condolence to the Lady Mayoress and family, on the death of the Lord Mayor of York (Councillor Matthews), and "express their sincere regret and sympathy with the citizens of York, upon the sad death of their chief magistrate."

September 30th. Appointment of the Rev. George Watts Garrod, B.A., secretary and senior lecturer of St. John's College, Battersea, as Principal of the Ripon and Wakefield Diocesan Training College.

Mr. Garrod is a graduate of London University, and is in priest's orders. He was fifth in his class at the University Matriculation, and obtained first-class in each subsequent examination for his degree. He was a member of the Battersea College staff for nearly 13 years, and filled the post of Secretary since 1884. For 11 years he was lecturer to the students of the "Maria Grey" Training College.

October 9th. Church of St. Mary the Virgin, North Stainley, near Ripon, re-opened for divine worship by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The portion of the church forming the present nave, previous to the alterations now completed, was a plain and unpretending structure with a flat plastered ceiling, a simple parallelogram, 36 feet by 24 feet, erected by the late Mr. Staveley in 1840. The additions to the church, as now existing, comprise a chancel 24 feet by 17 feet, vestry 13 feet by 8 feet, organ chamber and south porch 9 feet by 6 feet. The style adopted by the architect is simple work after the Decorated or Second Pointed of the 14th century. To obtain dignity to the chancel and preserve the general outline of the church, the architect has carried the ridge at the same level as the old nave. The stone work forming the original east window has been transferred to the west gable of the nave, which formerly was a blank, cold wall. The new east gable to the chancel is lighted by a three-light window, with a similar one on the south side. Under the east window, inside, some plain stone panelling is placed, which forms a reredos with altar shell. The altar itself has been lengthened and raised. In the south wall of the chancel are double sedilia with credence and piscina. The new roof over the chancel is constructed of pitch pine, left clean with principal trusses, the intermediate spans being panelled throughout. The stalls and boys' desks are of oak, and the floor is covered with rich tile paving. A chancel arch, with low stone screen separates the nave from the chancel, and the altar is raised five steps above the nave floor line. The flat ceiling has been removed from the nave, and pierced panelling inserted in the four trusses to the roof, whilst the soffits of rafters are all panelled in clean pitch pine to accord with chancel. The chancel is built over the Staveley vault now closed, and the monument to the late Mr. Staveley now stands against the south wall of the nave. Great and reverent care was taken of the few bodies disturbed by the work, and the whole work was carried out by faculty after the Chancellor had held a special court at the church. The entire cost of the chancel has been borne by Miss Staveley and Miss Lee, of Old Sleningford Hall, as a memorial to Mrs. Staveley, of Old Sleningford Hall, who died in 1881.

November 1st. Municipal Election, 1891.

HARRISON, WILLIAM, Printer, Market Place	646
ATRINSON, JOHN W., Flax Spinner, Bishopton	642
WELLS, THOMAS, Wine and Spirit Merchant, North Street	626
MOUNTAIN, THOMAS RICKARD, Coach Builder, Fishergate	543

The unsuccessful Candidates were:—C. L. Hall, 536; Chris. Watson, 535; Wm. Tunstall, 492; Henry Boddy, 452.

1461 Voters on the register. 1198 Voted.

T. SMITHSON, Mayor and Returning Officer.

The Rainfall at Ripon this year was 27·67 inches, and at Lumley Moor, 36·15 inches.

1891-2. THOMAS SMITHSON, Butcher and Farmer.

Mayor, 1890-91.

COUNCIL.—*Aldermen*:—Thomas Hargrave, John Baynes, Henry Mann Thirlway, Francis Smith; *Councillors*: W. E. Dixon, John Banks Lee, W. H. Kearsley, John Wright, J. B. Parkin, J. C. R. Husband, Thomas Smithson, Arthur Wells, William Harrison, J. W. Atkinson, Thomas Wells, T. R. Mountain.

November 12th. Isabella Chapman, daughter of John Chapman, of the Old Market Place, Ripon, was appointed by the Board of Guardians Registrar of births and deaths for the Ripon district, in succession to her father, who still retains the post of Registrar of marriages. Mr. Chapman was first appointed Registrar of marriages on the passing of the Registration Act, in 1837, and has therefore held the office for 54 years. He was deputy Registrar of births and deaths for 50 years, and was appointed Registrar 11 years ago. See p. 256 *antea*.

November 17th. Died at North Villa, Ripon, aged 55 years, Mrs. Baynes, wife of Alderman Baynes, J.P., Mayor of Ripon, 1885-6, 1886-7, 1887-8. Interred on Friday the 20th, at St. Chad's, Middlesmoor. The Mayor and Corporation, at a special meeting of the Council held at the Town Hall before the funeral, passed a vote of condolence with Alderman Baynes. The Mayor and members of the Corporation, with the Officials and a large number of citizens and friends, escorted the funeral cortege through the City to the boundary near Green Royd. See pp. 251, 254.

November 30th and December 1st. With the permission of the Dean and Chapter, several Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, London, pursued researches in the Cathedral, Ripon, with a view of clearing up one or two doubtful points about the old Saxon crypt under the central tower. The gentlemen present at the excavations were the Rev. J. T. Fowler (Durham), Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite (London)—by the latter of whom the investigation was organised—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope (London), Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. J. W. Walker (Wakefield), Mr. C. H. Read (British Museum) and Mr. T. M. Fallow (Coatham). To visitors to the Cathedral the Saxon crypt is well known. It is approached by steps from the south-east corner of the nave, the crypt being directly in front of the choir screen. The present entrance is not the original one, stairs being still traced in the north-east corner of the crypt. It has been thought that a corresponding set of stairs existed at the south-east corner, and it was also surmised that that part of the cathedral had been used as a place of burial. It was to investi-

gate these questions that the excavations have been made. Generally speaking, it has been found that there have been no alterations at the south-east corner of the crypt, and that the plan as now laid down, with the exception of the western entrance, is that of the original crypt of the seventh century. No trace of steps could be found at the south-east corner, but the visitors noticed, about two feet below the level of the nave, the remains of the floor of the old Saxon church. In the course of the excavations two curious deposits of bones were found, but no indication of a place of burial. One of these deposits of bones was discovered many years ago, by the late Mr. J. R. Walbran and Mr. George Benson, the late parish clerk. The other deposit was similarly placed, but was previously unknown; the latter mostly human bones, but mixed with some animal bones. The first-named deposit has been put back as found, with a lead plate and inscription, recording the two openings; the other deposit has been placed in a four-gallon jar, in the situation in which it was found, with a similar lead plate. Full details of the excavations were taken by Mr. Micklethwaite, who had previously communicated a Paper to the 29th Vol. of the *Archæological Journal*, p. 347, also a note in *Walbran's Guide to Ripon*, p. 39.

January. Presentation to Miss Procter on retiring from the office of postmistress, which took place in October, 1891. Her father, Mr. Thomas Procter, was appointed to the Ripon Office on 1st May, 1832, and she succeeded him on 11th August, 1857, so that she had, on her retirement, been connected with the Ripon post office upwards of 50 years. It would have been most interesting to chronicle here the various changes in postal rates, in the delivery and despatch of letters, &c., in connection with the Ripon office since 1832. We may remark, however, that at that time both the postmaster and his carriers were armed, and it was no uncommon occurrence for Her Majesty's Mail to be robbed. The presentation, which was made privately, took the form of a cheque for a substantial sum, accompanied by the following address: "To Miss Procter, Ripon. A number of friends in the city of Ripon and neighbourhood, who wish to mark their keen appreciation of the services yourself and your family have rendered to the Ripon Post Office for very many years, ask you to accept the cheque they send with this; and at the same time they would express a hope that for many years you may enjoy your well-earned rest and retirement. They are sure you will receive what they send you in the spirit in which it is presented, and accept the same as a token of hearty good-will, and as a small recognition of long help and usefulness in a very important position. Signed on behalf of the subscribers, H. C. Bickersteth." On the 3rd December, 1891, the staff of the Ripon Post Office made a presentation to Miss Procter, which took the form of a handsome silver cruet stand, containing six cut-glass bottles, and with it a card bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Miss Procter, postmistress, as a mark of esteem, from the staff of the Ripon Post Office, on her retirement, 1st October, 1891."

January 11th. A deputation of property owners, residing in Kirkgate, waited upon the Council asking for replacement of the Stone Steps that formerly led from Duck Hill into Kirkgate, and which were removed in or about 1880. The Council acceded to this request, and the work was afterwards carried out by the Highways Committee. Mr. Boddy's tender for erection of steps at 34*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* was accepted, and in addition the Committee caused the whole of Duck Hill roadway and causeway to be relaid; a new causeway made on the east side and in front of the mill occupied by Mr. Handsley. The total cost of this improvement (including the steps) was 126*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

January 12th. Died in Allhallowgate, Ripon, Ellen Idle, at the advanced age of 99 years.

January 18th. The Mayor issued a notice for a public meeting for this date—"To take into consideration the approaching marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale with the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, and the desirability of publicly recognising the event in connection with the city and neighbourhood." The untimely death of the young Prince, however, took place on the 14th January, which rendered the meeting unnecessary.

January 18th. The Council, at a special meeting, pass a vote of condolence to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal family, on the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

January 31st. Died at his residence, Bondgate, Thomas Fergus Hepworth, J.P., aged 51 years. He was the son of William Hepworth, of Newton, Huddersfield, where he was born in 1840. After residing in Huddersfield for some years, he went to Skipton, where he entered into the brewery business with Messrs. Scott and Robinson. He was one of the founders of the *Craven Herald*, and a director on that newspaper up to the date of his leaving Skipton. In 1873 he married Miss Agnes Hunter, of Skipton. In 1878 Mr. Hepworth entered into business with the firm of Messrs. R. Lumley and Co., Crown Steam Brewery, Bondgate, Ripon. Wherever he resided Mr. Hepworth always took an active part in public work, and especially church work; and was no doubt, in the year 1880, just entering upon a life of usefulness in Ripon, when his health failed. He was a member of the Board of Guardians; and in 1890, was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the City of Ripon. On the 3rd February, the members of the City Bench passed a vote of condolence to Mrs. Hepworth and family. His portrait was presented by the Licensed Victuallers of Ripon to the Conservative Club, and now accompanies the portrait of his friend the late Mr. Councillor Collinson.

RIPON GASWORKS.—Jan. and Feb. The extensive improvements ordered at the Gasworks completed. New boiler-house erected at a cost of 116*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* and paid out of capital account, Abel Trees, contractor. New boiler, fittings and fixing cost 199*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* and paid out of revenue account, Robert Metcalfe, of Huddersfield, contractor. New hydraulic mains and fittings purchased and put down at a cost of 290*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* and paid out of revenue account, Clapham Bros., Keighley, contractors.

New warehouses, workshops and outbuildings, erected at a cost of 400*l.* and paid out of capital account, John Metcalfe, Ripon, contractor. (See p. 196 *ante*).

February 4th, 5th, 6th. The First Annual Exhibition of the Ripon Industrial Society held in the Victoria Hall, opened by the Mayor of Ripon, in the absence of the Mayoress, and proved a great success.

February 8th. Mr. H. M. Bower presented to the Corporation a pair of Spurs, made by Charles Carney, of Ripon, and which won a prize at the recent Industrial Exhibition. As the donor said in his letter accompanying the spurs:—"These Spurs are very beautifully made, and shew what can be done in Ripon in that line in 1892." A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bower for his gift.

February 8th. The Council, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, appointed Mr. T. S. McCallum, C.E., of Manchester, as Consulting Engineer, in connection with the proposed new Sewage works, and ordered that gentleman to prepare a report and estimate upon the best system to deal with the purification of the Sewage of the city, and intercepting the drains emptying into the river Skell.

Feb. 8th. The Council unanimously adopted new Bye-Laws for the regulation and management of the Waterworks, &c., of the City.

February 24th. The Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., elected County Councillor a second time, unopposed.

March 25th. The members of the Corporation and a party of friends visited Lumley Moor and inspected the Waterworks. During the afternoon an avenue of Sycamore Trees was planted on the east side of the cottages, and others at the back. The Mayor and Mayoress headed the avenue, the others followed, planting the trees in pairs, ladies taking the right and gentlemen the left-hand side. Tea was served in the large room adjoining the cottages, at which Alderman Baynes, chairman of the water supply committee, presided.

The following Report was issued by the Town Clerk, July 11th, 1892, along with the abstract of the Corporation Accounts up to 25th March. As it gives a good idea of the Financial position of the City at that date it is here given *extenso*.

Town Clerk's Office, Ripon, July 11th, 1892.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit herewith my Annual Abstract of the Corporation Accounts for the year ending 25th March, 1892, the same having been audited and certified correct.

The Rates levied for the year have been as follows: City Rate 5½*d.* in the *£*, General District Rate 2*s.* 8*d.* in the *£*, total 3*s.* 1½*d.* in the *£*.

The City Fund Account:

This Account commenced with a balance in hand of 317*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, and closed with a balance of 376*l.* 5*s.* The amount raised by City Rates was 610*l.*, by Justice's Clerk's Fees 100*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, by Fines 12*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, and from other sources 26*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

The only Extraordinary Expenditure during the year was 50*l.* for Technical Instruction in the City, and 80*l.* spent on improving the Bath House, Skellbank.

The Total Receipts (excluding balances) for 1892, were 749*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, the Expenditure 690*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* and for 1891 they were 664*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and 524*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

The General District Revenue Account:

This Account commenced with a balance due to Treasurer of 272*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, and closed with a balance of 194*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* due from Treasurer.

The Receipts from General District Rates for 1892, amounted to 3336*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, raised by rates of 2*s.* 8*d.* in the *£* on houses, and 7½*d.* in the *£* on land. The previous year the amount was 3128*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* the rates being 2*s.* 6*d.* and 7½*d.* in the *£*.

The Receipts from Weigh Tolls, North Street, were 19*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, being an increase of about 2*l.* The Expenditure on this account was 14*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

The Bathing Pavilion Account shows a Receipt of 7*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, and an Expenditure of 22*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

On the Sanitary Department the Corporation received 45*l.* for half the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances, for the year, and 34*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* from other sources.

The Expenditure on this Department amounted to 769*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; of this sum 244*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* was expended on new Sewers, as detailed in the account, and 144*l.* was paid to Contractors for Scavenging; the Expenditure being about 20*l.* less than last year.

The Highways Department, the Receipts amounted to 695*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*—this includes one full year's Receipts on Main Roads Account, 414*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, and 164*l.* on account of the Expenditure for 1891-2, and 72*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* was received from Gas Revenue for Team Work, and 20*l.* from the Market Tolls for Cleaning Markets.

The Expenditure on this Department amounted to 1314*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, or a reduction of upwards of 400*l.*, the difference arising from the Expenditure on new works of Streets Improvements, which decreased from 400*l.* to about 40*l.*

The total Receipts (excluding balances) for 1891-2 were 4197*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, and the Expenditure 3729*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, and for 1890-1 they were 4405*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* and 4493*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, respectively.

The General District Capital and Sinking Fund Accounts:

These Accounts call for no remarks, the only Expenditure being 150*l.* towards reducing the debt.

Middle Street Improvement Accounts:

The Receipts from Rents of Property amount to 94*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* and 9*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* was struck off as a bad debt, 24*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* was received from the District Rates to meet the deficiency.

The Expenditure consisted chiefly of 59*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* for annual Sinking Fund, and 30*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* for Interest on Loans, and Repairs to Property cost 14*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

Gas Revenue, Capital, and Sinking Fund Accounts:

These Accounts have already been fully reported upon by my Deputy, and printed with the Gas Committee's Minutes.

Water Revenue Account:

This Account began with a balance due to Treasurer of 338*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, and ended with a balance of 204*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

The Receipts for Water Rents during the year amounted to 2178*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, being a slight decrease

on the preceding year on account of reduction of charges for water (the charges for horses and conveyances amounting to upwards of 40*l.* were abolished this year). The North Eastern Railway Company contributed 201*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*

The sum of 548*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* was received from General District Rates towards overdrawn balances, against 377*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* for 1890-1.

The Expenditure on this Account for salaries was the same as before; the wages amounted to 217*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, a reduction of about 52*l.* Rates and Taxes 156*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, a reduction of 11*l.*

The special items of Expenditure consisted of:

	£	s.	d.
Sand for the Filter Bed	70	7	1
Extras at New Sand Shed	8	15	9
Piling River at Pumping Station	14	7	4
Work at Lunley Moor Valve Tower	11	17	2
	£105	7	4

The Sinking Fund amounted to 860*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, and Interest on Loans 1038*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

The total Expenditure was 2601*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, a reduction of 177*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

Water Capital Account:

There has been no Expenditure of any moment on this Account during 1891-2, except an item of 21*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* for purchase of Tithe Rent Charges on Land at the Waterworks Pumping Station.

Water Sinking Fund Account:

From this Account Loans to the amount of 720*l.* have been paid off on Pumping Works, and 68*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* on Gravitation Account

Market Tolls Account:

This Account began with a balance due from Treasurer of 43*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, and closed with a balance due from Treasurer of 94*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* giving a net profit on the year of 50*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

The Tolls received amounted to 310*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, an increase of about 7*l.*

The ordinary Expenditure for Wages, Repairs, Rates, &c., has been 113*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, cleaning Market 20*l.*, Sinking Fund 60*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, and Interest on Loans 51*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

The Sinking Fund shows that a Loan of 60*l.* has been paid off.

Establishment Charges Account:

This Account is 43*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* less than 1890-1, and has been apportioned on the five principal accounts according to revenue.

The principal items of Expenditure are Auditors' Fees 22*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, Rent, Rates, Gas, and Water, &c., at Town Clerk's and Sanitary Inspector's Offices 43*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, Printing Corporation Minutes 19*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

General:

The total Receipts upon all Corporation Accounts was 18,199*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, against 18,977*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* for 1890-1; and the Expenditure 16,544*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*, against 18,753*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* The Balance due to Treasurer at the commencement of the year being 418*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, and at the close 1236*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* due from Treasurer.

The Borrowing Powers of the Corporation amount

to 79,014*l.*, and of this sum 74,159*l.* has been borrowed, 4,855*l.* being unexhausted on Water Works and Middle Street Accounts. Loans paid off during the year amount to 1,828*l.* 10*s.*, making a total of 26,684*l.* repaid on Loans, and leaving a debt upon the City of 47,475*l.*

The actual Value of the City according to the Poor Rate is 37,114*l.*; the Rateable Value 31,548*l.*; and the Assessable Value for General District Rate purposes 26,024*l.*

The property of the Corporation consists of Gasworks and Mains; Waterworks Mains, and Reservoirs, with Engine-house and Buildings, and about 53 acres

of Land at Lumley Moor, Lark Hill, High Cross, and Bull Close; the Market Tolls of the City with Stall-house and plant in Blossomgate; seven Shops in Middle Street, at a rental of 101*l.* per annum; buildings and Land at Skellbank used as Highways Depot, with Steam Road Roller, three Horses, seven Carts, &c., and 10 acres of Land at Fisher-green and Mill Green; an ample security for the Mortgage Debt above mentioned.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

To M. KIRKLEY,
The Finance Committee Town Clerk.
of the Corporation of the City of Ripon.

SCHEDULE OF LOANS AND BORROWING POWERS obtained by the Corporation since the adoption of "The Local Government Act, 1858," up to the 29th September, 1892.

Accounts.	Borrowing Powers Granted.	Amount Borrowed.	Amount Repaid through Sinking Fund.	Amount of Outstanding Loans.	Amount Expended on Capital.	Amount yet to Borrow.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. City Fund Capital -	4303 0 0	3750 0 0		3750 0 0	2130 17 4	553 0 0
2. Gen. District Capital	9900 0 0	9900 0 0	4252 0 0	5648 0 0	8630 12 4	
3. Middle Street Improvement - -	3000 0 0	1785 0 0	765 0 0	1020 0 0	1785 0 0	1215 0 0
4. Gasworks - - -	18000 0 0	18000 0 0	10855 10 0	7144 10 0	17994 3 7	
5. Water (Pumping Works) - - -	18320 0 0	18320 0 0	11835 0 0	6485 0 0	18320 0 0	
6. Water (Gravitation Works) - - -	30000 0 0	29516 0 0	406 10 0	29109 10 0	26883 1 1	484 0 0
7. Market Tolls - -	2150 0 0	2150 0 0	565 0 0	1585 0 0	2150 0 0	
	£ 85673 0 0	83421 0 0	28679 0 0	54742 0 0	77893 14 4	2252 0 0

With respect to the above Loan transactions it will be as well to offer some further explanation.

No. 1. *City Fund Account:*

This Loan of 4303*l.* was authorised by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on the 23rd of April, 1892, for the purposes of constructing a Cemetery for the City, and is repayable within a period of 30 years. This loan will therefore be discharged in 1922.

No. 2. *General District Fund Account:*

This Loan of 9900*l.* consists of the following items, viz.:-

Purchase and cost (part) of alterations at Kirkgate property, for use as a City Police Station and Collector's office - - -	£ 1847
North Road Improvements - - -	1500
Re-covering Mill Race in Skellgarths - -	800
Improvement and widening of North Street at junction with Allhallowgate - - -	700
Purchase of property on Skellbank for Highways Depot - - - - -	700

Purchase of Steam Road Roller, &c. - -	412
Covering in Water Skellgate - - -	400
Purchase and alterations at Weigh House -	350
Widening of Bedern Bank corner - -	300
Purchase of Land for Widening North Bridge - - - - -	170
Improvement of Cant Lane (east end in 1880) - - - - -	120
Minor Improvements - - - - -	245
New Sewer in Princess Road, 1866 - -	500
Kirkby and Cemetery Road Improvement (incomplete) - - - - -	970
Bondgate Bridge Improvement (incomplete)	886

£9900

The first sanction for the above Loans was issued 3rd February, 1866, being for the sewer in Princess Road, 500*l.*, the whole of which was repaid in eleven years. The second was issued 8th October, 1879, for 4,490*l.*, and six more followed up to 215 September, 1887; the last two for the Kirkby and

Cemetery Road and the Bondgate Bridge Improvement being issued on the 13th and 17th days of June 1892; 1370*l.* is repayable in 20 years, 612*l.* in 10 years, and the remainder in 30 years.

No. 3. *The Middle Street Improvement Account.*

The sanction for borrowing 3,000*l.* for the purchase and removal of the property standing between the Middle Street and Queen Street was issued on 6th February, 1871. The Corporation have purchased 7 of the 9 houses at a cost of 1785*l.*; this Loan was sanctioned for 30 years from date of borrowing.

No. 4. *Gasworks Account:*

This Loan was sanctioned by Act of Parliament entitled: "The City of Ripon Act, 1865," and is repayable within 30 years from the period of borrowing; the greater part of this Loan will lapse in 1900.

No. 5. *Water Works (Pumping) Account:*

The first sanction for this Loan was issued 29th September, 1864 (7,500*l.*), and the last on the 12th May, 1880, 2320*l.*; all the sanctions were issued for 30 years, and the bulk of these Loans will lapse in 1896.

No. 6. *Water Works (Gravitation) Account:*

This Loan was raised by authority of the Ripon Corporation Act, 1886. 15,000*l.* was borrowed in 1886; 10,000*l.* in 1887; and 5,000*l.* in 1892; all repayable within 45 years, from the date of borrowing.

No. 7. *Market Tolls Account:*

This Loan was authorised by sanctions issued on the 10th May, 1880, and 12th June, 1883, and is repayable within 30 years from the date of borrowing. The purpose of the Loan is given at p. 232.

List of Officers of the Corporation, Salaries, and Date of entering upon Appointment:

	£	s.	d.
<i>Town Clerk and Clerk to the Urban Sanitary Authority and School Attendance Committee</i> —Matthew Kirkley, 19th May, 1831	200	0	0
<i>Deputy Town Clerk</i> —John William Kirkley, 1st April, 1889	50	0	0
<i>Treasurer</i> —Percy L. Fison, 9th Aug., 1889	Commission		
<i>Clerk to City Justices</i> —John Whitham, Appointed by Justices, May, 1881	110	0	0
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Charles Husband, 9th January, 1877	45	0	0
<i>Collector of Rents and Rates</i> —John William Calvert, 28th November, 1877. Commission at 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> per cent. and 10 <i>d.</i> for Office Expenses.			
<i>Manager of Gas and Water Works</i> —Francis Shepherd, 22nd October, 1883. (House, &c., Rent Free)	125	0	0
<i>Highways Surveyor</i> —William Edson, 9th May, 1892	90	0	0
<i>Sanitary Inspector and City Engineer</i> —Thomas Kidd, C.E., 21st May, 1892	120	0	0
<i>Sergeant-at-Mace</i> —Thomas Precious, 9th May, 1887	21	0	0
<i>School Attendance Officer</i> —John Marshall, 9th May, 1877	40	0	0
<i>Captain of Fire Brigade</i> —William Moorey, 9th November, 1878	5	0	0

<i>Weigh Toll Collector</i> —James Lee-ming, 5th February, 1880	10	0	0
<i>Custodian of Council Room</i> —John Lickley, 2nd March, 1882	6	6	0
<i>Horn Blower</i> —Jesse Davidson, 5th February, 1887	12	0	0
<i>Meat Inspector</i> —Thomas Chapman, 6th June, 1887	10	0	0
<i>Bellman</i> —A. O. Wright, 12th Dec., 1888	1	0	0

CORPORATION REGALIA, AND PLATE, ETC:—

The Baldric, worn by the Sergeant-at-Mace, with Shields of Wakemen, and Mayors, and Town Clerks—1515 to present time, see p. 273.

The Great Mace, "bought out of the public stock in the year 1607-8;" see p. 46.

The Mayor's Chain, presented in the year 1859, to the mayor, Robert Kearsley. The chain, which is a superb specimen of the skill of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, weighs about 30 ounces. Massive links of gold connect bugle-horns stringed, and rosettes, of the Tudor form, at proper intervals. On the rosettes are laid shields enamelled white, and bearing the badges of eight of the oldest trading companies of Ripon. First, we have a stag lodged. This is most exquisitely embossed, and evinces, strikingly, the care that has been taken, and the skill employed in making the chain. The stag occurs twice on the old decorated belt of the Mayor's horn. Next comes the badge of the Farriers' or Blacksmiths' Company—a horse shoe; and after it the trade insignia of the Brewers and Innholders. The fourth device is like a Tau cross, which probably is intended to represent a body garment with sleeves, and was used by Thomas Mankyn, Wakeman of Ripon in 1521. Mankyn's sign is followed by what is presumed to be the badge of the Armorer's Company—a helmet. A pair of shears, a hatchet, and a cross-bow, all devices copied from the horn-belt, finish the series. Above the badge, and forming part of the collar, is a shield displaying the famous Ripon Spur. Over this are the Royal initials; and around the shield, on a nicely-arranged scroll, the appropriate inscription:—"Except the Lord keep the city, the wakeman waketh but in vain." The large badge which is pendant from the shield charged with the Ripon Spur, is of an oval shape, and has a chastely finished outer border of golden leaves. The shield, boldly raised, bears the bugle-horn of the town, on a field *gules*. The designers have copied (improving the drawing of course), the oldest known representation of the town arms. It occurs on a pillar in the Minster nave, erected about 1512. On the back of the badge is this inscription:—"Purchased by subscription, in compliment to the Mayor, Robert Kearsley, Esq., and presented to the Corporation of Ripon, A.D. 1859."

At p. 182 we give the late Mr. A. Bower, the credit of originating the idea of a Mayor's Chain, and our authority was Mr. Robert Kearsley; we have been informed that this is an error, and that the following is the true version:—The late Colonel Crompton suggested to the late Mr. Wm. Moss that

something should be done to mark Mr. Kearsley's conduct as Mayor, and the latter spoke to Mr. John Wood, of the Savings Bank, who was strongly in favour of purchasing a Mayor's Chain, this idea was at once acted upon, and the result was the handsome gold chain which will be handed down to future Mayors, and be a lasting memorial of the courteous and able manner in which Mr. Kearsley discharged his duties.

Silver Loving Cup or Punch Bowl with Lid, presented by John Aislabie, 1702; see p. 85.

The Little Silver Mace, in shape of lemon squeezer; see p. 69.

Silver Tankard, presented by John Wilson, grocer, 1723; see p. 93.

Silver Ladle, presented by the Rev. Henry Blackett, 1788; see p. 113.

Silver Tankard, presented by Peter Taylor, Town Clerk, 1819; see p. 128.

Silver Snuff Box.

Old Wakeman's Horn, superseded in 1865 by the present horn. It bears the following inscription:—"This horn was purchased by the Corporation in 1690, for 6s. 8d. (see p. 79), and was supplanted in 1865 by a new horn, presented by B. P. Ascough, mayor."

Millenary Horn, presented by the Very Rev. Dr. Fremantle, Dean of Ripon, 1886; see p. 23, pt. I.

Pair of Ripon Spurs, 1892, presented by H. M. Bower; see p. 302.

The Bower Silver Challenge Cup, presented by H. M. Bower, 1892; see p. 311.

PICTURES:—

Full-length Portrait of Mrs. Allanson, hanging in the Assembly room; see p. 128.

Portrait (query, is this the portrait of Hugh Ripley we are unable to identify); see p. 131.

Oil Picture of Ripon; see p. 197.

Two old Engravings of Ripon and Scarborough; see p. 197.

Portrait of Thomas Philip, Earl de Grey.

Portrait of Ald. Thomas Fairgray, Mayor 1806-7; see p. 121.

Portraits of the Members of the Corporation in the Millenary year; see p. 258.

Portrait of Frederick John Earl of Ripon; see p. 283.

Portrait of the Very Rev. W. R. Fremantle, D.D., Dean of Ripon; see p. 309.

Portraits of the Ex-Mayors of Ripon; see p. 309.

The following is a List of the gentlemen who have held the office of Alderman or Councillor, with the dates of their election and re-election, date of death, age, and place of burial. Those still living on Sept. 30th, 1892, are indicated by the ¶. A double dagger (‡) is affixed to those whose date of death, etc., we have not been able to ascertain. The List will form a key to the List of Municipal Elections at p. 144* where the profession, address, etc., of each individual is given. The contractions here used are: *el.* elected; *re-el.* re-elected; *d.* died; *bur.* buried; *æt.* aged.

ANDERSON, JOHN, *el.* 1836, *d.* 15th Dec., 1866, *æt.* 70; *bur.* at Easingwold.

ASCOUGH, B. P., *el.* 1860; *Ald.* 1862; *Mayor* 1861-2, 1863-4, 1864-5, 1865-6; *d.* 24th Feb., 1878, *æt.* 68, *bur.* at Sharow; pp. 187, 195, 224.

ASCOUGH, CHRISTOPHER, *el.* 1861, *d.* 18th May, 1868, *æt.* 45; *bur.* at Kirkby Malzeard.

ASLIN, ROBERT, *el.* 1855, *re-el.* 1858, *d.* 28th May, 1888, *æt.* 72; *bur.* at Trinity Church; p. 258.

ATKINSON, JOHN WM., *el.* 1891. ¶

BATEMAN, FREDERIC, *el.* 1868, *re-el.* 1875, 1878, 1881. ¶

BATEMAN, JOSEPH, *el.* 1854; *d.* 3rd Dec., 1864, *æt.* 68; *bur.* at Ripon Cathedral.

BAYNES, JOHN, *el.* 1876, *re-el.* 1878; *Mayor* 1885-6, 1886-7, 1887-8; *Ald.* 1880, 1886; p. 249, 258. ¶

BICKERSTETH, HENRY CRCH., *el.* 1881; *Mayor* 1883-4; p. 247. ¶

BINNS, FREDERICK JAMES, *el.* 1886. ¶

BINNS, THOMAS, *el.* 1873, *re-el.* 1877. ¶

BOWMAN, ROBERT MOORE, *el.* 1858. ¶

BRAITHWAITE JOHN, *el.* 1857; *d.* 1st March, 1881, *æt.* 82; *bur.* at Trinity Church.

BRAITHWAITE, PETER, *el.* 1880, *re-el.* 1883. ¶

BRITAIN JAMES HENRY, *el.* 1837; *d.* *bur.* ‡

BRITAIN, JOHN, *el.* 1841, *re-el.* 1844, 1847 *d.* ‡

BROWN, JOHN, *el.* 1846, *re-el.* 1849, 1864; *d.* 14th Jan., 1881, *æt.* 63; *bur.* at Ripon Cathedral; p. 232.

BUCK, ANTHONY, *el.* 1835; *d.* 19th June, 1853, *æt.* 57; *bur.* at Trinity Church.

BURNISTON, WILLIAM, *el.* 1830; *d.* 5th Jan., 1887, *æt.* 62; *bur.* at Ripon Cathedral; p. 254.

BURLINSON, HENRY, *el.* 1840, *re-el.* 1848; *d.* 5th March, 1879, *æt.* 79; *bur.* at Ripon Cathedral; p. 228.

BURTON, JOHN, *el.* 1860, *re-el.* 1863, 1867, 1870; *d.* 4th March, 1876, *æt.* 61; *bur.* at Ripon Cathedral; p. 220.

CALVERT, GEORGE, *el.* 1875; *re-el.* 1878. ¶

CARTER, HENRY, *el.* 1850; *d.* 10th Feb., 1876, at Littlethorpe, *æt.* 81; *bur.* at Ripon Cathedral; p. 220.

CARTER, THOMAS, *el.* 1857; *Mayor* 1866-7, 1867-8, 1868-9; *Ald.* 1865; *d.* 15th March, 1884, *æt.* 65; *bur.* at Masham; pp. 197, 200, 248.

CLARKE, THOMAS, *el.* 1839, *re-el.* 1845; *d.* 12th Dec., 1865, *æt.* 61; *bur.* at Slingsby.

COLLINSON, ROBERT ELLINGTON, *el.* 1863; *re-el.* 1866, 1869, 1884, 1887; *Mayor* 1876-7, 1877-8, 1878-9, 1879-80; *Ald.* 1871, 1877; *d.* 26th Dec., 1889, *æt.* 55; *bur.* at Trinity; pp. 222, 232.

COTTAM, EDWIN, *el.* 1883; *re-el.* 1884. ¶

CROFT, SAMUEL, *el.* 1868; *re-el.* 1871, 1874, 1879, 1882. ¶

DARBROUGH, THOMAS, *el.* 1841; *Mayor* 1842-3; *Ald.* 1841; *d.* Feb., 1859, *æt.* 66; pp. 162, 181.

DIXON WILLIAM EDWARD, *el.* 1889. ¶

DUDGEON, WILLIAM, *el.* 1874; *re-el.* 1877; *d.* 18th Jan., 1884, *æt.* 48; *bur.* at Ripon Cathedral.

DUNNINGTON, JAMES, *el.* 1862; *re-el.* 1865, 1869; *d.* 14th Sept., 1875, *æt.* 58; *bur.* at Ripon Cathedral; p. 221.

DUNNINGTON, JAMES, Joiner, *el.* 1877; *d.* 22nd Oct., 1886, *æt.* 69; *bur.* at Ripon Cathedral.

- DURHAM, JOHN, el. 1854; d. 18th May, 1866, æt. 76; bur. at Masham.
- EARLE, FRANCIS, el. 1845; d. 22nd May, 1851, æt. 56; bur. at Trinity Church.
- FAIRBURN, JAMES, el. 1851. ¶
- FALL, JAMES, el. 1845; d. 21st Dec., 1880, æt. 71; bur. at Trinity Church.
- FARMERY, THOMAS, el. 1848; Mayor 1850-1; Ald. 1850; d. at Redcar, 25th July, 1852; æt. 52; bur. at Ripon; p. 169.
- FARRER, WILLIAM, Ald., el. 1835; Mayor, 1813-14, 1823-4; d. 14th July, 1865; pp. 125, 130.
- FENWICK, JAMES THOMAS, el. 1850; d. 15th June, 1868, æt. 69; bur. at Long Framlington, Northumberland.
- FISHER, THOMAS, el. 1835; d. 11th Nov. 1853, æt. 58; bur. at Bedale.
- FOSSICK, JOHN, el. 1862. ¶
- FOXTON, THOMAS, el. 1874. ¶
- GOWING, THOMAS, el. 1863; re-el. 1866, 1871, 1872; d. 17th May, 1878, æt. 59; bur. at Ripon Cathedral; p. 227.
- GREAVES, RICHARD, el. 1835; re-el. 1836, 1839; d. 15th June, 1869, æt. 70; bur. at Trinity Church.
- HALL, LAMBERT, el. 1870; d. 6th Sept., 1873, æt. 55; bur. at Ripon Cathedral; p. 214.
- HALL, CHARLES LAMBERT, el. 1889. ¶
- HAMMOND, THOMAS CUNDALE, el. 1862; d. at Harrogate, 17th Jan., 1885, æt. 82; bur. at Ripon Cathedral; p. 244.*
- HARGRAVE, THOMAS, el. 1880; re-el. 1883, 1886; Mayor, 1889-90; Ald. 1886; p. 282. ¶
- HARLAND, JOHN, el. 1836; re-el. 1839, 1845, 1846; Ald. 1847; d. 18th July, 1865, æt. 65; bur. at St. John's Church, Sharow.
- HARLAND, THOMAS, el. 1842; re-el. 1850; d. 29th Oct., 1871, æt. 71; bur. at Sharow Church.
- HARRISON, JOHN, el. 1884; re-el. 1887. ¶
- HARRISON, SAMUEL, el. 1884. ¶
- HARRISON, WILLIAM, el. 1842; re-el. 1845, 1846, 1849, 1853; d. 25th Oct., 1867, æt. 50; bur. at Ripon Cathedral; p. 198.
- HARRISON, WILLIAM, el. 1888; re-el. 1891. ¶
- HARTLEY, JOHN ROBINSON, el. 1845; re-el. 1861, 1864; d. 21st Nov., 1873, æt. 56; bur. at Trinity Church.
- HARTLEY, ROBERT, el. 1851; d. 17th Jan., 1858, æt. 58; bur. at Trinity Church.
- HESLOP, JOHN, el. 1845; d. bur. at ‡
- HESLOP, RALPH, Ald., el. 1835; Mayor 1821-2; d. 22nd Jan., 1842, æt. 61; p. 129.
- HILL, THOMAS, el. 1880; re-el. 1883. ¶
- HORN, CHRISTOPHER, el. 1837; re-el. 1840, 1848; Mayor 1838-9; Ald. 1841; d. 15th Feb., 1855; bur. at Wath; p. 159.
- HORN, ROBERT, el. 1839; d. 28th May, 1858, æt. 63; bur. at Trinity Church.
- HORN, WILLIAM JAMES, el. 1852; re-el. 1857, 1859; Ald. 1862; d. Nov. 17th, 1871, æt. 54; bur. at Wath.
- HUSBAND, CHARLES, el. 1853; re-el. 1856, 1859; Mayor 1860-1; p. 185. ¶
- HUSBAND, JOHN C. RADCLIFFE, el. 1890. ¶
- HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM HANLEY, el. 1886. ¶
- INGLEBY, GEORGE, el. 1882; re-el. 1885, 1888. ¶
- IRELAND, WILLIAM, el. 1839; re-el. 1840; d. bur. at ‡
- JACKSON, GEORGE, el. 1835; re-el. 1838, 1841, 1845; d. 24th March, 1876, æt. 68; bur. at Trinity Church; p. 220.
- JACKSON, JOHN, el. 1851; d. 4th Oct., 1883, æt. 80; bur. at Ripon Cathedral; p. 247.
- JAQUES, RICHARD, el. 1860; d. 6th Oct., 1886, æt. 85; bur. at Orpington, Kent.
- JOHNSON, HENRY WALBRAN, el. 1859; d. March 17th, 1875, æt. 65; bur. at Ripon Cathedral.
- JORDAN, JOHN, el. 1837; d. bur. at ‡
- JUDSON, THOMAS, el. 1835; Mayor 1835-6; d. 13th Aug., 1870, æt. 80; p. 140.*
- JUDSON, THOMAS, JUNR., el. 1854; Mayor 1862-3; Ald. 1857; p. 189. ¶
- JUDSON, WILLIAM, el. 1851; d. 27th April, 1875, æt. 53; bur. at Ripon Cathedral; p. 219.
- KEARSLEY, GEORGE, el. 1872; re-el. 1875; Mayor 1881-2; Ald. 1876, 1877; p. 235. ¶
- KEARSLEY, HENRY, el. 1852; re-el. 1862, 1865, 1868, 1869; Mayor 1870-1, 1871-2, 1872-3; Ald. 1871; d. 17th Nov., 1876, æt. 64; bur. at Ripon Cathedral; pp. 205, 214, 222.
- KEARSLEY, JOHN, el. 1853; re-el. 1856; d. 26th Feb., 1877, æt. 68; bur. at Ripon Cathedral; p. 223.
- KEARSLEY, JOHN, el. 1880; re-el. 1882, 1885; d. 14th Jan., 1890, æt. 45; bur. at Ripon Cathedral; p. 283.
- KEARSLEY, ROBERT, el. 1855; re-el. 1858; Mayor 1857-8, 1858-9; Ald. 1859; pp. 179, 183. ¶
- KEARSLEY, WILLIAM HENRY, el. 1886; re-el. 1889. ¶
- KENDALL, THOMAS, el. 1842; re-el. 1844, 1847, 1850, 1864; Mayor 1859-60; Ald. 1853, 1865; p. 183. ¶
- LEE, JOHN BANKS, el. 1872; re-el. 1875, 1878, 1881, 1889; Mayor 1882-3, 1884-5; Ald. 1883; pp. 246, 244.* ¶
- LINN, RICHARD, el. 1845; re-el. 1852; d. bur. at ‡
- LUMLEY, RICHARD, el. 1857; re-el. 1860, 1865, 1870, 1871, 1874; Mayor 1874-5, 1875-6, 1880-1; Ald. 1874; d. 10th Sept., 1883, æt. 55; bur. at Ripon Cathedral; pp. 217, 232, 247.
- MALLINSON, GEORGE NAYLOR, el. 1867; re-el. 1877; d. 12th Feb., 1887, æt. 62; bur. at Trinity Church; p. 254.
- MORTON, HENRY, el. 1850; Mayor 1851-2, 1852-3, 1853-4; Ald. 1852; pp. 170, 173. ¶
- MORTON, WILLIAM, el. 1864. ¶
- MOSS, WILLIAM, el. 1855; re-el. 1856, 1859; d. 9th March, 1887, æt. 74; bur. at Ripon Cathedral; p. 254.
- MOUNTAIN, THOMAS RICKARD, el. 1868; re-el. 1871, 1876, 1882, 1891; Ald. 1883. ¶
- NELSON, CHRISTOPHER, el. 1835; d. 13th Feb., 1843, æt. 66; bur. in Ripon Cathedral; p. 137.
- NORMAN, JAMES, el. 1842; re-el. 1845, 1846, 1849. ¶
- OXLEY, CHARLES, Ald., el. 1835; d. 26th Feb., 1873; bur. at Ripon Cathedral; p. 213.

- PARKIN, JOSEPH BROOKS, el. 1870; re-el. 1873, 1876, 1879, 1890, 1891. ¶
- PEARSON, WILLIAM, Ald., el. 1835; Mayor 1822-3, 1837-8; d. 1848, æt. 68; pp. 130, 159.
- PITCHFORTH, JOHN, el. 1859; d. 26th March, 1866, æt. 49; bur. at Ripon Cathedral.
- PROCTER, JOHN, el. 1853; d. 4th Jan., 1862, æt. 52; bur. at Trinity Church.
- RHODES, JOHN, el. 1868; d. 4th Feb., 1870, æt. 32; bur. at Trinity Church.
- RHODES, QUINTIN, el. 1835; re-el. 1838; Mayor 1836-7; Ald. 1838; d. 1839, æt. 36; bur. at Trinity Church; p. 157.
- ROBINSON, JOHN, el. 1840; re-el. 1841; d. 2nd Feb., 1869, æt. 78; bur. at Ripon Cathedral.
- ROBINSON, ROBERT, el. 1842; d. 19th Feb., 1873, æt. 81; bur. at Ripon Cathedral; p. 223.
- ROBINSON, SAMUEL, el. 1846; re-el. 1851; d. 1st July, 1869, æt. 68; bur. at Ripon Cathedral.
- ROBSON, JAMES PICKERING, el. 1840; re-el. 1843; Mayor 1845-6; Ald. 1846; d. 11th March, 1863, æt. 49; bur. at Sharow; p. 165.
- ROLLINSON, JOHN, el. 1852; d. 26th Sept., 1855, æt. 53; bur. at Trinity Church.
- SCOTT, THOMAS, el. 1856; d. 7th March, 1880, æt. 54; bur. at Kirby Hill.
- SEVERS, JOHN, el. 1880. ¶
- SEVERS, THOMAS, el. 1852; re-el. 1855, 1858; d. 26th April, 1868, æt. 58; bur. at Trinity Church.
- SKAIFE, THOMAS, el. 1849; re-el. 1861; d. 16th April, 1869, æt. 57; bur. at Hartwith.
- SMITH, FRANCIS, JUNR., el. 1883; re-el. 1885, 1888; Ald. 1889. ¶
- SMITHSON, THOMAS, el. 1874; re-el. 1887, 1890; Mayor, 1890-1, 1891-2. ¶
- SNOWDEN, GEORGE, el. 1835; d. bur. at †
- SPENCE, JOHN, el. 1873; re-el. 1876. ¶
- STEVENSON, HANDLEY, el. 1848; d. 2nd May, 1853, æt. 53; bur. at Ripon Cathedral.
- STEVENSON, JOHN, el. 1838; d. 4th Feb. 1843, æt. 46; bur. at St. Oswald's, Sowerby, Thirsk.
- STEVENSON, THOMAS, el. 1867; re-el. 1871, 1879; bur. at St. Oswald's, Sowerby, Thirsk.
- SWIERS, MATTHEW CHARLES, el. 1861; re-el. 1865; d. 16th Jan., 1878, æt. 60; bur. at Bishop Thornton; p. 224.
- TERRY, RICHARD, el. 1843; d. 31st March, 1864, æt. 64; bur. at Trinity Church.
- THIRLWAY, HENRY, el. 1841; re-el. 1844; d. 24th March, 1866, æt. 84; bur. at Ripon Cathedral.
- THIRLWAY, HENRY MANN, el. 1883; re-el. 1886, 1889; Mayor 1888-9; Ald. 1889; p. 259. ¶
- THIRLWAY, HENRY STEEL, el. 1857. ¶
- THOMPSON, FRANCIS, el. 1838; d. bur. at †
- THOMPSON, JOHN, el. 1844; re-el. 1847, 1854; Mayor 1849-50; Ald. 1850; d. 1861; p. 168.
- THOMPSON, WILLIAM, el. 1863; re-el. 1866; Mayor 1873-4; Ald. 1868; p. 314. ¶
- THWAITES, RICHARD, el. 1838; re-el. 1841; d. bur. at †
- THWAITES, WILLIAM, el. 1866; re-el. 1869. ¶
- TIMM, CHARLES, el. 1843; Mayor 1844-5; Ald. 1844; d. bur. at p. 163. †
- TOMLINSON, STEPHEN, el. 1865; re-el. 1867, 1870, 1873, 1876, 1879; Ald. 1880. ¶
- TUTIN, SEPTIMUS, el. 1838; re-el. 1840, 1843; Mayor 1843-4, 1846-7; Ald. 1844; d. 2nd May, 1862, æt. 60; bur. at Trinity Church; pp. 162, 166.
- WALBRAN, CHRISTOPHER JAMES, el. 1851; d. 9th July, 1853, æt. 28; bur. at Trinity Church.
- WALBRAN, JOHN, el. 1835; re-el. 1845; Mayor 1840-1, 1841-2; Ald. 1839; d. 16th July, 1846; bur. at Thornton Watlass; p. 161.
- WALBRAN, JOHN RICHARD, el. 1850; re-el. 1853, 1856; Mayor 1855-6, 1856-7; Ald. 1856; d. 7th April, 1869, æt. 51; p. 175.
- WALBRAN, PETER, el. 1852; d. 4th March, 1856, æt. 34; bur. at Trinity Church.
- WALBRAN, RICHARD HENRY, el. 1871; re-el. 1872; d. April 20th, 1875, æt. 27; bur. at Trinity Church; p. 219.
- WALKER, THOMAS, el. 1854; d. 10th Jan., 1858, æt. 65; bur. at the Temple Churchyard.
- WATSON, CHRISTOPHER, el. 1885. ¶
- WELLS, ARTHUR, el. 1887; re-el. 1890. ¶
- WELLS, THOMAS, el. 1881; re-el. 1888, 1891. ¶
- WELLS, WILLIAM, el. 1857; re-el. 1865, 1868; Mayor 1869-70; Ald. 1868, 1874; p. 202. ¶
- WILLEY, JOHN, el. 1835; re-el. 1836; Mayor 1836; Ald. 1838; d. bur. at p. 156. †
- WILLIAMSON, ROBERT, el. 1855. ¶
- WILLIAMSON, THOMAS, el. 1835; re-el. 1841; Mayor 1848-9; Ald. 1847; d. 7th Jan., 1867, æt. 70; p. 168.
- WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM, el. 1835, re-el. 1847; Mayor, 1847-8; Ald. 1850, 1856; d. 23rd April, 1857, æt. 69; p. 167.
- WISEMAN, WILLIAM, el. 1860; d. 1st March, 1872, æt. 44; bur. at Little Ouseburn.
- WRIGHT, JOHN, el. 1889. ¶
- WRIGHT, THOMAS, el. 1837; re-el. 1850; Mayor 1839-40; Ald. 1838; d. at Redcar, 1856, æt. 58; bur. at Redcar; p. 160.
- YORKE, WILLIAM, el. 1847; Mayor 1854-5; Ald. 1853, 1859; d. 1st Feb., 1877, æt. 79; bur. at Ayton; pp. 174, 223.

May. A singular discovery, made in the gravel pit belonging to Lord Ripon, near Bishopton, in the shape of a human skeleton. The remains, which were presumably those of an aged person, were taken charge of by Mr. Thomas Pratt, M.R.C.V.S., and placed in the Museum of the Ripon Naturalists' Society. From exposure to the action of moisture in the gravel, it is difficult to say how long it had been embedded, the question as to how it came there being still more problematical.

May 12th. When passing some mole-hills in one of his pastures, Mr. G. Potter, of North Leys, near Ripon, found upon one of them a little pipe, such as country folk call a fairy pipe. There are various kinds and sizes of such pipes found, some so small that a pea would almost fill the bowl; in others the little head is prolonged like a cigarette-holder; while a third sort have large bowls. All the ancient tobacco pipes are distinguished by a large lump placed at the junction of the bowl and the stem, to rest the pipe

upon when not in use. Some have the initials of a famous pipe-maker, "Charles Riggs, of Newcastle, under-Lyme," sealed upon the lump. The smaller pipes are thought to be the oldest. They had to be economical when tobacco was first smoked in this country, for it was excessively dear. Mr. Potter's find is one of the tiny ones, but, unlike most of them, it is richly ornamented. Upon the head is a portrait mask of the British "Solomon" (James I.), with the face towards the smoker. The ears are large on the sides of the bowl, and the face bears a close resemblance to the author of "The Counterblast to Tobacco." Little over an inch remains of the stem, which appears to have had roses and thistles in relief upon it, and when complete it must have been a dainty little pipe.—T. C. Heslington, Ripon.

May 12th. A public Lamp, as a distinctive feature of the residence of the Mayor, erected. The design is a very neat one. It is suspended by a bracket of ornamental iron-work, in the latter being a gilded horn, surmounted by a spur, representing the arms of the city. The lamp itself is surmounted by a crown, and on the sides of the glass facing the street, are the words, "The Right Worshipful the Mayor." In the two centre glasses appears the mediæval motto of the city, "Except ye Lord keep ye cittie, ye wake-man waketh in vain." The lamp cost 117.

May 12th. Local Government Board Inquiry, held in the Town Hall, Ripon, by Col. Hasteed, R.E., with respect to an application of the City Council to borrow 886*l.* for the improvement of Bondgate Bridge; and 970*l.* for widening the approaches to the new Cemetery.

On the resignation of Henry Dearden as City Surveyor, the appointment was divided into that of City Engineer, which includes the whole of the sanitary work of the city; and Highways Surveyor, whose duty it is to superintend the highways department, without reference to drainage.

May 9th. William Edson appointed Highway Surveyor, in the place of Henry Dearden, resigned.

May 21st. Thomas Kidd (for 7½ years in the City Engineer and Surveyor's office, York), appointed City Engineer and Sanitary Inspector to the Ripon Corporation, in place of Henry Dearden, resigned.

May 24th. The premises of the Ripon Mechanics' Institute were offered by auction, by Messrs. F. Smith and Son. The Ripon District Conservative Club were the last bidders at 690*l.*; they afterwards secured the building for 700*l.* A new site has been selected for the Mechanics' Institute, etc., at the north east corner of the Old Market Place.

June 1st. Telephonic Communication opened with towns in Yorkshire. The office is at No. 35, Market Place.

June 2nd. Death of George Akers, of Kirkgate, for 43 years a member of the Earl of Ripon Lodge of Oddfellows (M.U.), 20 years of which he devoted to the Secretaryship; for 13 years District Secretary, and was P.P.G.M. He carried on his business of Painter, &c., in Ripon, for 40 years.

June. The interior of the Bishop's Palace Chapel has been greatly improved in architectural appear-

ance by the erection of oak paneling on the north wall. A few years ago an oak reredos was added and the interior arrangement of the chapel was entirely altered, the large pulpit and reading desk being removed from the eastern end to the west end of the chapel, where they formed stalls for the Bishop and his chaplain. These have now been surmounted by an oak screen, which directly over the stalls is in the form of a canopy. Over the Bishop's throne is a mitre, while above the centre aisle are the episcopal arms. The screen harmonises with the paneling on the north wall, the upper part of which is a cove cornice fringed with carved tracery and surmounted by moulded battlements. The communion rails, which were removed seven years ago, have been introduced into the screen at the west end of the chapel. The material used in the whole of the work is wainscot oak. It has been carried out by and under the designs of Mr. Abbott, of North Street, Ripon.

June 4th. The members of the "R. Kearsley" Lodge, No. 543, of the United Ancient Order of Druids (Ripon District) celebrated their Silver Anniversary by holding a gala at Ripon and Fountains Abbey. During the 25 years of its existence the Lodge has saved upwards of £2,310, the membership being 290, while in the "Harry Kearsley" Juvenile Branch there are 88 members. A procession was formed at the lodge-house, the Lamb and Flag Hotel. The members of the Juvenile and Adult branches carried their respective banners. There were also present members of the Manchester Unity and Kingston Unity of Oddfellows. The Juveniles headed the procession, and then came the members of the Adult Lodge, and officers wearing the badges of the Order. Conspicuous in the procession were the bards, wearing their white robes and flowing beards, with harps in their hands. The representatives of other Friendly Societies also took part in the procession.

June. An excellent portrait of the Dean of Ripon, executed by Mr. C. Watson, of Ripon, placed in the Council Chamber of the Corporation. The portrait, which is in a handsome gilt frame, bears the following inscription:—"The Very Rev. William Robert Fremantle, D.D., Dean of Ripon, presented by the Corporation for this Council Room, as a mark of their esteem and regard for the Dean. Ripon, May, 1892."

June. Henry S. Hall, clerk in the Union offices at Ripon, appointed Registrar of Marriages for the Ripon District, in the place of John Chapman, resigned (see p. 246). John W. Calvert, the Assistant Overseer, appointed Deputy Registrar.

June. Thomas Collier, Surgeon, appointed by the Postmaster General, Medical Officer to the Post Office, at Ripon.

June. A gallery of Portraits of the Ex-Mayors of Ripon, for the Council Chamber, commenced. Councillor William Harrison presented the portrait of the late John Richard Walbran, F.S.A., the historian of Ripon, copied from the Crayon Drawing of Mr. J. Barker, of Ripon, Artist (see p. 176). The portraits are finished in monochrome, by Mr. C.

Watson, Ripon, and are presented by the Ex-Mayors or their representatives, several of whom have already responded to the invitation to contribute.

THE CEMETERY SCHEME.—In 1836, this question came very prominently forward, and in April of that year the Corporation were appointed the Burial Board, by order of the Queen in Council (see p. 176). The Cathedral Authorities having provided an addition of land to the burial ground, no further action was then taken by the Corporation. In June, 1881, Dr. Hoffman, the Inspector under the Burial Act, connected with the Home Office, made an inspection of the burial grounds attached to the Cathedral and Trinity Church, but reported that there was no need of any action for several years. In April, 1886, Councillor Smith moved, and Councillor J. Kearsley seconded a motion that, "as the time is not far distant when further space will be required for burial ground, it is thought advisable to procure land and take the necessary steps for the formation of a Cemetery for the City"; and Councillor Thirlway moved and Councillor Hill seconded an amendment thereto as follows: "that the present is an inopportune time for taking steps for the formation of a Cemetery, as such Cemetery will not be needed for about ten years"; this amendment was carried by five votes to four. In August, 1889, Dr. Hoffman again made a visit of inspection to the City burial grounds, when Trinity Churchyard was found to be full and the Cathedral fast approaching exhaustion for new grave spaces. The Report of Dr. Hoffman having been received some months after, the Corporation deputed the General Purposes Committee to take the matter into their consideration, and in May, 1890, the Committee appointed a deputation to wait upon the Dean and Chapter of Ripon to ascertain if they had more land available for extension of the Cathedral ground, and were informed by the Dean and Chapter that they considered that the time had arrived when the Corporation should themselves consider the necessity of providing a Cemetery. The Committee then viewed the four following sites (all within the city) and recommended them for the inspection of the Council, viz.:—1. Ambrose Close, the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, occupied by Mrs. Akers and Messrs. Hepworth and Co., and adjoining the road from Ripon to Littlethorpe on the east, and the road from Bondgate to Quarry Moor on the south containing an area of 7a. 3r. 3p., including cottage and garden; value 203*l.* 10*s.* 2. Two fields, called High Dogstile, situate at the junction of Kirkby Road and Cant Lane, containing together an area of 5a. 2r. 14p., one field, the property of Miss Lee, and occupied by the Rev. Canon Badcock, the other field, the property of Mr. James Fairburn, occupied by Mr. J. W. Kirkley, value 1230*l.* together. 3. Commonsides Close, situate on the south side of the Palace Road, near the boundary of the city, containing an area of 11a. 2r. 11p., the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and occupied by Messrs. G. and J. Thompson; value 221*l.* 5*s.* 4. An arable field, opposite No. 3 site, on the Palace Road, containing an area of 13a. 2r. 34p.,

the property of the Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., and occupied by Mr. J. T. Malthouse; value not ascertained. The Committee recommended the Kirkby Road site and it was afterwards adopted by the Council at their Quarterly Meeting in February, 1891. Application was made to the Home Office Authorities for their Inspector to view the above sites, and in June of that year Dr. Hoffman made an inspection of the sites, and also of two other suggested sites near Quarry Moor, particulars of which were not obtained, as they were not thought suitable (being outside the city), and the Kirkby Road site was approved of by Dr. Hoffman, that being in his opinion decidedly the best. The Council afterwards resolved to purchase an additional piece of land from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which made the area of the site 7a. or. 4p. The Home Secretary then requested the Council to submit a plan shewing the division of the ground into consecrated portion for the Church of England, and the unconsecrated for the Nonconformists and Roman Catholics, and this was done and the plan returned, signed by the Home Secretary in February, 1892. Application was made to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for power to borrow money for the carrying out of the scheme, and their sanction was obtained authorising the Corporation to borrow 4303*l.*, and also from the Local Government Board to borrow 970*l.* to improve the roads approaching the site from the city. The principal items of expenditure are for land 1390*l.*, chapel 927*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, for lodge 579*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, for the boundary walls, entrance gates and rails 1058*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* The estimated cost for new main sewer and drains is 483*l.*; for laying out the ground 200*l.* Premiums were offered for the best designs for chapel, lodge, etc. Twenty-six architects competed, and Mr. Corson, of Leeds, the assessor for the Council, awarded the first prize of 20*l.*, after severe competition, to Messrs. Clarke and Hutchinson, architects, Strand, London, for their plans of chapel, lodge and entrance gates, and the second prize, 5*l.*, for the chapel and lodge was awarded to Messrs. Carroll and Batchelor, architects, Dublin. Two premiums of 10*l.* and 5*l.* were also offered for the best designs for laying out the grounds, when the first was awarded to Mr. F. C. Hart, architect, London, and the second to Messrs. A. and T. E. Marshall, architects, Otley and Harrogate. On the 30th of June, 1892, the first sod was turned by Mr. Councillor Arthur Wells, Chairman of the General Purposes Committee, on the site of the proposed Chapel. To commemorate the event a spade was presented to him, bearing on a shield the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Councillor Arthur Wells, Chairman of the G.P. Committee, on cutting the First Sod for the New Cemetery for the City of Ripon. Thomas Smithson, J.P., Chairman." The work is being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Kidd, City Engineer.

Kirkby Road and Cant Lane Improvement.—The Corporation having decided to construct the cemetery near the junction of these two roads, they found it necessary to improve the same. The owner of the West Lodge estate (Miss Lee) was responsible for

the repairs of the footpaths round the two residences named West Lodge and West Mount, part of which footpaths cross a field near West Mount. These footpaths were very narrow and inconvenient, and it was arranged in purchasing part of the land for the cemetery from Miss Lee, that the purchase-money should include two strips of land, 10 feet wide, from the fields, occupied by Mr. O. Tattersall and Mr. W. Abbott, in Cant Lane, being about 1030 square yards of land to be added to Cant Lane, and to include the footpath now running through Mr. Tattersall's field in the new road. The estimated cost of widening Cant Lane and forming new footpaths, building new boundary walls, also raising the Kirkby Road, re-forming and asphaltting present footpath and making new footpath alongside the cemetery site is 970*l.* The work is being carried out under Mr. Edson, the Highway Surveyor.

July 11th. Died at Newby Hall, near Ripon, Lady Mary Gertrude Vyner, relict of the late Capt. Henry Vyner, aged 83 years. Full particulars of the family will be found under "Lineage of the Robinsons," p. 271 *antea*. We cull the following from the obituary notice in the *Ripon Gazette*. "She needs no marble monument to keep in memory her goodness, 'si monumentum queris circumspecte'. The memory of Lady Mary will be enshrined in loving remembrances of a kindly disposition and of a heart full of motherly love for all around her. She was a familiar figure in Ripon, taking almost daily drives into the city, and she was ever ready with smiling face to welcome her friends. In her were fully manifested the Christian graces, and the life she lived of piety and goodness shone in a countenance radiant with smiles and depicting clearly and unmistakably the warm heart within. She was a true type of an old English lady, inheriting a dignity and calmness of womanhood which commanded without seeking esteem and respect from all with whom she came in contact. Hers was a life which was not unacquainted with sorrows and trials. For thirty years she had been a widow. She had seen her children pass from her one by one. She had experienced tragedies, by accident at her own doors (see p. 200), and by cruel brigands on the hills of Greece (see p. 203); and yet through the varying changes she had retained that tender sympathy and kindly heart, which, knowing its own sorrows, was ever ready to sympathise with the sorrows of others." Interred at Gauty, Lincolnshire, on the 15th.

July 12th. The Annual Festival of the North-Eastern Cathedrals' Choir Association held in Ripon Cathedral. The choirs taking part numbered in all about 400 voices, and were from the Cathedrals of York, Durham, Ripon, and Wakefield, assisted by the parochial choirs from Burnley, Dewsbury, Heaton, Mirfield, Newbottle, Queensbury, Ripon Holy Trinity, and Rotherham. The three conductors of Durham, York, and Ripon, each contributed compositions and rendered active executive aid; Dr. Armes, of Durham, officiating at the organ during the first part of the service; Dr. Naylor, of York, during the latter half; and Dr. Crow, of Ripon, conducting.

August. A Silver Challenge Cup presented to the Mayor, and his successors, by Mr. H. M. Bower, of Elmcrofts, Ripon. The cup is to be competed for, without handicap, by youths residing within one mile from the Market Cross, including pupils in the public schools within that area—distance one mile. The Mayor holds the cup, and the names of the winners each year may be engraved thereon. It bears the following inscription:—"This Challenge Cup, for annual youths' race of one mile, presented to the Mayor of Ripon by H. M. Bower, of Elmcrofts, in that city, July, 1892." In addition to this the cup bears on the one side Mr. Bower's crest, and on the other side the Ripon arms. Henry Watson won the race in 1892, receiving a gold medal from the Ripon Cricket Club.

THE BRIDGES OF RIPON.—We have six bridges named in early wills. William Foster, chaplain, who lived in a chamber above the east gate of the minster close (*Chapter Acts*, p. 86), by will dated 12th August, 1459, bequeaths for the fabric of four, to Northbrigg, *xiid.*; Bondgate-brigg, Ripon, *vid.*; Archer-bryge, Ripon, *xiid.*; and the bridge of Bysshopton, *iis.* (*Ripon Ch. Acts*, p. 87). William Wrampen, in his will dated 8th December, 1466, leaves to four, the North bridge, *vs.*; Hewick bridge, *vs.*; Esegil brig, *iiis. iiid.*; and Bondgate bridge, *iis.* (*York Wills*). John Pigott, will dated 3rd March, 1488, makes some provision for repairing five, *viz.*, North-brige, *xiiis. iiid.*; Hewikbrig, *iis. iiid.*; Bondgate brig, *iis. iiid.*; Archer brig, *iis. iiid.*; and Esegil brig, *xxd.* (*Ripon Ch. Acts*, p. 265). The North Bridge and Bondgate Bridge as being on the main road through Ripon, North and South, would be the chief. They are included in these lists. These bridges, set down with reference to the rivers which they cross over, are Bishopton bridge on the Laver, the North bridge and Hewick bridge on the Ure, leaving Esegil bridge, Bondgate bridge, and Archer bridge to cross the Skell. Two only, *viz.*, Archer bridge and Esegil bridge, are not known by their present names, and require external evidence for their identification. Thomas Thistilwait, of Ripon, bequeaths to Archer bridge, *iiid.*, 7th July, 1510. Thomas Scott de Newby, by will, 2nd May, 1513, gives to Archer bridge, *xiid.*; and Robert Horsman, of Littlethorpe, in his will dated 1st March, 1484 (*York Wills*), fixes the position of Archer bridge to Agnes-gate, by bequeathing a bushel of corn yearly to the poor of the masing-dew, near Archer bridge:—"Lego pauperibus de masingdew juxta archer brig, unum modium frumenti, quolibet anno." Because there were only two maison dieus in Ripon, I bequeath to too masyndews in Ripon, either of them, *xiiid.*, Brian Batty's will, 1515 (*York Wills*), specified as the masyndew Sanctæ Annæ, *vis.*, and the masyndew Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalænæ, *vis.*, in Wm. Backhow's will, 1539 (*Chapter Acts*, p. 359), and taking into consideration the fact that the one Mary Maudlin's is some distance from any river, Horsman's description can only apply to St. Ann's and to the old wooden bridge close to it, removed when the modern bridge on the present York road was built; and the last two benefactors

who made these bequests would cross it frequently in their return home to Newby and Littlethorpe from Ripon. Horseman must often have commiserated the poverty of its inmates on passing, and might have been one of the earliest contributors to the institution, if it was founded, as it is said, about his time. The name Archer bridge seems to indicate that it was the approach to Bondgate-green, where the archers might have their *Campus Martius* and practise shooting at the Butts; it was of wood as the executors of William Rodes (will, 1466) contributed something, ad fabricationem pontis lignei vocati le archer brigg (*Ripon Chapter Acts*, p. 204). In the confirmation of St. John's Hospital to David de Wollour, 17 Ed. iii.

(1343), we have Esegger bridge mentioned (*Mem. of Ripon*, vol. i., p. 324). In the *Chapter Acts*, p. 265, it is called Esgel bridge by John Pigott, who in his will (1488) leaves 20*d.* to maintain it. Of the six bridges in Ripon four are well known by their present names, Archer bridge is fixed by Horsman's will, and the only one left is Borage Bridge, to which as at the end of Skellgate and crossing the Skell, the one name remaining, viz., *Esgel* slightly altered from *Skell* would fitly apply. Our bilingual ancestors might at times compound their words for mutual understanding, and from *esk* (uisgich, water, Celtic) and *kell* (Saxon, a well) produce a new name *Esgel* shewing the modern term *Skell* in process of formation.



BONDGATE BRIDGE.—There is no doubt that a bridge existed here prior to 1745, judging from the references made to it in the above notice of Ripon Bridges, kindly communicated by the Rev. J. W. Darnbrough. The same gentleman has also furnished us with the following extract: "Hamlets, Vills, etc., Ripon. In describing of these, it may be proper for method's sake, to begin south of Ripon, at Bondgate, a Hamlet within the manor of Ripon, in which are 53 families. It is divided from Ripon by the river Skel, over which is a fair stone bridge of three arches, bearing this inscription: 'The Right Hon. William Aislabe and Andrew Wilkinson, Esq., appointed Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Moyers, Mr. Crompton, Mr. Baynes, who agreed with Thomas Buck to erect this in 1745.'" —*MS. History of Ripon*, c. 1776. On taking down

the old bridge the stone above referred to was discovered under the roadway, at the east side of the bridge, a few letters of the right hand side of the inscription were broken away. It has been walled into the north pier of the present structure. When laying the foundation stone of the new Bridge, the Mayor deposited in the cavity of the stone, a copper box containing the following documents: The *Gazette* and the *Observer* for Wilfrid week; Corporation Minutes relating to the bridge; photographs of the Mayor and Mayoress, and Town Clerk; Abstract of the Corporation accounts for the past financial year; a wax impression of the Corporate seal; the Corporation calendar for the current year; and an account of the circumstances connected with the erection of the Bridge, prepared by the Town Clerk, which

embodied the following facts. The old stone Bridge, which the present supplants, was a Wapentake Bridge, repairable by the West Riding County Council, at the costs and charges of the inhabitants of the Wapentake of Claro, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. So long ago as 1883, the West Riding Justices, who were then custodians of this Bridge, had some repairs executed, but before commencing with that work the Corporation, in May of that year, made application to the Justices to receive a deputation from the Corporation to ascertain "upon what terms such Bridge could be widened and improved." This action was taken in consequence of a petition from the inhabitants of Bondgate and neighbourhood, calling the attention of the City Council to the dangerous condition of the Bridge, and the necessity for its improvement. In June following, a deputation, consisting of the Mayor (Alderman Baynes), Councillor Collinson, and the Town Clerk (M. Kirkley), waited upon the West Riding Highway Committee, Wakefield, the result of which was that Mr. Francis Darwin, the chairman of the West Riding Highways Committee, and Mr. Edwards, the West Riding Bridge Surveyor, made an inspection of the Bridge, and in August an intimation was given to the Corporation that plans and specifications would be ordered for a new Bridge. In consequence, however, of the introduction and subsequent passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, by which the powers of the West Riding Justices, with respect to County Bridges (*inter alia*) were transferred to the new County Council, established under that Act, nothing further was then done. In June, 1890, the Most Honourable the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., chairman of the West Riding County Council, with Alderman Smith, chairman of the Ripon Highways Committee, and the Town Clerk, made an inspection of the Bridge, and his lordship suggested that a deputation from the Council should meet the West Riding authorities, at Wakefield, on the 11th instant, at their general meeting, and accordingly the Mayor (Alderman Thirlway), Alderman Smith, Alderman Baynes, with the Town Clerk and City Surveyor, were sent as a second deputation, to meet the Committee of the new County Council, and the result of that interview was that in July the West Riding authorities made a grant of 1000*l.* towards the estimated expenditure of 1,750*l.* for the rebuilding of the Bridge. At a Council meeting, on November 13th, 1890, it was suggested that the Mayor (Councillor Smithson) should accept a salary, and pay for the erection of the Bridge; he declined, however, and a subscription list was opened resulting in 100 guineas being subscribed in the council room. This sum was increased to 270*l.* In August, 1891, the Highways and Bridges Act was passed, by which, fortunately, the Corporation were empowered to expend money on County Bridges, and charge the same to the General District Fund Account, and the Corporation being of opinion that a work of this character ought to be paid by means of borrowing powers, the same being for a permanent improvement to be enjoyed by future ratepayers, as well as the present, instructed the Town Clerk to again apply for

borrowing powers from the Local Government Board. The original plans (which were prepared by Mr. H. Dearden, City Surveyor,) were for lowering the crown of the centre arch, and widening the old stone bridge, for which the tender was 1456*l.* This idea was abandoned on account principally of the very slight improvement of the gradients, and unfortunately no further attempt was made to carry out a stone bridge. The City Surveyor then prepared new plans with the assistance of Mr. Edwards, for the erection of the present Bridge of stone and iron, and the sanction of the West Riding authorities was obtained thereto, after an interview between the present Chairman of the Highways Committee (Councillor T. Wells), and several others representing the Corporation, with Mr. Edwards on behalf of the West Riding authorities. In January, 1892, the Corporation finally sanctioned the application for power to borrow the sum of 886*l.*, the proportion of cost to be raised by them, the West Riding authorities having reduced their grant from 1000*l.* to 800*l.*, presumably on the ground of extra cost of maintenance of an iron bridge over a stone bridge. On the 12th of May, 1892, the Local Government Board sent down Colonel Hasted, one of their Engineering Inspectors, to hold an enquiry at the Town Hall, which was favourable to the interests of the Corporation (who were represented by the Town Clerk), and eventually, on June 13th, 1892, the Local Government Board sent down their sanction for the borrowing of 886*l.* for the period of thirty years. On Monday, the 27th of June, the work of pulling down the old Bridge was commenced, and the first stone "thrown down," in the presence of the Committee, by the Mayor, the Chairman, and Councillor Parkin. The superintendence of the work, so far as the contractors were concerned, was committed to the care of Mr. Thomas Kidd, who had been elected City Engineer and Inspector of Nuisances; and so far as the roadway and footpaths were concerned, to Mr. William Edson, the Surveyor of Highways (Mr. Dearden, the City Surveyor, having been appointed Borough Surveyor of Batley). The contracts were: Mr. W. F. M. Blackburn, for stonework 595*l.*; De Bergue & Co., Strangeways Ironworks, Manchester, for ironwork 920*l.*; roadway, footpath, kerbing, and channelling (estimated) 171*l.*; B. R. Wigglesworth, for iron railing to wing walls, &c., 65*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; total 1751*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The foundation stone was laid by His Worship the Mayor, in the absence of the Mayoress through ill health, in the presence of a large concourse of people, on Thursday, the 11th August, 1892. The stone bears the following inscription:—"This stone was laid by the Worshipful the Mayor of Ripon (Mr. Thomas Smithson, J.P.), on 11th August, 1892. Thomas Wells, Chairman of the Highways Committee." The gradients of the present Bondgate Bridge are:—Approach from King Street, 1 in 29'43, and 1 in 31'43; from Bondgate, 1 in 13, and 1 in 58'52.

WATER WORKS.—Referring to the above question, carried up to March, 1891, we must add that in Nov., 1891, the chief Engineering Inspector of the Local Government Board, Major Tulloch, requested more

information as to the plans of the site of the proposed Whitefields Reservoir and other matters, and the Town Clerk and City Surveyor, Mr. Dearden, waited upon him with the plans, the result of the interview being that, on the recommendation of Major Tulloch, the scheme was altered at an increased estimated cost of 604*l.* The Corporation afterwards resolved to apply for an additional 1000*l.*, making altogether 5000*l.* in lieu of 4000*l.*, and the total expenditure on the gravitation works, &c., 30,000*l.* (see Table of Expenditure prepared for Colonel Luard, p. 263). The additional 396*l.* to be expended in renewing some of the small mains in Coltsgate Hill, Princess Road, Priest Lane, King Street, and Bondgate. The Local Government Board sanctioned the further borrowing powers of 5000*l.* on the 4th March, 1892, when the work was about to be proceeded with, but the resignation of Mr. Henry Dearden, on his appointment to Batley, caused the Council to call in Mr. Samuel Harrison to undertake the work. He suggested the elliptical shape and the reduction in strength of walls and consequent saving in cost, besides an additional storage capacity of twenty-thousand gallons. The question was again gone into by the Council, who appointed the Chairman (Ald. Baynes), with the Town Clerk and Mr. S. Harrison as a deputation to wait upon Major Tulloch. They pointed out the stiff nature of the ground in which the reservoir would be placed. He sanctioned the amended plan, owing mainly to the stiff nature of the subsoil. Ultimately the elliptical shape was adopted and the work carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Harrison and Mr. F. Shepherd, Water Works manager; the principal contractor being Mr. F. U. Simpson, Burton Leonard, for excavation and construction of the Reservoir (labour only) 1075*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; the Corporation purchasing cement, gravel, pipes, &c., direct. The first sod was turned by Miss Heath, on June 30th, on behalf of Alderman Baynes, Chairman of the Water Supply Committee. A spade was presented to Miss Heath, bearing a silver shield, commemorating the event. Above the door-way of the Valve house is a tablet with the following inscription: "City of Ripon.—Corporation Waterworks. Service Reservoir for supplying the City, constructed in 1892. Thomas Smithson, Mayor, John Baynes, Chairman."

August. Frederick Bateman, Major St. Paul, Alderman Smith, and the County Court Judge for the time being (Edward Robert Turner), placed on the Commission of the Peace for the City of Ripon.

List of Justices of the Peace for the City of Ripon, since the formation of the City Bench, 23rd Sept. 1854.

1854. William Williamson, Varnish Manufacturer.
William Yorke, Tanner.
John Harrison, Banker.
John Robinson, Timber Merchant (did not qualify).
Thomas Judson, Chemist (did not qualify).
James Cross, Gentleman (did not qualify).
Henry Morton, Estate Agent.
1858. Robert Kearsley, Varnish Manufacturer.
Thomas Kendall, Ironmonger.
Thomas Williamson, Varnish Manufacturer.

1867. Thomas Carter, Draper.
George Jackson, Currier.
William Fenton Kenny, Gentleman.
Thomas Judson, Junr., Chemist.

New Commission issued 1st March, 1878:—The following members of the old commission were re-named, viz.:—Henry Morton, Robert Kearsley, Thomas Kendall, Thomas Carter, William Fenton Kenny, Thomas Judson.

1879. Robert E. Collinson, Hotel Proprietor.
Richard Lumley, Brewer.
George Kearsley, Iron Merchant.
Thomas Binns, Varnish Manufacturer.
John Robinson, Gentleman (did not qualify).
William Wells, Merchant.
1884. Henry Cecil Bickersteth, Varnish Manufacturer.
John Baynes, Slate Merchant.
John Banks Lee, Draper.
John Kearsley, Varnish Manufacturer.
1890. Joseph Brooks Parkin, Chemist.
Thomas Fergus Hepworth, Brewer.
Thomas Smithson, Butcher.
1892. Frederick Bateman, Draper.
Major St. Paul, Gentleman.
Francis Smith, Varnish Manufacturer.

September 30th. Died at her residence, Ingerthorpe Grange, near Ripon, Mrs. Greenwood, relict of the late Frederick Greenwood, of Norton Conyers and Ingerthorpe Grange (see p. 188), and mother of the late John Greenwood, who represented Ripon in parliament 1857-65. Her husband was the founder in 1857 of St. James' Church, Birstwith; he resided at Norton Conyers, and at his death in 1862 Mrs. Greenwood removed to Ingerthorpe, where she lived a life of usefulness to all around her. Interred at St. James', Birstwith, on the 4th October.

September. The Trustees of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Ripon (under order dated 5th January, 1892), obtained the sanction of the Charity Commissioners to erect six additional almshouses on the south side of the old chapel, four of these to face south and the remaining two to the west, at a cost of about £1200. Mr. John Oldrid Scott, nephew and successor of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, was the architect.

The following Lodges have been opened since the compilation of the List on p. 297.

The St. John's Lodge of Oddfellows, opened March 28th, 1891, with a membership of 15, at the School Room, Bishop Monkton, now held at the Star Inn. First Officers: N.G., John Tomlinson; V.G., W. W. Waite; Secretary, H. West; Treasurer, Wm. Fawcett. Financial condition, December 31st, 1892, £25.

The J. T. Gilling Juvenile Lodge in connection with the T. F. Hepworth Lodge of Oddfellows (Bolton Unity), opened April 8th, 1892, with a membership of 30, at Mr. John Gill's, North Street. Officers: President, J. T. Gilling; Vice-President, F. House; Chairman, J. Briscoe Briscoe; Vice-Chairman, John Gill; Treasurer, W. Rivers; Secretary, A. B. Simpson.

Kirkby Malzeard Lodge of Oddfellows, No. 760 (Bolton Unity), was opened May, 1891, with a membership of 20, at the Mechanics' Institute. First Officers: N.G., F. F. Harrison; V.G. J. W. Wood; Sec., F. W. Ingram; Treasurer, F. G. Frankland.

The Mashamshire Lodge of Druids (Ripon Branch), No. 803, opened Jan. 1st, 1892, with a membership of 19. First Officers: A.D., C. J. Spence; V.A., Thomas Imeson; Secretary, Henry T. Curry; Treasurer, J. Wood. Present Officers, 1892: A.D., H. T. Curry; V.A., Jon. Binks; Secretary, James Horner; Treasurer, J. Wood. Funds, June, 1892, 38*l* 17*s* 11*d*.

As promised at the conclusion of the history of the Volunteer Movement in Ripon, p. 245, we give the present state, &c., of the detachment.

Roll of Ripon Officers and Sergeants for the year ending October 31st, 1891. Abbreviations: *ps.* Certificate, Military School of Instruction; *p.* Certificate of Proficiency from a Board in the case of Officers, from the Adjutant in the case of Sergeants; [T] Certificate in Tactics; [H] Hythe Certificate in Musketry.

(*ps.*) Colonel G. Kearsley, of Ripon, now commands the Battalion.

H Company.

Captain: (*p.*) E. A. Mangin.

Lieutenants: (*ps.*) H. M. Bower [H] [T]; (*ps.*) H. L. Butcher (Lieut. Butcher died in India, Feb. 10th, 1892).

Second Lieutenant: R. S. Pearson, posted to H Company, 1892; Gazetted 28th November, 1891.

Sergeants: (*p.*) Col.-Sergt. J. Taylor; Sergeants (*p.*) J. Aslin, (*p.*) J. Taylor, (*p.*) A. J. G. Almond, (*p.*) J. Harrison; Corporal J. Bunyan promoted and appointed Pioneer-Sergt. to Battalion, July 1st, 1892.

I Company.

Captain: (*p.*) J. C. R. Husband.

Lieutenants: (*p.*) F. S. Gowland; (*p.*) W. Waldon.

Sergeants: (*p.*) Col.-Sergeant J. M. Wray; Sergeants (*p.*) W. Pickersgill, (*p.*) T. Bell, (*p.*) J. Welbourn, (*p.*) G. Ellerker.

Staff: Hon. Chaplain, Rev. E. B. Badcock; Drill Instructor, T. C. Jones (H Co.), Col.-Sergt.; Bandmaster, P. O'Brien (H. Co.), Sergt.

ABSTRACT made from the Battalion Printed Summary of Efficiency, etc., for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1891.* This Table shows the Efficiency of the Ripon Detachment, as compared with the whole Battalion of Eleven Companies, including York, Harrogate (with Wetherby), Knaresborough (with Boroughbridge), Ripon, Pateley Bridge, and Selby.

	Proficients earning 50s. for the corps		Efficients earning 35 <i>s</i> .	Efficients earning 10 <i>s</i> .	Non-efficients.	Total Strength.	Percentage of Efficients.	Final Classification in Shooting.				Figure of Merit.
	Officers.	Sergts.						3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	M'ks-men.	
Ripon - - } H	3	5	87	—	3	90	96'66	2	51	10	2	126'66
- - - } I	2	5	81	2	3	86	96'51	4	52	8	2	124'39
Battalion Totals -	24	48	811	58	45	894	—	57	429	79	28	—
Recruits of all Companies of Battalion								74	96	63	—	59'90
Battalion Figure of Merit												124'21

* The above are the latest returns on 30th September, 1892.

The following were omitted from their proper years:—

The Ripon Church Institute was established in 1872, the Public Meeting to form the same being held on 22nd of March in that year. The objects are "the union of churchmen for the maintenance and promotion of the principles of the Church of England, the promotion and efficiency of Church Schools, and the extension of intellectual knowledge in subordination to religion." The Newsroom is in the Town Hall; the Library contains about 1200 vols. Public Lectures are held during the session.

The Ripon Conservative Club was opened October 20th, 1885. A Club existed prior to this about 1872 to about 1880. In the latter year the Ripon Conservative Association was formed. The Club House is in Water Skellgate. In 1892 the premises of the Ripon Mechanics' Institute were purchased, which will afford convenience for Billiard Room, &c.

The Ripon Liberal Club, established in 1886, a Liberal Association having previously existed, but was merged into the club on its formation. The Club House is in Kirkgate, and there is a billiard room, in addition to the news room, etc.

A *Mission Room* situate in Allhallowgate, in Holy Trinity District, was opened on 31st October, 1879, by holding a special Service, when the Rev. Canon Jackson, of Leeds, preached the sermon. Rev. J. H. Goodier, the Vicar of Holy Trinity devised means whereby the building was erected, and he stated at the opening that the cost was 675*l.*, of which 527*l.* had already been subscribed. It consists of a single room, divided at the east end into two class rooms by an ornamental screen, moulded and panelled, and by means of a curtain at the opposite end of the room even two additional class rooms can be utilised if necessary. The building was erected from designs by Mr. R. H. Brodrick, architect, Ripon. It is built of brick with stone dressings, moulded Staffordshire bricks being used for window jambs, string courses, &c. It is roofed with green and blue slates, in alternate bands, and is surmounted with a spire at the west end, which also serves for the purpose of ventilation, and under this is an over-hanging bell-cote of ornamental character, supported by moulded brackets and corbels. The glazing of the windows is cathedral glass in lead lights of different tints. The fence walls are of brick and stone with ornamental wrought iron palisading and gate pillars of brick with stone caps. The building is suitably furnished, comfortably seated and heated.

The *Ripon Naturalists' Club and Scientific Association*, established 3rd May, 1882. On the 13th February, 1883, they entered upon the premises in Park Street, now known as the "Museum." A valuable local museum has been formed; liberal contributions

having been made, and a number of articles deposited on loan by Archæologists and Naturalists in the neighbourhood.

The *Ripon Observer* was established and first published on November 19th, 1885, by Mr. T. Binns, J.P., then of Riseley Hall. "The Ripon Division Conservative Newspaper Company" was shortly afterwards formed and took over the *Observer*, and continued to publish it until 1888, when the journal was transferred to Messrs. Macaskie & Co., proprietors of the *Leeds Daily News*, Leeds. In May, 1890, the *Leeds Daily News*, and affiliated Journals, including the *Observer*, were formed into a Limited Liability Company, with a capital of 40,000*l.*, and the *Observer* has since been published by the "Leeds Daily News, Limited."

Working Men's Hall.—This building was originally the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and was purchased by the Dean of Ripon (the Very Rev. W. R. Fremantle, D.D.) in August, 1881, and handed over to the Dean and Chapter on the 28th of January, 1891. The Hall is used for a Working Men's Club, established October, 1885; for the Priest Lane Young Men's Society, originally established by the Rev. S. Reed in 1879, and re-organised by the Rev. F. H. Taylor in 1891; for Mothers' Meetings; Band of Hope; Church of England Temperance Meetings; Instrumental Classes; and generally as a centre for Parochial Work of the Priest Lane District in connection with the Cathedral. There is also a Sunday Evening Service (after the Cathedral Service) for those unable to attend any other place of worship.



APPENDIX.

THE TOWNE BOOK OF RIPPON.

RIPPON IN COM. EBOR., 1598.

THE TOWNE BOOKE OF RIPPO' corrected and amended by gen'all consent of Henry Singleton, now wakema', and the most p'te of the aldermen his brethern assembled in the Towne House of Rippon afforesaid, comonly caled the Tole Bothe, uppon Frydaye, beeing the xiiith of Aprill, in the fortie yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, of England, France and Ireland, Queene, defender of the faythe, &c., and ratiffyed and confirmed under the hands and seales of the most reverend Mathew, by God's p'vidence now Lord Archbishop of York, His Grace, and the Right Worshipfull Sr. Willm. Mallory Knight, His Graces Heighe Steward of the said Towne of Rippon, and the Lib'ties thereof, The tenth daye of June in the yeare above wryten, as hereafter appeareth and is be seene.

And accordinge as by auncient costome heretofore hathe beene usuall.

WHEREAS yt appeareth uppon recoard extant, and to be seene, that a laudable and auncient office hath beene continued since the conquest, w'hin the Towne of Rippon, in the countie of York, and w'hin the Lib'ties of the Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of Yorke for the tyme beinge, intituled and called by the name and tytle of WAKEMAN wythin the said Towne, and by p'bable supposition the said office to have beene continued before the said conquest, As well for the strengthninge and maintayninge of the peace of the Cheife Sovereigne of the Realme of England, for the tyme beinge, as also for makinge and maintayninge of good and laudable orders wythin the said Towne for the good and comoditie of the same and comonalty therabout, and for the suppressinge of disorders and outrages in that place ALL WHICH have beene done, devised, established, strengthned and maintayned from tyme to tyme beyond the memorye of man by the said chieffe officer, the Wakema' for the tyme beeing, and the Alderme' his brethren, and assent of the Comonalty or the moste sufficient of them; AND YT IS further manifest and appeareth by the said Auncient Record that when att anytyme heretofore there hath fallen out any disoord, variance, or disagreement about the election of the said Officer, or about any order or orders, thinge or thinges, app'tayninge to the said Office, betwene the said Wakema' for tyme beeing, the Aldermen and Comonalty there, yt hath from tyme to tyme beene heard, decyded, appeased, qualified, determined, ratified and confirmed by the said Most Reverend the Archbishop of York for the tyme beeing, or by His Grace's

Heighe Steward of the Lib'ties there, uppon humble suite made to bothe, or eyther of them, by the said Wakman and brethren for the tyme beeinge, for the avoydinge of further sute, extremities, inconveniences and charges in Lawe in or about the p'mises AS APPEARETH uppon recoard in the ninthe yeare of the Raigne of our Late Soveraigne, Kinge Henry the eight, by the Most Reverend Father in God, Thomas, then Archbishop of York and Cardinall of Englande ; and by Richard Nevell L. Lattimer, then His Grace Heighe Steward of Rippon, afforesaid ; AND not longe after in lyke manner by the Righ' Hon'able Henry, then Earle of Comberland, and Heighe Steward as afforesaid, in the vith yeare of the raigne of our lat Soveraigne, King Edwarde the sext : NOW FORASMUCHE as this p'sent yeare first mentioned, there is, and for dyvers yeares lately bypast hathe beene, many controv'sies about the election of the said Officer, and about contempts made by, who havinge beene lawfully chosen and elected to the said office, according to auncient costome, and continuall practice, yet have utterly refused to undergoe the said office, or satisfy the ordinary fynes accostomed and adjudged for suche contempte ; by reason whereof the strengthe of the said office hathe beene somewhat weak'ned : And also for that there hathe beene many yeares by past, and still is, many controversies and disagreements in the Publique Meetings about many other orders that concerne the Publique good of the said Towne and comonaltie thereabout, All or most of whiche said controversies have beene supposed a long tyme by the most p'te of the wisest and best accompt in and about the said Towne, to have fallen out by reason of the confusion of the number of alde'men, for that the office beeinge never lymited w'h any certen number, is at this almost utterly confounded : By reason p'cesse of tyme hathe made so great and excessive a number as is not usuall to meete for any matter of Publique Government, concerning the lyke Office, w'hin the realme of England ; and w'hall dyvers and many of the said number very unsifficient and utterly unfytt for that purpose, some by reason of old age and weakenes, not able to indure any paines, or p'sent themselves about that busines, some for that they are so decayed in their estate that they are not able to bestowe anythinge for defence or strengthening of the said office or offices, some for that they are wilfull in their affections, never yelding consent w'h the wyseste for the Publique good, by reason whereof the said office is not onely mightely decayed, but the peace of Our Gracious dread Soveraigne often tyme broken, many outrages comitted in the night tyme, And the Publique good of the said Towne almost utterly neglected : IN REGARDE wherof, and for other good causes and consideracons to longe to be mentioned, but specially consideringe the alteracon of things in this age from the ages afforegoinge, when the late orders were established : now of necessity to be altered and changed, Yt hathe pleased the Right Worshipfull Sr. Willm. Mallory Knight, Heighe Steward of the said Liberties (deeply tenderinge the Publique good of the said Towne and the good Gov'ment thereof), Att the humble sute of Henry Singleton, now Wakeman, and xxixty his brethren, p'te of the great nomber before mentioned : And by the warrant and consent of the Most Reverend Mathew, now L: Archbishopp of York, to vouchesaffe his p'sence tow sev'all times publique in the Towne House, comonly called the Tole Boothe, wythe the said Wakema' and his said brethren, for the quieting of the said controversies and for the establishing of the most wholsome and comodious orders for the Publique good of the said Towne and comonalty therabout, accordinge to the example of his Hon'able p'dicessors before

mentioned, ATT WHICH TYME of their last meetinge as afforesaid, the xiiith of Aprill, first mentioned, and in the xlth yeare of the raigne of our said Gracious and dread Sovereigne Elizabeth, by the grace of god, queene of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faythe, &c., YTT IS ORDERED and agreed by the said Henry Singleton, now Wake-man; and the whole consent of the said number of his brethren then p'sent, and assent of the Comonalty or most sufficient of them, AND RATIFYED and confirmed by the said Most Reverend Father Mathew, now Lord Archbishopp of York, aforesaid, as principall of the said Liberties, and by the said Right Worshipfull Sr. Willm. Mallory Knight, as Heighe Steward of the same Liberties and by bothe and ether of them jointly, and severally as farr as in them lyethe, the tenthe daye of June, in the yeare afforesaid, as under their hands and seales hereunto anexed, more at large dothe and may appeare: THAT THESE orders followinge, contayned in this book, some of them now made and altered by gen'all consent afforesaid, and accordinge to that auncient costom and order, wherby the rest were made in tymes past, whether they concerne the reducinge of the said sup'fluous number of Aldermen into a fewer and more certen number; or the limitation of the office w'hin that certen number, or the election of the chieffe officer out of that certen number, from tyme to tyme, Or, the suplyinge of that certen number as any of them shall be taken away by deathe or otherwise, from tyme to tyme, Or for the deposinge of any from that certen number for any insufficiency causuality or misdeamaynor, Or any other order or orders for the publike good of the said Towne and comonalty thereabout, heretofore or now made, or hereafter to be anexed; by the lyke consent: SHALL FROM henceforthe be duely and truely executed and put in practise, accordinge to true meaninge, uppon suche penalty as to every p'ticuler is anexed to be increased or diminished in suche manner as the Wakma' and his brethren, for the tyme beeinge or the most p'te of them Assembled in the said Towne House, shall fynd and adjudge most convenient, accordinge as hathe beene us and costome from tyme to tyme TO BE LEVIED and taken by the said Wakema' and his brethren for the tyme beeinge, their men or officers, for and to the uses specified in this booke, continually and frome tyme to tyme, w'hout contradiction of any of the said Towne or comonalty at their p'ill, or any of them; as costomably from tyme to tyme hath beene the continuall use, costom and practize. IN WITNES wherofo, and for the better and more effectuall confirmation of this said Booke and of every order and orders therin contayned, The said Lord Archbishoppe and Heighe Steward have unto the same subscribed their hands and annexed their seales, the said tenthe of Juine, in the yeare before mentioned.

ORDERS FOR THE ABRIGMENTE OF THE SAID superfluous number of Aldermenn w'hin the said Towne of Rippon, And the Limitation of them wythin the certen number of xii onely, to be assistants wythe the Wakema' for the tyme beeing, and for the election of the said Wakema' out of the said number of xii from tyme to tyme, and for suplyinge the said number of xii continually, as they shal be taken away by deathe, or otherwise removed out of the said Towne, and for deposinge any from the said number for any want or insufficiency whatsoever.

1.—IMPRIMIS, yt is condescended, concluded, and agreed uppon by the consent and assent of Henry Singleton, now wakema' and xxixtie his brethren afore mentioned, and the most sufficient of the comonalty assembled in the towne house as afforesaid, And ratified and confirmed by the Most Reverend Mathew, now L. Archbischoff of Yorke, and Sr. Willm. Mallory, Heighe Steward of the Liberties of Rippon as afforesaid, That there shal be henceforth from tyme to tyme the number of xii onely taken out of the said great and sup'fluous number before mentioned, to be nominated and chosen out by the said Heighe Stewarde to be assistants wythe the wakema' for the tyme beeing, and from tyme to tyme for the effectinge and accomplishinge of suche orders as concerne the said office and publique good of the said towne and comonalty therabout wythout p'judice or trouble to any the rest of the greate number before specified untill suche tyme as they or any of them by p'cesse of tyme shal be elected and chosen by order established in this book, to succeed and suply the places of any of these that now are p'sently to take their romes and places for the purpose afforesaid, whiche xii the said Heighe Steward hath nominated and chosen out of the great number afforesaid, as under his hand wrytinge, at all tymes readie to be shewed more at large doth and may appeare . . . (sic) That is to saye the said Henry Singleton beeing now Wakeman, there is elected for his assistants and brethren by the consent and authority afforesaid.

Out of the said greater number these xii.

Raphe Watson.	Rodger Holmes.
Francis Healy.	Raph Huchenson,
Thomas Newell.	Thomas Doughill.
Henrie Snowe.	George Redshawe.
Thomas Hebden.	Willm. Fawcett.
Thomas Watson.	Thomas Hardcastle.

Which xii now p'sently are to joyne and p'ceed in all causes wythe the said Wakema' and his successors for the purposes afore mentioned, and so from tyme to tyme, w'hout the assistance of any further or greater number heretofore usuall for that purpose.

AN ORDER for the Election of the said Wakman out of the said certen number of xii from tyme to tyme.

2.—ITEM, YT YS also condescended, concluded, agreed and established as is afforesaid, that the said chieffe officer, the Wakema' for tyme to come and from tyme to tyme (except any tyme hereafter any other order shal be adjudged more convenient by the consent afforesaid) Shal be elected and chosen

successively out of the said number of xii, accordinge as heretofore they have had their places and borne office (except any of the foresaid number of xii as yt shall come to his course to be elected as afforesaid shall disable himself as unfitt by reason of age, weakenes, or any other imp'fection, his allegation beeing allowed by the wakema' and the said xii, his brethren or the most pte of them), that then choise be made of the next in order of the said number of xii by the consent afforesaid, Or otherwise whoseever of the said number shall at any tyme hereafter be wilfull and not alleage suche sufficient reason as the wakma' for the tyme beeing and the xii his brethren, or the most pte of them, assembled in the said towne house, shall approve and allowe why the said office should passe by him; And doe notw'standinge his insufficient allegation utterly refuse to take the said office and charge uppon him, that then the old fyne of iiiij^s. shal be adjudged against by the said consent for his contumacie in that respecte, or more or lesse, as the wakeman and the reste of the xii for tyme beeing, or most of them, assembled in the said Towne House, shall adjudge to the use of the como' purse, to be levied and taken as before said and used, and bestowed by como' consent of the said Wakema' and xii, or most of them.

AN ORDER FOR SUPPLYINGE the foresaid number of xii as there shal be want from tyme to tyme.

3.—ITEM, YT IS also condescended, concluded, agreed and established as afforesaid, that as yt shall please gode from tyme to tyme to take away by deathe any of the foresaid number of xii beforementioned, or otherwise, to remove them from inhabitinge wythin the said towne, that then and at all suche tymes as yt shall please god so to call them away, that then and at all such tymes yt shal be lawfull for the Wakema' for the tyme beeing to assemble the rest of the xii his brethren in the towne house afforesaid, and p'ceed to a new election by voices, and chose one thought most sufficient, ether out of the number of those that were Aldermen heretofore, or out of the number of the Comonalty w'hin the said towne, if any be thought more convenient so to supply the said number of xii from tyme to tyme, Alwaies p'vided that any refusinge to supply the said number beeing orderly and lawfully elected as afforesaid, shall undergoe such fyne as the Wakema' and his brethren so assembled as afforesaid shal adjudge and cesse upon him or any so refusinge, to be levied to the use afforesaid by the Wakema' and the rest his brethren, their men or officers for the tyme beeing as afforesaid.

AN ORDER FOR DEPOSINGE *any from the said number of xii for any insufficiency.*

4.—ITM, YT IS also condescended, concluded, agreed and established as aforesaid, that if at any tyme or tymes hereafter any of the said number of xii assistants to the wakema' for tyme beeing shall be found insufficient for his place in the judgment of the Wakema' and the rest his brethren for the tyme beeing, ether by reason of age, decay in welthe, want of government, or by reason of any other imp'fection agreed upon and allowed by comon consent as aforesaid, and made knowne unto the Heighe Steward of the Liberties aforesaid, and by him approved, That then yt shall be lawfull for the wakema' and the reste his brethren for the tyme beeing, consentinge as aforesaid, him to depose and put out of the said number, And forthw'h to elect an other in his place, and for the purposes aforesaid, according to the order last before mentioned.

AN ORDER THAT DOTH CONCERNE *the said Wakeman his charge.*

5.—ITM, YT IS condescended, concluded, ordered agreed and established as aforesaid, that the wakeman for the tyme beeing, accordinge to auncient costum, shall cause a horne to be blowne every night dureinge the tyme he is in office, at nyne of the clocke in the evening, at the foure corners of the crosse, in the market stead, and immediatly after to begin his watche, and to keepe and continue the same till three or foure of the clocke in the morninge. And if yt happen any house or houses to be broken on the gate syd w'hin the towne of Rippo' aforesaid, and any goods to be taken away or w'hdrawne, out of ye said houses, or any of them; that then, accordinge to old custome, ye Wakema' for the tyme beeing shall make good and satisfye unto the p'tie so wronged in suche manner, and to suche vallew, as by the said xii his brethren or most of them, assembled in the said towne house, he shal be assigned and adjudged, yf so be the p'tie that had the . . . (*sic*) can prove the wrong to be done w'hin the howers of the watche, and that the Wakeman and his servants did not their duetie at yt tyme.

AN ORDER FOR THE WAKEMAN'S *goinge about the towne and feastinge.*

6.—ITM, YT IS also condescended, concluded, agreed and established as aforesaid, that accordinge to old custome the wakema' for the tyme beeing shall immediatly after his entrance into his office walke throughout the whole towne where he is charged; and the same night make a supper in suche manner as heretofore hathe bene usuall. At which tyme all his brethren the Aldermen w'hin the said towne of Rippon, havinge before sufficient warninge, shall repaire unto the said Wakema's house for the tyme beeing at the tyme by him p'fixed, and from thence by 2 and 2 in a rank, every tow having a torche beefore them, accompanie the said wakema' throughout his said walke, sicknes or some lawfull cause allowed by the house onely excepted, uppon paine of

every default vis. viiid. to be levied as aforesaid, to the use before mentioned; And instead of other tow suppers and goings about whiche hathe bene usuall at midsomer, and at his outgate, the said wakema' for tyme beeing to chose a daye in somer betwene the tenth daye of June and the last daye of August, yearly the same daye to make a soleme dinner for all his said brethren and their wyves, and suche other of the towne as he shall think convenient, the rather for that the last supper at his outgate is thought sup'fluous, and so adjudged by gen'all consent, for that another followethe immediatly uppon yt by the next wakema'. In regard wherof the one is concluded to be to very litle purpose, and therupo' altered as aforesaid, and this order to be p'formed as aforesaid, by the wakema' for the tyme beeing, uppon paine of every default xxli. to be levied by the Aldermen, his brethren, or some of them, or their officers to the use aforesaid.

AN ORDER THAT THE WAKEMAN FOR *his yeare shall not flit out of the towne.*

7.—ITM, yt is condescended, concluded, ordered and established as aforesaid, that the Wakema' for the tyme beeing shall not flytt out of the towne to dwell or sojorne elsewhere duringe the tyme of his yeare, except god doe visite the saide towne w'h pestilence, uppon paine of every one so makinge default xxli., to be levied as aforesaid, to the use before mentioned.

AN ORDER FOR THE WAKMA'S *privie searche yearly w'h his brethren.*

8.—ITM, YT IS also condescended, concluded, ordered and established as aforesaid, that the wakema' for the tyme beeing, wyth tow or three of his brethren whom he shall chose, shall every monethe once at the least, betwene the feast of St. Michael the Archangell and Ester next after, yearly and oftener if occasion shall serve, make privie searche in the night or daye tyme w'hin all suche men's houses as are suspected to be hedgbreakers, or poulters, and if any default be found to bringe the same and the offenders to the stocks, there to be openly knowne and punished, and if he or they shall therin offende againe, to be further punished, at the discretion of the Wakema' and his brethren for tyme beeing, and also in tyme of corne harvest to make the lyke searche, uppon payne of every default vis. viiid. to be levied as aforesaid to the use before mentioned.

An order for use and custodie of the comon seale.

9.—ITM, YT IS also condescended, concluded, ordered and established as aforesaid, that the wakema' for the tyme beeing shall not from henceforth sett the comon sealle of the towne of Rippon to any wrytinge w'tsoever but accordinge as heretofore hathe bene usuall, shall have the consent of the xii his brethren, or foure of them at the leaste, uppon paine of every one so defaltinge, xxs.

And order for rydinge the fayres at Ripon.

10.—ITM, YT IS also condescended, concluded, ordered and established as aforesaid, that the said

Wakema' and his brethren for tyme beeing shall at all tyme and tymes hereafter be readie to attend and accompanie the L. Archbishop's Heighe Steward or other officer for tyme beeing, in rydinge the faires in Rippon afforesaid, uppon suche paine as the Wakema' and the rest his brethren shall inflict uppon any therein neglectinge and offendinge.

An order for the xii or any of them to be at the Wakman's appointment to goe w'h him in town's causes.

11.—ITEM, YT IS also condescended, concluded, ordered and established as afforesaid, that every alderma' whom the wakema' shall appoint and chose at any tyme to be assistant to him in any the towne's affaires or busines, shall be readie uppon reasonable warninge to doe the same, and not deny, except sicknes or some other lawfull cause do hinder, uppon paine of every one that so defaltethe, vis. viiij*d.* to the comon purse, to be levied as afforesaid.

12.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that the wakeman's servants for the tyme beeing shall duely and truly and diligently goe throughout their watche and charge every night, as usuall order hathe bene aforetyme, and to bringe all suche evell suspected and unruly p'sons as they shall fynd in their sayd watche unto the Wakeman, their maister for the tyme beeing, that hee maye bringe them if need be to some justice of peace in said Liberties of Rippon, to be examined and punished, or doe the same himselve, if the qualitie of their offence be not the greater, uppon paine of every default vis. viiij*d.*

13.—ITEM, yt is ordered and agreed as afforesaid that if at any tyme or tymes duringe the howers of the watche any chance or misfortune do happen by fyre in the said towne, that then the wakman's servants for the tyme beeing shall give warninge by ringinge the towne bell; uppon every default to be fyned, and to paye suche fynes as by the most of the companie assembled in the towne house shal be adjudged, alwaies p'vyded that the said fyre if any so happen be to be seen from any place of their charge or como' walks.

14.—ITEM, yt is ordered and agreed as afforesaid that the keye of the tole boothe or towne house shal be nightlye in the keepinge of the wakeman's servants that doe watche And if that any p'son or p'sons of misdemeanor beinge abroad in the tyme of their watche refuse (uppo' their warninge) to goe to rest, or to goe before their maister to be ordered, and be to stronge to be app'hended or ordered by them, That then the said wachemen shal ringe the towne house bell, uppon whiche warninge geven by the said bell, every Inhabitant in the said towne shall p'sently repaire unto the said wachemen to ayd ym to take these unruly, disobedient, and disordered p'sons, And them bringe before some justice of peace for the Lib'rties afforsaid, or before Her Ma'tie's Councill in the Northe, to be reformed, uppon paine of iiij*s.* iiiij*d.*, to be levied as afforesaid, of every p'sons goods, disobedient or negligent herin.

ORDERS CONTAINING THE *dueties due unto the wakema' for tyme beeing toward his maintenance for his yeare.*

15.—IMPRIMIS, yt is ordered and agreed, by the consent and assent afforsaid, that the wakeman for tyme beeing, for and toward the maintenance of his said charge, shall have and r'ceive, as hathe bene accustomed from tyme to tyme, of every householder, man or woman, dwellinge in the said towne of Rippon, that hath a gate dore and a backe dore, iiiij*d.* in the yeare of dutie. And of every householder, man or woma' in the said towne, havinge but one dore, iij*d.* in the yeare of duetye TO BE paid unto any of the said wakeman's servants for the tyme beeing to the said wak'ma's use, and at tymes accustomed beinge by any of the said servants lawfully demanded in the said dwellinge houses or at the dores afforesaid of the same And for default of the said payment to be made as afforesaid, to be levied as afforesaid, accordinge to aunccient costum.

16.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed by the consent afforesaid that the wakeman for the tyme beeing shall further have and receive toward maintenance of his said charge from tyme to tyme, and at all tymes, as heretofore hathe bene usuall, a certen due of corne, called the market sweepings, in the market place of the towne of Rippon afforesaid, withe all and singuler costomes and comodities and p'fets to the same markt sweepings belongeing or in any wyse appertayninge, in as large and ample manner as Thomas Mankin, or Richard Smythe, or any other p'son or p'sons hertofore hathe had occupied, or enjoyed the same, together w'h suche other dues of stallage at tow head faires in the yeare as heretofore hathe bene accustomed, Allwaies p'vided that the wakema' for the tyme beeing, in consideration therof, shall doe, or cause to be done, all suche dueties as appertayneth to be done for the same.

ORDERS THAT CONCERN THE GOV'NEMENT *In the town of Rippon aforesaid, by the afforesaid wakeman and his brethren for ye tyme beeing.*

17.—IMPRIMIS, yt is ordered and agreed by the consent afforesaid, that if there be any affayres or busines wythin the said towne of Rippon contrary to the peace of the chieffe soveraigne of the realme of England, for the tyme beeing her or their crowne or dignitey, that then everye man wythin the said towne that ys able to doe service to her M'tie or her successors shal be readie to geve attendance uppon the lord archbishops heighe steward, or other officer for the tyme beeing for keepinge of the same peace, and he that refuseth to doe the same shall forfeit all his comon that he hathe wythin the fieldes of Rippon afforesaid.

18.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed by the consent afforesaid, that whosoever dothe harbour wythin the said towne of Rippon any woma' knowne to be a whore or comon strumpett, or any man knowne to be a como' whoremonger, or any woman beinge wythe chield and not havinge a license, shall forfeit for every tyme so harbouringe the same, xs., and for every daye after warninge geven xs., to the use affore-

said, to be levied as afforesaid by the wakema' and his brethren, or their officers.

19.—ITEM, yt is ordered and agreed by the consent afforesaid, that no man inhabitinge w'hin the towne of Rippon, or elsweare, haveinge any dwellinge house or houses, cottage or cottages, wythin the towne and borroughe aforesaid, shall neither set, nor to farme let the same, or any p'te therof, to any p'son or p'sons co'inge to the said towne to inhabit, except they & every of them so cominge doe first bringe unto the wakema' and his brethren a testimoniall under the hands and seales of tow justices of peace, to witnes and declare their honest and good behavior, in places where affore they have dwelled, and there-uppon to be allowed and admitted by the said wakema' & his brethren there to inhabit, uppon paine of every weeke iiis., to be levied as well uppon the goods and cattels of the lorde and owner of the said house or houses, as also of the tenant or tenants so takinge the same, wherof ye one half or moe tie to the use of the L. Archbishop of York for the tyme beinge, and the other moe tie to the como' purse of Rippon' as aforesaid.

20.—ITEM, yt is also orderd and agreed as afforesaid, that all suche p'sons as have lately resorted unto the said towne of Rippon to dwell wythin the space of three yeares before any tyme that this order is put in practice, and the matter examined, shall eyther furthwith goe and repaire unto the place from whence they came, and had their last abydinge, and bringe a testimoniall under the hands and seales of tow justices to declare their good and honest behavior, or els to avoid the towne of Ripon aforsaid at the tyme of warninge geven by the wakeman and his brethren for ye tyme beinge, and except they and everye of them doe like of themselves, not to remaine at all, uppon paine of iiis. a monethe after the said warninge, to be levied as afforesaid.

21.—ITEM, yt is ordered and agreed as afforesaid that whosoever dwellinge or inhabitinge w'hin the said towne of Rippon shall at any tyme and place hereafter, misuse or bycall the wakema' or his brethren for the tyme beinge, w'h any scornfull or opp'brious or slanderous words shal be punished in the stocks by the space of one daie and one night, and yf he offend againe, to be further punished, at the discretio' of the said wakma' & his brethren.

22.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that when yt shall please god to call unto his mercye any Alderma' of Rippon, or his wyfe, Then the wakma' and al his brethren, and their wyves, shall goe to the house where such corps shal be, and from thence solemnly, in their gownes, to accompanie the same to the church, and there to remaine till suche tyme as the said corps be comitted to yearthe from whence yt had the beginninge, uppon paine of every one so defaultinge, xs. to be levied as afforesaid, sicknes or some other lawfull cause only excepted.

23.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that every Alderma' w'hin the said towne of Rippon, uppon lawfull warninge geven at their severall houses by the wakeman's servants, shall meet the

wakeman for the tyme beinge at the towne house at any tyme or hower so by him appointed, and that solemnly in their gownes, uppon paine of every default *vid.*, to be levied as afforesaid, sicknes or some other lawfull cause then and there aleaged and admitted excepted.

24.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that al tymes when occasio' ys that the comonalty be called to geve their voice or voices in any kind of cause or causes, thinge or things, containd or hereafter to be containd in this book, that then warninge shal be geven by the bellma' or the wakeman's servants to twelve of the most discreet, so adjudged by the wakema', and his brethren for ye tyme beinge, to meet the said wakeman and his brethren at the Towne House, and there to be the mouthe of the whole como'altye, and their voices to serve effectually for all, and this order to be continued from tyme to tyme, and the rather for that yt ys found by comon experience that one third p'te of the said como'alty cannot at one tyme come into the said house, uppon paine of every one of the xii so refusinge, to be fyned at the descretion of the said wakeman and his bretheren there assembled, and then and there to p'ceed unto any order w'hout voice of any the como'alty so absent; any thinge in this order to the contrary notw'hstandinge.

25.—ITEM, it is ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that no app'ntice beinge not borne in the said Towne of Rippon, shall enter or be bound as p'entice to any trad, mistery, or manuall occupation, Except he first paye unto the wakeman for tyme beinge, to the use of the comon purse, *xiiid.*, and also at the end of his said p'ntiship yf he shall set upp for himself his said trade or occupacion in the said towne, such a fyne as by the s'd wakman and his brethren for tyme beinge he shal be adjudged.

26.—ITEM, yt ys also ordered and agreed as afforesaid that no stranger or forener shal sett up any trade, mistery, or manuall occupation in the said towne except he first be admitted so to doe by the consent of the L. Archbishops of York, or the said wakema' and his brethren for tyme beinge, and doe further paye suche fyne as by the said wakema' and his brethren assembled in the Towne House he shal be adjudged, and none to sett up anye suche trad or mistery at all w'hout the said consents as afforesaid.

27.—ITEM, yt is also agreed and ordered as afforesaid, that for the benefyt of the countrey, that dwell somew't far off, and use the market in the said towne of Rippon, that the corne bell shal be rounge from henceforward at xii of the clock at none or immediatly after ever market daie throughout the yeare, And that every inhabitant wythin the said towne that from henceforth shall take, or cause to betaken, deliverance of any corne bought or sould in the market there, on the market daie, before the said corne bell ringe shal forfett for every bushel therof . . . (*sic*) and every strainger takinge deliv'ance of any corne contrarie to this ordinance and agreement, shall forfett the same corne so deliv'ed contrarie to this order, to the Most Reverend the L. Archbishop of York for the tyme beinge.

28.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that every inhabitant w^hin the towne of Rippon that shall receive any corne into their houses on the markt daie, before yt have bene in the market, and that till the corne bell be rung, or shall suffer any strainger to sell his corne or other victuals in their houses on the market daie, though yt be after the bell, And have not first bene therewith in the markt openly sett downe, And opened to sell, And shall not geve the wakeman knowledge therof before the deliv^ance, shall forfeit for every bushell so received, sold, or deliv^ed contrarie to this ordinance and agreement, *vid.*, And the seller the corne so sould and deliv^ed to the L. Archbishop of York for tyme beinge.

29.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that no man, not inhabiting in the towne afforesaid, haveinge any chamber in the said towne, shall sell any corne in the same chamber on the market daie, or in any other place save in the oppen markt, and that after the corne bell be rung, And that they shall bringe all that they sell that daye into the markt at once, and not by pecemal, as heretofore they have donne, to deceive the contrey and to heighen the price, uppon paine of *vid.* forfeiture for every bushell sould or used contarie to this order and agreement.

30.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, That every inhabitant or occupier of any house, shopp, or chamber wythin the said towne of Rippon wherwythe the wakman for tyme beinge is chargeable in his wathe, whose shopp dore or shopp windowe the wakeman or his servants shall fynd unshut, unlocked, or unbarred wythin the tyme of his wathe shall forfeit for that negligence *vid.*, wherof the half p^te or moeitie therof to the said wakeman, and the other moeitie to the wakeman's servants so finding the same, Or els p^sently make to the said wakeman, before his brethren, a sufficient release to aquit him of the charge of that house, shopp, or chamber for that yeare.

31.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that a search shal be made yearlye, about Mich^as, by the Wakman and his brethren throwout the said towne of Rippon, to vew who have made sufficient p^vision of fewell for winter, and who not, And that every inhabitant lackinge the same shal be amerced or punnished by the wakeman and his brethren, being assembled in the towne house, at their discretion.

32.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, That what Inhabitant soever wythin the towne of Rippon afforesaid shall put, or cause to be put, any gest horses or strangers' goods uppon any the commons or avarishe of Rippon afforesaid, shall forfeit for every beast or horse *viii*d., to be levied by the said wakman and his brethren for tyme beinge to the use of the como' purse afforesaid.

33.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, That from henceforthe wakman for the tyme beeing shall not sell, kill, nor put awaie the Towne Bull wythout the consent of the house, uppon paine of *xs.* to the comon purse afforesaid.

34.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that yf at any tyme hereafter any p^son assembled in the towne house of Rippon afforesaid shall at any

tyme hereafter disclose or oppen abroad to any p^son or p^sons w^hsoever, any matter there argued and debated, and not agreed uppon, Or shall discover to any p^son absent, and there spoken of, what was said, or who was wythe him or against him, in election or speache, or otherwise disclose the counsell of the house there assembled, or any of them, shall forfeit, uppon the p^fect apparence thereof, for every the defaults afforesaid *xxs.*, to be levied by the Wakman and his brethren for the tyme beinge, to the use of the como' purse of Rippon afforesaid.

ORDERS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE wakman and his brethrenn for tyme beinge, concerning all pasture comons of pasture, fieldes woodes and avarishe in and about the said town of Rippon.

35.—IMPRIMIS, yt is ordered and agreed by the consent and assent afforesaid, that no inhabitant in or about the said towne of Rippon shall fell, or cut downe, or cause to be felled or cut downe, any manner of wood or underwood, but of his owne tenement or fermehold, nor breake downe any hedges, uppon paine, so oft as they default, to forfeit to the comon purse *iiis.* and *iiii*d., to be levied as afforesaid.

36.—ITEM, yt is ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that no man, woman, nor chield shall gleane any corne in any the fields of Rippon afforesaid, uppon any land, untill the corne be carried from of the said land, uppon paine of every default *iiii*d., and to be set in ye stocks.

37.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that everie inha^tant wythin the said towne of Rippon which hathe any mansion house of his owne inheritance, and dwelleth in the same, or that hathe and dwelleth in any mansion house of the auncient yearly rent of ffortie shillings or above, shall have three gates of the comon pasture noat or horse, AND every inhabitant in the said towne dwellinge in any house of or above the auncient yearly rent of sex shillings eyght pence, and under fortie shillings, he shall have of the said comon pasture tow gates, noate or horse, AND every inhabitant dwellinge in any house under the rent of sex shillings eight pence of auncient rent shall have of the said comon pasture one beast gate.

38.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, That whosoever hathe any hedges, of any closes or grounds, that ought to be made up, adjoining uppon any comon pasture app^tayninge to the said towne of Rippon, shall make them upp before the xxtie daie of Marche yearlye, uppon reasonable warninge geven by the bylawmen, and so keepe them sufficiently made and maintayned untill the avarishe therein be broken open, by order of the towne, uppon paine of every default *iis.*

39.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed that no man shall tedder his horse nor cattell, nor keepe them uppon any corne or meddow w^hin the fields of Rippon, so longe as haye or corne growethe or standethe uppon the ground, untill yt be carried awaye, except the owner thereof suffer the said corne or haye to stand to the intent his owne cattell shall destroye the avarishe uppon paine of every beast so defaultinge to forfeit to the como' purse *iiis.* *iiii*d.

40.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid That no man shall put any cattell to the comon afforesaid, but his steint as is afforesaid, uppon paine of every beast *xiid.* for damage, AND yf any man by crafte or under collor takethe any other men's cattell in the name of his owne, and therwythe over charge the said comon, shall forfeit to the como' purse for every beast so taken *iiis. iiid.*, to be levied as afforesaid AND no man in avarish tyme to put any draught cattell or beasts into avarish, but double steint accordinge to the rents before mentioned, uppon paine of *xiid.* every beast so taken, to be levied as afforesaid.

41.—ITEM, yt is ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that yf any man that hath or occupieth any close or closes wythin the said towne or towne fieldes, and doe keepe up any the same close or closes, hedge or hedges, diche or diches of the same, and doe not lett them be open at tymes usuall and accustomed, shall forfeit to the comon purse for every suche default *iiis. ivd.*

42.—ITEM, yt is ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that whosoever hath any stoned horse or mastard uppon the como's afforesaid, to chase ether horse or mares uppon the same comons, shall forfeit for every tyme he is there knowne or taken, *iiis. ivd.*

43.—ITEM, yt is ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that whosoever holdethe or kepeth any scabbed horses or mares, and puteth them uppon the said comons, shall forfeit for every tyme they are there knowne or taken to the como' purse, *vis. viiid.*

44.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid that whosoever in the said Towne hath any geese, shall keepe them uppon the pasture to them assigned, so that they shall not goe beyond a p'cell of ground called Rawster Hill, neare Rippon comon afforesaid, uppon paine of every goose so defaultinge *iid.*, and to the pinder, *vid.*

45.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid That if at any tyme hereafter there be any trespassse or default made, contrarie to the orders and agrement's hertofore mentioned or hereafter to be mentioned in this booke, and Information and proffe therof be made unto the Wakeman for tyme beinge, yf he therof be negligent, and doe not forthwythe the convenient deliberation call together the said xii elect of his councell for that yeare, or sex of them at the least, to see p'sent and spedie reformation, that then the said wakeman shall forfeit unto the comon purse *xs.* AND every one of the xii or vi afforesaid that ys disobedient, and will not be readie, uppon reasonable warninge geven at their houses by the wakman's servants for tyme beinge, to meete the said wakeman and joyne w'h him for the said reformatio', shall forfeit to the use aforsd *vis. viiid.*, to be levied the next meetinge day as afforesaid.

46.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that all suche fines, forfeitures, penalties, damages and amerciments, and all somes of money containyd or hereafter to be containyd in this booke, and shall at any tyme hereafter be received by any wakema' w'soever for the tyme beinge, shall from tyme to tyme be bestowed, at the discretion of the said

wakeman and his brethren for the tyme beinge, or most of the', for the most benefyt of the said Towne and comonalty as hertofore hath bene usuall and accustomed.

47.—PROVYDED ALWAIES that anythinge before mentioned or hereafter to be mentioned in this booke and agreed uppon by the consents aforsaid, be not pr'judiciall to the quene's ma'tie, her heres and successors, NOR to the most reverend, the now Archbishopp of Yorke or his successors, nor his or their liberties, in the said towne of Rippon.

48.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that no p'son or p'sons whatsoever shall keepe any sheepe uppon any the comons of Rippon afforesaid, uppon payne of every sheepe so taken *iiid.*

49.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that every of the said wakeman's servants for the tyme beinge that shal be appointed to keepe the dore of the towne house, at suche tyme and tymes as the said wakeman and his brethren shal be there assembled for towne causes, shall keepe the said dore shut duringe the tyme of their beinge together there, and not stand wythin hereinge of the said wakeman & his brethren to listen what is there spoken or talked of, neyther shall suffer any other p'son whatsoever to come into the said house dureinge suche tyme as the said wakeman & his brethren are there assembled, except yt be eyther an Alderman of the said towne of Rippo' or some other p'son whom the said wakeman for tyme beinge shall appoynt and call for, uppon paine of every suche default to forfeit unto the comon purse afforesaid *vid.*

ORDERS AGREED UPON CONTAYNING
*the office of the pinder, his charge, dues & fees, and
other things belonginge to ye pinfold.*

50.—IMPRIMIS, yt is ordered and agreed by the whole consent and assent afforsaid, that from henceforth as hertofore there shal be a pinder in the said towne of Rippon, who at his entrance into his office, shall have an othe minstre' unto him by the wakman for the tyme beinge, the tenor wherof shal be as the said wakema' shall think most convenient to this or the lyke effect. THAT he shall duely and truly observe, keepe, and fulfill to the uttermost of his power, suche directions as he shall receive from the by-law men for the tyme beinge, accordinge to the orders containyd or hereafter to be containyd in this booke, and accordinge as hertofore hath bene usuall, as god shall help him, and by the containts of his holy byble.

51.—ITEM, yt is ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that the said pinder for the tyme beinge shall walke in the fields or ryde bothe late at even and yerly in the morninge every daye duringe the tyme he shal be charged, and shall shew and tell every man whose cattell hath pastured or eaten their corne or meadowe, And shall lett no cattell out of the pinfold untill ye owners of the said cattell have agreed wythe them to whom default was made by the same cattell, or that he have a token from the by-lawgraves, or one of them at the least, for deliv'ie of the said cattell, uppon paine of losinge his fees for that yeare, of that

man to whom default is made, and to the comon purse *xiid.*

52.—ITEM, yt is ordered and agreed as aforesaid, that the pinder for the tyme beinge shall take no fee at his owne pleasure of corne nor heye but suche as shal be deliv'ed him by the owners of the same, That is, the said pinder shall have of every acre of corne one sheaffe, and of everye acre of meadowe one grasse cocke, whiche if any man denye the same, the said pinder shall complain him to the bylawmen, and they shall see him have his duetie.

53.—ITEM, yt is agreed and ordered as aforesaid, that if any man, not beinge an Inhabitant w'hin the towne of Rippon afforesaid, have any cattell goinge pasturinge and feedinge wythin the fields and comons afforesaid, the pinder for tyme beinge shall pynde the same cattell, and take for every beaste *id.* and keepe them in the pinfold till the bylawmen be agreed w'h, for the comodity of the said towne.

54.—ITEM, yt is ordered and agreed as aforesaid, that whosoever breakethe ye como' pinfold, or makethe a rescue uppon the pinder, or any other takinge cattell pasturinge and feedinge of any man's corne or meadowe, not beinge the owner of the same cattell, shall forfeit to the como' purse, for every beaste so makinge default, *iiis.*

55.—ITEM, yt is ordered and agreed as aforesaid, that if any man take any cattell, makinge defaulte as is afforesaid, shall bringe the same cattell to the comon pinfold, and aske the keye of the pinder for tyme beinge, and put the cattell into the fould, and the said bringer of the said cattell shall have the out losinges to his owne use, And if any pinder shall deny the same key, or lett the cattell forthe of the fould w'hout the co'sent of him that so pynded the same cattell, he shall forfeit for every default *xiid.*, to be levied as aforesaid.

56.—ITEM, yt is ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that the pinder for tyme beinge shall bringe every man and woman that he dothe fynd cuttinge or shearinge grasse uppon any man's balke or meadow but his owne, unto the tol-bothe, and there suche p'sons so taken to be punished by the said wakema' and his brethren and their officers for the tyme beinge.

57.—ITEM, yt ys also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that the pinder for ye tyme beinge shall wathe for them that breakethe or beareth away any hedges in any place about Rippon afforesaid, And if he fynde any comittinge the same, to take them, & cause them to bringe their burden to the tole boothe, that there by the wakema' & his brethren, or their officers, they may be stocked, and if they be vacabonds, banished the said towne.

ORDERS THAT CONCERNE THE *notehyrd* charge, wythe suche fees as are due unto him.

58.—IMPRIMIS, yt is ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that the notehyrd for the tyme beinge shall blowe his horne at convenient tyme in ye morninge in winter, when he goethe to the field and come home at night at convenient time, and in somer from the feast of pentecost to the feast of petriavincula: at tow of the klok in the morninge, and come home at tenn

of the clock atnight, also he shall not goe to ye field w'h note tow daies in the yeare, that is Christenmas daye and Ester daie, and he shal be obedient to his superiors, ALSO he shall take charge of all cattell set before him in the morninge, at night to bringe them home againe, And if the said cattell mad any default uppon the daie tyme through his negligence, he shall agree w'h them to whom default is made, otherwyse to be fyned, and to paye suche fynes as by the wakman and his brethren he shal be adjudged.

59.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that the said notehyrd for the tyme beinge shall have for every cow that renewes afore him for her wonnyng, the next tyme she shal be brought afore him after hir renewinge, *obd.* AND for every beaste the first tyme they are brought afore him, *obd.* AND he shall have the charge and keepinge of the comon bull, and shall have of every one that keppethe a cow in Rippon, toward the fyndinge of the same bull, *obd.* or els a hapenny worthe of barly strowe, and for every beaste put before him, *obd.* and for every quarter w'hin the beast shal be before him, thoughte the beast continue before him but p'te of the quarter.

ORDERS THAT CO'CERNE THE *swyne-hyrd's* charge, wythe suche fees as is due unto him.

60.—IMPRIMIS, yt is ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that the swyne-hird for the tyme beinge shall blowe his horne in somer at seaven of the clocke in the morninge, and go to the pastures to him assigned, accordinge to old custome, and come home at night at fyve of the clocke, And in winter at convenient tyme, as the wether shall serve, to goe to the pastures afforesaid, and come home at a reasonable tyme at night, And he shall take charge of all the Towne swyne, so many as are sett afore him in the morninge for goeing or for pasturinge in any man's corne or meadowe, yf they make any default, or be awaye after they be sett afore him, and can be manefestly p'ved and knowne, he shall make amends and agree w'th the p'tie to whome the default is made, yf he be paid for the wonnynges of the same swyne.

61.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed by the assent and consent afforesaid, that every Inhabitant w'hin the said towne, that hath any Swyne, shall keepe them at all tymes ether before the swynehyrd for the tyme beinge, or wythin their own severalties, and that the owner of every swyne taken in any other place, by any p'son, shall forfeit for every swyne and for every tyme *iid.*, and if he be unringed *iiid.*, and doble wages to the swynehyrde.

62.—ITEM, yt is also ordered and agreed as afforesaid, that the swynhyrd for the tyme beinge shall have for every swyne, above the age of halfe a yeare, at every quarter in the yeare *id.*, AND for every swyne under the age of halfe a yeare at the quarter, a farthinge, AND for every Sow that shal be sett afore him first tyme next after she hath feeried for her wonnyngs, *obd.* and for the wonnyngs of all suckinge piggs that goethe wythe the sowes, he shall have no wonnynges, ALSO the said swynhyrd for the tyme beinge shall have tow dinners in the yeare, that is, one at Christenmas and an other att Midsomer yearlye

ALSO he shall not goe to fiede wythe swyne uppon tow daies in the yeare, that is Christenmas daie and Ester daye ALSO he shall have no wage for any bore that goethe affore him, nor charge to keepe him, but at his pleasure, PROVED allwaies that if any the said inhabitants that hathe any note or swyne before any the hyrds afforesaid, and doe refuse to paie the wages due as afforesaid, that then the bylaw-graves shall distreine uppon suche p'ties goods till bothe the said hyrds be satisfyed to the full vallew.

AN ORDER FOR THE *bylawgraves for the sayd Towne of Rippon for the tyme beinge.*

63.—ITEM, yt is in lyke maner ordered and agreed that the bylawgraves for the tyme beinge shall

*Decimo die
Junii, anno
d'ni, 1598.*

MEMORAND., that I, Matthew, Archbishop of Yorke, doe so much as lawfully I may, ratifie and allow all and everie the orders before mentioned and expressed in this booke. In witness whereof, I have hereunto put my hand & seal.

MATTH : EBOR.
W. MALLORYE.

64.—IT IS ordered that the towne of Rippon hereafter shal be governed by a wakeman and xxiiiitie brethren, and what orders have bene heretofore maid concerninge the xii shal be observed concerning the xxiiiitie.

65.—AND whereas their ar added heretofore unto the xiii that did governe last xii more chosen by the consent of the comons of the towne, wh' in all make xxvte, the name whereof are thes :

Thomas Wardropper.	Symon Askwithe.
Raiphe Watson.	John Greyne.
ffrauncis Healey.	Hughe Ripley.
Thomas Newell.	John Hardye.
Henry Snowe.	Marmaduke Jenkinson.
Thomas Hebden.	Thomas Battie.
Thomas Watson.	Willyam Battie.
Roger Holmes.	Thomas Cundall.
Raiphe Hutchinson.	Anthony Tailor.
Thomas Dowgill.	Raiphe Webster.
George Readshawe.	James Tompson.
William ffawcett.	Willyam Newell.
Henry Singleton.	

66.—IT IS ordered that the wakeman shal be chosen out of those xxiiiitie w'h have not formerly bene wakemen, or paid xvi nobles. And the election shal be in this maner. The wakeman for the tyme beinge, uppon the daie accustomed for the election of a newe wakeman, shall no'i'ate three out of the said xxiiiitie as aforesaid, and propounde them to the rest of the xxiiiitie, or so many of them as shal be assembled in the towne house for that purpose, And the said three beinge no'i'ated and propounded, shall give place out of the towne howse for a tyme, and shall not d'p'te out of the tolebooth until they knowe ther brethren pleasure, and having given place, the wakeman and the rest of the xxiiiitie assembled shall p'ceede in election, and whosoever of those three so before no'i'ated and propounded shal

everye yeare have deliv'ed them, in wrytinge, the effect of all the orders in the towne booke, by them to be put in execution, And they shall then put the same and everye of them duelye in execution accordinge to the booke and note geven them, wythout mitigation of any amercymment, and duely and truely make their accompt to the wakeman and his brethren assembled for the tyme beinge in the towne house, when they shal be called wythout concealement of any thinge by them so received, makinge them payment of the one half or moettie thereof to the comon purse, and detayninge the other moettie for their paynes, uppon payne of suche fynes or am'cymments as by the said wakema' and his brethren shall or may be assest uppon them, or any of them.

be Elected and Chosen wakemann by the greater voices of the wakeman and the rest of the xxiiiitie, or so many of them as then shal be assembled, shall stand and be wakeman for that yere next ensewyng.

67.—IT IS likewise ordered that if any of the xxiiiitie die or be displaced, then the wakeman shall no'i'ate three of the most sufficient and peaceable men of the Towne, and propounde them to the xxiiiitie, or so many of them as shal be assembled in the towne howse for that purpose, and wch of those three shal be Elected to supplie the place of him so deade or displaced, shall stand and be one of the xxiiiitie, accordinge to the meanyng of the orders in this booke of articles mencyned.

68.—IT IS also ordered, that if any of the xxiiiitie who shal hereafter be chosen to be wakeman in forme afforesaid shall refuse to take upon him the place or office, he shall forfayte and loose xvi nobles, to be paid and Impleyed as the forfaytures expressed in the booke of articles ar to be impleyed, and the p'tie refusinge to be wakeman shall ip'o facto be putt from the company of the xxiiiitie, and shall ever after be disabled to be chosen unto the said number.

69.—IT IS further ordered and agreed, that if any dulye Elected to be one of the xxiiiitie, as aforesaid, and shall refuse to supplie the place of any deade or displaced, he shall indure such fyne as shal be assessed upon him by the wakeman and the xxiiiitie, or so many of them as shal be assembled in the towne house for that purpose, so as the said fyne doe not excede the some of fyve markes.

70.—IT IS lastlie ordered, that thes newly elected and all men hereafter to be of the xxiiiitie, shall weare ther gownes, and attend upon the Wakeman, and observe all other orders as the Auncient Aldermen ought to doe, under the paynes lymitted in the said booke of Articles, 1598.

MATTH. EBOR.
W. MALLORYE.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR RIPON.

PARLIAMENTARY representation in early times was considered more a burden than a privilege or honour, as those who sent them were obliged to maintain their representatives, and the latter had to give sureties for their attendance before the king and parliament, besides they had little voice in the making or amending of laws. The main cause of their being summoned to parliament was to give their consent to taxes propounded to or imposed upon them.

Ripon sent representatives to the first parliament summoned by royal authority in England, on the 3rd of October, 1295, to be held at Westminster, on the 13th of November following; this parliament was prorogued until the 27th of the same month, when Ripon returned:—

EDWARD I.

1295. JOHN DE STAPLEFORD.¹

JOHN DE EBORUM.

¹ Sir Francis Palgrave, in his "Truths and Fictions of the Middle Ages," in connection with the name of this member, gives a singular instance how laws were executed, and also evaded, in these early times. Scene: the Guildhall, London. A malefactor had been apprehended in Cheap, in the very act of cutting a purse from the girdle of Sir John de Stapleford, vicar general to the bishop of Winchester; cases of flagrant delict, according to our ancient common law, were instantly followed by vengeance. According to these principles, Sir William de Ormesby therefore intimated to the officers that, as they might, and indeed ought, to have struck off the head of the prisoner before the conduit, it was unnecessary thus to have given the court the trouble of passing judgment. "Let him be hanged upon the elms at Tyburn," was forthwith pronounced as his doom. Pale and trembling, and suing for mercy, the wretch was taken from the bar; and just when the sergeants were dragging him across the threshold, he clung to the pillar which divided the portal, shrieking in a voice of agony, "I demand of holy church the benefit of my clergy!" One of the prothonotaries hurried to them with a message from chief justice Ormesby; the thief was replaced at the bar. The vicar-general addressed the court, and entreated permission to try the validity of the claim. Producing his Breviary, he held the page close to the eyes of the kneeling prisoner; he inclined his ear. The bloodless lips of the ghastly caitiff were seen to quiver. "*Legit ut clericus*," instantly exclaimed the vicar-general; and

this declaration at once delivered the felon from death, though not from captivity. "Take him hence to the pit," said the vicar-general, "where, shut out from the light of day, and the air of heaven, he will be bound in iron, fed with the bread of tribulation, and drinking the water of sorrow, until his sufferings shall have atoned for his misdeeds and expiated his crime." (pp. 174, 5, 6).

1299. TON.

. THORP.

Both names have become obliterated with the exception of the final syllable.

EDWARD II.

1307. HUGO DE SKALTON.

ROGERUS DE CLOTHENUM.

Rogerus de Clotherum died 11th Edward II., 1318, when by the inquisition taken at his death, it appears he possessed "in Byschopton unum messuag. & 2 car. terr., Clotherum hamlet, Ripon maner, et sect. cur., Grantelay molend 20s. reddit exeunt, Newton maner juxta Rippele, Maltone maner, Rypon villa unum messuag. & una bovat' terra & prati, Kirkstanley unum messuag. & una car terr."

1309.

Summoned. Members' names not known, if any returned.

1325.

Summoned. Members' names not known, if any returned.

EDWARD III.

1337. RICHARD DE STOW.
RICHARD DE DYSTYNBY.
RICHARD ALDERETH.

We now pass over more than two hundred years before Ripon was again summoned to send a representative to parliament.

MARY.

1553. MARMADUKE WYVILL, ESQ.¹
EDWARD BEYSELEY, GENT.²

¹ Marmaduke Wyvill, of Little Burton, near Masham, married Agnes, daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph Fitz-Randolph, who married the co-heir of the Lord Scrope, of Masham.

² The family of Beyseley were of York; of whom Reginald, probably brother of John, represented Thirsk in 1553.

1554. WILLIAM RESTALL, GENT.
JOHN TEMPLE, GENT.

PHILIP AND MARY.

Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, October 21st.

1555. JOHN HOLMES, GENTYLMAN.
THOMAS POLEYE, ESQUIRE.
1557. WILLIAM HETHE, ESQ.
THOMAS LEWEKNOR, GENT.

ELIZABETH.

Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, January 23rd.

- 1558-9. *No Return from Ripon.*
1562-3. GEORGE LEIGHE, GENT.
RICHARD PRATT, GENT.
1572. MARTIN BIRKHEAD, ESQ.¹
JOHN SCOTT, GENT.

¹ Martin Birkhead was a native of Wakefield. He was appointed attorney of the Council of the North in May, 1574. He died July 6th, 1590, and was buried in the parish church of Wakefield.

1585. MARTIN BIRKHEAD, ESQ.
GERVASE LEE, ESQ.
1586. WILLIAM SPENCER, ESQ.
SAMUEL SANDS, ESQ.

1588. PETER YORKE, ESQ.¹
WILLIAM SMYTH, ESQ.²

¹ Eldest son of Sir John Yorke of Gouthwaite Hall, in Nidderdale. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Ingilby of Ripley, by whom he had four sons; died in 1589; buried in the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, London, near his father.

² Of Mounthall, in the county of Essex.

1592. ANTHONY WINGFIELDE, ESQ.¹
WILLIAM BENNET, ESQ.²

¹ Probably of Glossop, co. Derby, sixth surviving son of Sir Robert Wingfelde, of Leitheringam, co. Rutland.

² Student of Grays Inn, Chancellor to the archbishop of York.

1597. JOHN BENNETT, LL.D.¹
CHRISTOPHER PERKINS, LL.D.²

¹ Chancellor of the diocese of York, Secretary to the Council of the North, and M.P. for the city of York from 1601 to 1603.

² Dean of Carlisle.

1601. CHRISTOPHER PERKINS, LL.D.
JOHN THORNEBROUGHE, ESQ.

JAMES I.

1603. JOHN MALLORY, ESQ.¹
JOHN BENNETT, LL.D.

¹ Of Studley Royal and Hutton, near Ripon, son and heir of Sir William Mallory. In 1599 and 1602 he was appointed a member of the Council in the North. He served in parliament as member for Thirsk, and this year was returned for Ripon. (See *Lords of Studley Royal*). He was twice married, his first wife was Anne, daughter of William, Lord Eure, of Wilton Castle, co. Durham, by whom he had issue nine sons and six daughters; she was buried at Ripon, April 30th, 1627. His second wife was Troth, daughter of Sir William Tyrwhitt of Scotter, co. Lincoln, by whom he had no issue. The exact date of his death is not known. See *antea*, pp. 37, 38.

This parliament was dissolved Dec. 31st, 1610, and another was not summoned until 1614.

1614. THOMAS VAVASOR, ESQ.¹
SIR WILLIAM MALLORY, KNT.²

¹ Probably of Hazelwood, who was created a baronet October 24th, 1628.

² Of Studley and Hutton, near Ripon. He was five years old at the Herald's Visitation in 1585; a justice of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1622; treasurer for lame soldiers for the same district; and representative of Ripon in six parliaments between 1614 and 1640. In 1599 he married Alice, daughter of James (afterwards Sir James) Belling-

ham, Esq., of Over Levens, co. Westmoreland, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters. He was buried in Ripon Minster, March 4th, 1645-6.

This parliament met April 5th, 1614, but falling upon their grievances, the king's profuseness to the Scots, and the increase of popish recusants, they were dissolved (June 7th) without passing one act; after which the king committed several of the members of the Commons for the freedom they had taken, and raised money on the subject by way of Benevolence. *Salmon's Chronological Historian*, p. 64.

1620. SIR WILLIAM MALLORY, KNT.

SIR THOMAS POSTHUMUS HOBY,
KNT.¹

¹ Of Hackness, near Scarborough; second son of Sir Thomas Hoby, Knight, many years ambassador at Paris during the reign of queen Elizabeth. Sir Thomas, the son, occupied a considerable position in the Councils of the nation. He was godson to queen Elizabeth, and was employed in several posts of honour. He was member for Scarborough in the parliaments of 1597, 1603 and 1614, and was returned five times for Ripon. He died in 1640, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Hackness, where a Latin inscription states:—"Near this place are deposited the remains of the most worthy Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, a very excellent and pious man, formerly lord of this manor. He died 30th of December, 1640, in the seventieth year of his age."

This parliament met January 30th, 1621, and was dissolved January 6th, 1622, having passed no other acts but the subsidies.

1623. SIR THOMAS POSTHUMUS HOBY,
KNT.

SIR WILLIAM MALLORY, KNT.

CHARLES I.

1625. SIR THOMAS POSTHUMUS HOBY,
KNT.

SIR WILLIAM MALLORY, KNT.

This parliament met January 18th, 1625, and was adjourned from Westminster on the 11th of July, and met at Oxford, August 1st, but not being pliant in granting supplies was dissolved on the 12th of the same month.

1626. SIR THOMAS POSTHUMUS HOBY,
KNT.

THOMAS BEST, ESQ.¹

¹ Of Middleton Quernhow, in the parish of Wath, near Ripon. He married Olive, fifth daughter of Sir John Mallory, of Studley.

This parliament met February 6th, 1625-6, and was dissolved on the 15th of June, without passing one act.

1628. SIR THOMAS POSTHUMUS HOBY,
KNT.

SIR WILLIAM MALLORY, KNT.

This parliament met March 17th, 1627-8, and was dissolved on the 10th of March following.

1640. SIR WILLIAM MALLORY, KNT.

SIR PAUL NEILE, KNT.¹

¹ Only son of Richard Neile, archbishop of York. He married Elizabeth, sister of the Rev. Gabriel Clarke, prebendary of Durham.

This parliament met April 13th, 1640, and was dissolved on the 5th of May. It is frequently called "the short parliament."

1640. SIR WILLIAM MALLORY, KNT.

JOHN MALLORY, ESQ.¹

¹ Eldest surviving son and heir of the above Sir William Mallory, of Studley. He was knighted at Whitehall, December 23rd, 1646, and was Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, and of the Train Band Foot regiments, in the wapentakes of Staincliffe and Ewcross in the West Riding, after the death of his father, who had held that regiment during his life. Sir John took an active part in the contentions of the troublous days in which he lived, and performed efficient services for his royal master. As governor of Skipton castle, he held that fortress for three years; and during that time brought over a troop of horse to Ripon, and drove out Sir Thomas Mauleverer and his men, who had taken possession of the town, and offered many indignities to the inhabitants, besides defacing and destroying many memorials of the dead in the collegiate church. He, of course, was a marked man, and was obliged to pay down as a composition for his estates the large sum of 2,219*l.* *Walbran's "Lords of Studley."*

Sir John died at Studley, and was buried in Ripon minster on January 24th, 1654-5, where is a very handsome monument to his memory in the aisle of the south transept, which bears his arms:—*Or*, a lion rampant, double-quene, *gules*, collared *argent*, impaling *azure*, a fess, *or*, between three trefoils, slipped *ermine*; and this inscription—"Here lyeth Sr. John Mallorie, of Great Studley, alias Studley Royall, in the County of Yorke, kt., a loyall subject to his Prince, whoe married Mary, one of the daughters and Coheires of John Moseley of ye City of Yorke, esq., & upon the 23 of january, 1655, & in the 45th yeare of his age departed this life: he had seven children, six daughters & one son William Mallorie, who dyed ye 9th of February, 1666, and in the 20th yeare of his age; and was buried neare this Monument, which ye Ladye Mallorie in ye yeare 1678, in memory of her husband & son caused to be erected."

This was the long parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, November 3rd, 1640; on the 30th of January, 1648-9, king Charles the first was beheaded,

and the Commonwealth commenced, but this parliament continued sitting until it was expelled by Oliver Cromwell, April 20th, 1653.

1645. MILES MOODY, ALDERMAN.¹

SIR CHARLES EGERTON, KNT.²

September, 1645, *vice* William and John Mallory, disabled by judgment of the House to sit in this parliament.

¹ Mayor of Ripon in 1625:—"This Mr. Moodie was a man of great learning, Honesty, & courage, & of an ancient family within this Town; but of a small estate: for ye yearly Vallue of his lands was only forty five pounds by ye yeare, yet was he Elected Member of Parliament by ye Burgesses of Ripon." *Chronicle, circa 1724. See antea, p. 54.*

² Of Markenfield Hall, near Ripon. The following extract from a letter of this gentleman is of historical value as showing the manner in which "ship money" was collected. It is addressed to Sir Thomas Danby, Knight.

Noble Sir,—It is a hundred miles betweene my habitation here in Staffordshire, and my house at Markenfield, there in the County of York, so that suddenly I cannot send betweene them whence yo'r officer hath driven three of my best kine and one calfe for six Pounds required for Ship-money, although I had before sent unto the Vice-President certain money to discharge the same, desiring him to move you I might not be sessed above forty shillings—in regard of my former sufferings, as he can acquaint you—as also it is as much as many do pay for thrice such an estate. My desire is you will command my goods to be delivered to this bearer, and that you will speake with Sir Edward Osborne, unto whom with yourself I refer myself. . . . yo'r Servant Newburrow, the 4th of December, 1637.

CHARLES EGERTON.

1646. SIR JOHN BOURCHIER, KNT.¹

Vice MILES MOODY, deceased.

¹ Of Beninbrough, near York. He married Anne, daughter and sole heir of William Rolfe, Esq., of Hadley, Suffolk, and had issue; died December 5th, 1659. He was one of the king's judges, signed the warrant for his execution, and was excepted (as to his lands), out of the general pardon of 1660.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

No returns from Ripon to the parliaments of 1653, 1654, or 1656.

1658-59. EDMUND JENINGS, ESQ.¹

JONATHAN JENINGS, ESQ.²

¹ Of Ripon. For information concerning this family see *antea*, pp. 66, 67, 68.

² Knighted at Whitehall, March 18th, 1677.

CHARLES II.

1660. HENRY ARTHINGTON, ESQ.¹

EDMUND JENINGS, ESQ.

JOHN LAMBERT.²

¹ Of Arthington, in Wharfedale. He married Mary, sister of Lord Thomas Fairfax, the great parliamentary general.

² A double return was made at this election, one returning Mr. Arthington and Mr. Jenings, and the other Col. Lambert. The Mayor confessed that Henry Arthington and Edmund Jenings had the greater number of voices, and that the return of Col. Lambert was to satisfy him (Col. Lambert) only. A petition was presented, when the Committee reported that Mr. Arthington and Mr. Jenings were duly elected, to which the House agreed.

This was the Convention Parliament, which met April 25th, 1660; was declared a parliament by the king June 1st, following.

1661. THOMAS BURWELL, LL.D.¹

SIR JOHN NICHOLAS, KNT.

¹ He was Chancellor to the Archbishop of York, and Sir John Nicholas was also the Archbishop's nominee. See *antea*, p. 72.

1673. SIR EDMUND JENINGS, KNT. AND ALDERMAN.

Vice THOMAS BURWELL, deceased.

1678. SIR EDMUND JENINGS, KNT.

RICHARD STERNE, ESQ.¹

¹ Eldest son of the archbishop of York, Commissary of the Exchequer and Judge of the Prerogative Court of York, and representative of Ripon in three parliaments. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Loveland, prebendary of York and Norwich, but died without issue, 1715. Great Uncle of the famous Lawrence Sterne, Vicar of Coxwold, author of *Tristram Shandy*, and *The Sentimental Journey*, &c.

1679. RICHARD STERNE, ESQ.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, ESQ.¹

¹ Of Kirklington, near Ripon. Born February 2nd, 1627-8; created a baronet August 5th, 1662; died in London February 23rd, and buried at Kirklington March 12th, 1686-7.

1680. RICHARD STERNE, ESQ.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, ESQ.

JAMES II.

1685. GILBERT DOLBEN, ESQ.¹

SIR EDMUND JENINGS, KNT.

¹ Eldest son of the archbishop of York. He was

made one of the Justices of Common Pleas in Ireland in 1701, and created a baronet in 1704.

1688. SIR JONATHAN JENINGS, KNT.¹
SIR EDWARD BLACKETT, BART.²
*Sir Edmund Jenings, Knt.*³

¹ Son of Jonathan Jenings who represented the borough in 1658.

² Of Newby Hall, near Ripon. Died April 22nd, 1718; buried in Ripon Minster. See *antea*, pp. 82, 90.

³ This was a contested election, of which the Poll Book yet exists; the following is the heading.—

RIPON IN COM. EBOR.—The poll taken by William Chambers, Esq., Mayor, the xj day of January, Anno Domini, 1688-9, upon the election of burgeses to represent this Borough in the Convention to be held at Westminster the xxvj day of January instant.

Then follow the names of the voters. For Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., 188; Sir Jonathan Jenings, Knt., 124; Sir Edmund Jenings, Knt., 57.

This parliament (as a Convention) saw the abdication of James II., declared the throne vacant, and resolved "that William and Mary, prince and princess of Orange, be, and be declared King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland."

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689. SIR EDMUND JENINGS, KNT.
SIR JONATHAN JENINGS, KNT.

WILLIAM III.

1695. JONATHAN JENINGS, ESQ.¹
Vice EDMUND JENINGS, deceased.
JOHN AISLABIE, ESQ.²

¹ Nephew to Sir Jonathan Jenings, last above mentioned.

² Of Studley Royal, near Ripon. Born December, 1670, he took an active part in the political life of the kingdom, as well as improved his estate, turning a part of it into a garden of unsurpassable beauty. He died in 1742, and was buried in Ripon minster, where a handsome monument records his age and the date of his death, with that of several of his descendants. "In the Vault beneath are deposited—The Right Honourable John Aislabie, died 1742, aged 71; he married Anne, the daughter of Sir William Rawlinson, and had issue William, Mary, and Jane. William Aislabie, Esq., died 1781, aged 81. The Right Honourable Lady Elizabeth Aislabie, daughter of John, Earl of Exeter, and wife of William Aislabie, Esq., died 1733, aged 26; also four of their children, John Aislabie, died 1763, aged 40; William Aislabie, died 1759, aged 30; Jenny Maria, and Judith, who died in their infancy. Elizabeth Aislabie, daughter of Sir Charles Vernon, Knight, and second wife of William Aislabie, Esquire, died 1780, aged 58; also their two children, Charles Rawlinson, and Belinda, who dyed in their infancy." See *antea*, pp. 83, 84.

1698. JONATHAN JENINGS, ESQ.
JOHN AISLABIE, ESQ.

1700. JONATHAN JENINGS, ESQ.
JOHN AISLABIE, ESQ.

1701. JOHN AISLABIE, ESQ.
JOHN SHARPE, ESQ.¹

¹ Son of the archbishop of York.

ANNE.

1702. JOHN SHARPE, ESQ.
SIR WILLIAM HUSTLER, KNT.¹

¹ Of Acklam, in Cleveland. William Hustler was knighted in 1673, and died in 1730.

1705. JOHN SHARPE, ESQ.
JOHN AISLABIE, ESQ.

1707. JOHN SHARPE, ESQ.
JOHN AISLABIE, ESQ.

1708. JOHN SHARPE, ESQ.
JOHN AISLABIE, ESQ.

1710. JOHN SHARPE, ESQ.
JOHN AISLABIE, ESQ.

1713. JOHN SHARPE, ESQ.
JOHN AISLABIE, ESQ.¹

¹ Oct. 9th, John Aislabie, Esq., made Treasurer of the Navy, in the room of Charles Caesar, Esq. *Salmon's Chron. Hist.* p. 363.

1714. JOHN SHARPE, ESQ.

Vice JOHN SHARPE, appointed a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations.

GEORGE I.

1715. JOHN AISLABIE, ESQ.
VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER.¹
John Sharpe, Esq.

¹ Of Kirklington, near Ripon. He died in November, 1719.

This was a contested election, an event of great rarity at Ripon; 169 burgeses polled and John Sharpe was rejected. A letter written to Mr. Aislabie, who was in London at the time, states:—"Mr. Sharpe's friends, the night my Lord came to Ripon, were very rude, especially Mr. Sharpe's servants, Mr. Recorder Clarke (?), and Mr. Ridsdale's family, who threw several squibs and crackers into my Lord's coach. Mr. Recorder Clarke, on purpose, threw a squib under old Mr. Forster's horse, which threw

him, and if great help had not been made Mr. Forster had been trod to death, and some of them since have broake my Lord's coach glasses. Yo'r friends here stand firm against Mr. Sharpe's golden balls, which fly nightly about the town. Mr. Ridsdale, &c., had a grand consultation yesterday in order to find another candidate to stand."

September 1st, 1715. Mr. Aislabie carried up the Impeachment to the Lords, against Thomas, Earl of Strafford, for high crimes and misdemeanours. *Salmon's Chron. Hist. p. 371.*

March 21st, 1717. John Aislabie, Esq., made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer. *Ibid. p. 401.*

1719. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.¹

Vice VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER, deceased.

¹ Only son and heir of John Aislabie, of Studley. This was his first election, and he sat for the borough of Ripon in every parliament until his death. He was Mayor of Ripon in 1724 and 1740, and for many years one of the Auditors of his Majesty's Imprest. He was also Principal Registrar of the Consistory Court of York. He died in Grosvenor Square, London, May 17th, 1781, aged 81, and was buried at Ripon. See *antea*, pp. 93, 94.

June 23rd, 1719. Charles, Earl of Sunderland, John Aislabie, and others appointed Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurers of his Majesty's Exchequer. *Salmon's Chron. Hist. p. 420.*

January 23rd, 1720. John Aislabie, Esq., resigned the Seals of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

March 8th, 1720. The Commons took into their consideration that part of the Report of the Secret Committee which related to John Aislabie, Esq., a Member of that House, and Mr. Aislabie was heard in his defence; but it being plainly proved that he had caused a book of accounts between him and Mr. Hawes to be burnt, and given him a discharge for the balance, amounting to 842,000*l*, it was resolved *nemine contradicente*, (among other things) that the said John Aislabie had encouraged and promoted the dangerous and destructive execution of the late South Sea scheme, with a view to his own exorbitant profit, and had combined with the late Directors of the South-sea Company in their pernicious practices, to the detriment of great numbers of his Majesty's subjects, and the ruin of the public credit, and the trade of this kingdom. They resolved also, that he should be expelled the House and committed to the Tower, and a Bill brought in for restraining him from going out of the kingdom, and from alienating his estate, as was done in the case of the Directors. *Salmon's Chron. Hist. p. 425.*

1720. JOHN AISLABIE, JUN., ESQ.

Vice JOHN AISLABIE, expelled.

1722. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.

JOHN SCROPE, ESQ.¹

¹ Of Wormsley, co. Oxon. Possessed the great seal for three weeks (from 26th September, 1710, to

19th October following), was called to the bar at the Middle Temple 1692, in May, 1708, appointed a baron of the exchequer in Scotland, afterwards joint secretary to the treasury. M.P. for Ripon 1722, for Bristol 1727, and for Lyme, co. Dorset 1735, 1741, and 1747. Died April 9th, 1752, aged 84. *Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees.*

The following has been kindly contributed by Miss Margaret Scrope, of Danby:—

John Scrope, the last of his branch of the family, was son of Thomas Scrope, son of Col. Scrope, the regicide. Thomas Scrope, after the execution of his father, Col. Scrope, in 1660, seems to have gone into trade in Bristol, Wormsley having apparently been confiscated. John, his son, appears to have recovered Wormsley, but he never married, and the estate became the property of the descendants of his sister Anne, who married Henry Fane, grandson of Francis Fane, first Earl of Westmoreland, and had issue Thomas, who succeeded as eighth Earl of Westmoreland, and Henry Fane, of Wormsley, M.P. There was another sister, Dorothy, who married one Whetham, and she seems to have clung to the political ideas of her grandfather, if we may judge from her care in her will, dated 1762, to direct that her body should be buried close to him in Lukenor Church yard, or probably outside it, as the belief at Lukenor is that the regicide was interred *outside*. His body was handed over to his friends after his execution at Charing Cross in 1660. John Scrope, M.P. for Ripon, has a monument, with bust, in Lukenor Church, upon which is the following inscription:—
"To the memory of John Scrope, Esq., of Wormsley, descended from the ancient and noble family of the Scropes, of Bolton, in the County of York. He was bred to the profession of the law in which he so eminently distinguished himself, that he was, with everybody's wish but his own, appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, upon the union of the two kingdoms, and sent thither as the most fit person to introduce the laws of this country into that part of Great Britain. In the year 1710 he was for a short time one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, and coming into Parliament, 1722, accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury, in which he continued to the time of his death. In these several stations he manifested the highest abilities, integrity, and diligence. In private life he was a true and steady friend, a generous relation and an indulgent master, binding to himself the love and respect of all who were near to him by his own humane and benevolent temper. *Obiit* 9th of April, 1752, *ætatis* suæ 84."

GEORGE II.

1727. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.

WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ., JUNR.

1728. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.

January, 1728, *vice* WILLIAM AISLABIE, appointed an Auditor of the Imprest.

1734. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.

THOMAS DUNCOMBE, ESQ.¹

¹ Was nephew of Sir Charles Duncombe, Knight, M.P. for Downton and Hedon in 1702, being the son of his sister Mary, who married Mr. Thomas Browne, Receiver-General of the Excise, and who both assumed the name of Duncombe. This Thomas Duncombe (the receiver) was great grandfather of Charles Duncombe, Esq., who was created Lord Feversham in July, 1826.

1741. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.

HON. HENRY VANE.¹

¹ Son of Gilbert Vane, second Baron Barnard, by Mary, daughter of Morgan Randyll, of Chilworth, county of Surrey, born in 1705, M.P. for Launceston, 1726; St. Mawes, 1727, 1734; for Ripon, 1741; re-elected 1742, on his accepting the office of Vice-Treasurer, Receiver and Paymaster-General of his Majesty's revenues in Ireland; M.P. for the County of Durham, 1747, re-elected when appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; a Member of the Privy Council; Lord-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the County of Durham; succeeded his father as Baron Barnard, 1753; created Viscount Barnard and Earl of Darlington, by Patent dated 3rd April, 1754; married Grace, second daughter of Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland, (natural son of King Charles II. by Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland) and sister and co-heiress of William, second and last Duke of Cleveland. Died at Cleveland House, St. James's Square, London, 6th March, 1758.—*Walbran's Gainford*.

1742. HON. HENRY VANE.

July, 1742, *vice* HON. HENRY VANE appointed Vice-Treasurer for Ireland.

1747. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.

SIR CHARLES VERNON.¹

¹ Son of Sir Thomas Vernon, Knight, M.P. for Wycombe 1731 and 1735.

The following marriages show the connection of the Vernon with the Aislabie family:—William Aislabie married for his second wife, Judith, daughter of Sir Thos. Vernon, of London, knt., and for many years M.P. for that city, sister to Elizabeth, wife of Simon Lord Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor of England, and widow of Stephen Waller, Esq., LL.D., of Beaconsfield, co. Bucks. . . . William Aislabie, his son, married for his second wife, Sept. 6th, 1745, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Vernon, knt., sixth son of Sir Thomas Vernon, before mentioned.

1754. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.

SIR CHARLES VERNON.

GEORGE III.

1761. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, ESQ.¹

¹ Son-in-Law of Mr. Aislabie, having married Anna Sophia his second daughter, and eventually co-heiress. See *antea*, p. 105.

1768. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.

CHARLES ALLANSON, ESQ.¹

¹ Of Bramham Biggin. Also Son-in-Law of Mr. Aislabie, having married his eldest daughter Eliza beth, co-heiress. See *antea*, p. 106.

1774. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.

CHARLES ALLANSON, ESQ.

1775. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, ESQ.

Vice CHARLES ALLANSON, deceased.

1780. WILLIAM AISLABIE, ESQ.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, ESQ.

1781. HON. FREDERICK ROBINSON.¹*Vice* WILLIAM AISLABIE, deceased.²

¹ Second son of the first Lord Grantham, born October 11th, 1746, at Vienna, where his father was Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor Charles VI. M.P. for Ripon from 1781 to his death. The freedom of the borough was presented to him December 13th, 1780; elected alderman September 4th, 1781, and mayor February 2nd, 1785. He died December 28th, 1792, in the 47th year of his age. See *antea*, p. 111; also *Lineage of the Robinsons* under the year 1889.

² Mr. Aislabie died May 17th, 1781. Ripon had been represented by one of the Aislabie family since 1695, a period of 86 years.

1784. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, ESQ.

HON. FREDERICK ROBINSON.

1787. SIR JOHN GOODRICKE, BART.¹*Vice* HON. F. ROBINSON, resigned.

¹ Of Ribstone Park, near Knaresborough. He resided for some time at Stockholm, as Envoy Extraordinary from his Majesty to that court, and was made a privy councillor, September 1st, 1773. He died August 3rd, 1789.

1789. SIR GEORGE ALLANSON WINN, BART.¹*Vice* SIR JOHN GOODRICKE, deceased.

¹ Created a baronet in 1766. On November 14th, 1797, was created Lord Headley in the Peerage of Ireland. In 1775, he succeeded to the estates of his

cousin Charles Allanson, Esq., of Bramham Biggin, who died without issue, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Aislabie, Esq., of Studley Royal.

1790. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, ESQ.

SIR GEORGE ALLANSON WINN,
BART.

1796. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, ESQ.

SIR GEORGE ALLANSON WINN,
BART.

1798. JOHN HEATHCOTE, ESQ.¹

Vice SIR G. A. WINN (Lord Headley), deceased.

¹ Son of Sir John Heathcote, Bart., of Normanby Park, Rutland, and Stamford, Lincolnshire.

1798. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART.¹

Vice WILLIAM LAWRENCE, deceased.

¹ Of Netherby, Cumberland, (the Grahams of Netherby are descended from the same ancestors as the Grahams of Norton Conyers, Yorkshire), born 5th April, 1761; married 28th Sept., 1782, to Lady Catherine Stewart, eldest daughter of John, seventh Earl of Galloway; created a Baronet of Netherby, 15th Jan., 1783; High Sheriff of Cumberland, 1786 and 1795. Died at Netherby, 13th April, 1824.

1802. JOHN HEATHCOTE, ESQ.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART.

1806. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART.

LORD HEADLEY.¹

¹ Sir Charles Allanson Winn, Bart., Lord Headley; succeeded his father in 1798. Died at Aghadoe, co. Kerry, Ireland, April 9th, 1840.

1807. HON. FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.¹

GEORGE GIPPS, ESQ.

¹ Brother to Earl de Grey. Born October 30th, 1782. After filling various official appointments, he became Premier for a short time in 1827. On April 28th, 1827, was created Viscount Goderich, and being subsequently Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Privy Seal, was advanced to the Earldom of Ripon, April 13th, 1833. Married, September 1st, 1814, Sarah Albinia Louisa, only daughter of Robert, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom he had issue the present Marquess of Ripon. Died January 28th, 1859.

1810. HON. FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.

June, 1810, *vice* HON. F. J. ROBINSON, appointed a Commissioner of the Admiralty.

1812. HON. FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.

GEORGE GIPPS, ESQ.

1818. RIGHT HON. FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.

January, 1818, *vice* HON. F. J. ROBINSON, appointed Treasurer of the Navy.

1818. RIGHT HON. FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.

GEORGE GIPPS, ESQ.

GEORGE IV.

1820. RIGHT HON. FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.

GEORGE GIPPS, ESQ.

1823. RIGHT HON. FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.

February, 1823, *vice* HON. F. J. ROBINSON, appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1826. RIGHT HON. FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.

LANCELOT SHADWELL, ESQ.¹

¹ "An eminent lawyer. For nearly a quarter of a century he presided over a branch of the Court of Chancery, and, throughout an extended period, secured the high respect of the profession by the soundness and impartiality of his judgment, the regularity of his attendance, and his untiring assiduity and zeal. Sir Lancelot was born in 1779, the son of Lancelot Shadwell, Esq., an eminent barrister of his day, by Elizabeth Whitmore, his wife, aunt of William Wolryche Whitmore, Esq., of Dudmaston, late M.P. for Wolverhampton. He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as seventh Wrangler; was called to the Bar, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1803; and became a King's Council in 1821. In 1826 he obtained a seat in Parliament for Mrs. Lawrence's borough of Ripon, and in 1827 was made Vice-Chancellor of England. On two occasions Sir Lancelot acted as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal. He was twice married: first, in 1805, to a sister of Sir John Richardson; and secondly, in 1816, to the daughter and co-heir of Captain Locke; died on the 10th August, 1850, at his residence, Barn Elms, Putney; and leaves several children. Paternally, the deceased gentleman descended from an old Staffordshire family; and maternally, from the very ancient and eminent Shropshire house of Whitmore, of Apley. The death of so good and so able a man will be severely felt."—*The Illustrated London News*, August 17th, 1850.

Sir John Romilly said of him—"We have lost a friend dear to us all, and a judge distinguished for his great knowledge of the law that he administered, distinguished for various acquirements, distinguished for judicial patience, ever swift to hear and slow to decide, pure and blameless in life, an example of courtesy, gentleness, and amenity, who never said a word intended to give pain, nor ever harboured an unkind thought, or one acrimonious feeling." He was twice married, and by his two wives had seventeen children, twelve sons and five daughters, of whom eleven survived him. See *antea*, pp. 132, 165.

1827. LOUIS HAYES PETIT, ESQ.¹

Vice HON. F. J. ROBINSON, created Viscount Goderich.

¹ Died in New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, November 13th, 1850.

1828. SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, BT.¹

Vice L. SHADWELL, appointed Vice-Chancellor.

¹ "This respected and much-esteemed gentleman died on the 5th inst., at his house in Bedford Square. Sir Robert was born 12th January, 1786, the only son of Sir Hugh Inglis, Chairman of the East India Company, on whom a Baronetcy was conferred, 6th June, 1801. His mother, Catherine, was daughter and one of the co-heirs of Harry Johnson, Esq., of Milton Bryan, county Bedford. Sir Robert, who completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1818. He entered Parliament in 1824, as member for Dundalk, and sat subsequently from 1826 to 1828 as representative for Ripon. In 1828 he was elected by the University of Oxford, and continued to sit for that learned constituency until his recent final retirement from Parliament. He married, 10th February, 1807, Mary, only child (by his first marriage) of Joseph Seymour Biscoe, Esq., of Penhil, county Surrey, but had no issue. The Baronetcy is consequently extinct."—*The Illustrated London News*, May 12th, 1855. See also Jan. 21st, 1854.

1829. GEORGE SPENCE, ESQ., Q.C.¹

Vice SIR R. H. INGLIS, resigned to stand for Oxford University.

¹ "This eminent and indefatigable member of the Chancery Bar was the son of Mr. Spence, a dentist of high repute in London. He was born in 1786, and was educated at a Scotch University; after graduating there, he became a pupil of the late distinguished lawyer, Mr. John Bell. He was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple on the 28th of June, 1811; and he soon attained considerable practice in the conveyancing and equity department of the profession. Although not possessed of eloquence, or an impressive delivery Mr. Spence had that painstaking industry and unostentatious sound sense which go far to form a sterling lawyer and a useful advocate. In 1834, Mr. Spence was made a Queen's Council, and a Bencher

of his inn. A few years ago he was appointed by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn their lecturer on Equity Jurisprudence. As a writer upon law, Mr. Spence had a high and deserved reputation. His work on "The Equitable Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery," is founded partly on Maddock's "Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the High Court of Chancery;" yet it is, in many important particulars, essentially an original work. This able production, the second volume of which appeared in 1849, has been generally commended and esteemed.

In politics Mr. Spence was a Liberal. During the Reform agitation, he, at a serious expense to himself, unsuccessfully contested Reading for a seat in Parliament. He married the daughter of a solicitor at Liverpool, and by her (who survives him) leaves two sons. Mr. Spence, while in a state of temporary insanity, committed suicide and died on the 12th inst., at his house in Hyde Park Square. His amiability and kindness will long be remembered by the profession; and his melancholy death is most generally deplored."—*Illustrated London News*, Dec. 21st, 1850.

WILLIAM IV.

1830. LOUIS HAYES PETIT, ESQ.

GEORGE SPENCE, ESQ.

1831. LOUIS HAYES PETIT, ESQ.

GEORGE SPENCE, ESQ.

Up to this time the right of electing members of parliament for the borough was in a certain number of owners of dwellings called Burgages, or Burgage-holds; by an Inquisition, made in 1676, their number was stated to be 180; at the contested election in 1715, 169 voted. Oldfield in his "History of Boroughs" states that in 1816 the number was 146.

On the passing of the "Reform Bill" June 7th, 1832, this ancient franchise was abolished, and the right of returning members to parliament vested in inhabitant householders. The first election after this event was a severely contested one, party spirit ran high, money was spent profusely, and strong drink was as plentiful as water. For a full account, see *antea*, pp. 137, 139*.

1832. THOMAS KITCHINGMAN STAVELEY, ESQ. (168).¹

JOSHUA SAMUEL CROMPTON, ESQ. (168).²

Sir James Charles Dalbiac, K.C.B. (162).³

William Markham, Esq. (159).⁴

¹ Of Old Sleningford Hall, near Ripon. See pp. 283-4.

² Of Sion Hill, near Thirsk, afterwards of Azerley, near Ripon. See p. 234.

³ This eminent officer was the eldest son of the late Charles Dalbiac, Esq., of Hungerford Park, Berkshire. He was born in 1776, and entered the army as a Cornet of the Fourth Dragoons, in 1793. Passing through the various grades of the British service, he became a Lieutenant-General in June, 1838. He acted with the only regiment in which he ever held a commission during the campaign of 1809, and was at the battle of Talavera. He and his dragoons were also among the most renowned at Los Santos, Llerena, and Salamanca; his regiment, for its gallantry, bears "Salamanca" on its standards. From 1822 to 1824, General Dalbiac held the command of the northern district of Goujerut, in Bombay. In 1831 he was knighted, and the same year he presided at the Court Martial held at Bristol after the riots. Sir Charles represented Ripon in Parliament from 1835 to 1837. He had married in 1805, Susanna Isabella, the eldest daughter of John Dalton, Esq., of Sleningford Hall, Ripon, by whom he had an only child, Susanna Stephania, married December 29th, 1836, to the present Duke of Roxburghe. Sir Charles died on the 8th December, 1847, at his Chambers in the Albany.—*Illustrated London News*, Dec. 18th, 1847.

"Sir James Charles Dalbiac twice contested Ripon, once soon after the Reform Bill was passed, when he was defeated by Mr. Crompton; and two years later he and Mr. Pemberton Leigh were triumphantly returned, and continued to represent the city of Ripon till 1837, when he declined to stand again. His military career was most distinguished: he passed through the Peninsular war, and went to India with his regiment—always the same—4th Dragoons, which he joined in 1793, and commanded for a very long period, and at his death, in 1847, was its Colonel-in-Chief. As a general officer he held the Dublin command and was then for many years Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain, and President of the Military Board till his death. Knighted K.C.B. by King William in 1831, and commanded the troops at the Queen's Coronation."—*Communicated*.

⁴ Of Becca Hall, near Aberford. Grandson of Archbishop Markham. Died January 26th, 1852.

1835. SIR JAMES CHARLES DALBIAC,
K.C.B. (246).

THOMAS PEMBERTON, ESQ. (235).¹

Thomas Kitchingman Staveley, Esq.
(125).

383 voters on the register, 360 voted, 16 did not vote, removals 5, dead 2.

¹ Born in London, 11th February, 1793; assumed the paternal family name of Leigh by royal license in 1843, in compliance with the will of his cousin, Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart., of Hindleigh Hall, Lancashire. Was called to the bar in 1816 by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which he was a bencher, was appointed King's Counsel in 1829; Attorney-General

to the Prince of Wales in 1841; Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal to his Royal Highness in May, 1843; was M.P. for Rye in 1831; and sat for Ripon from 1835 to 1843. In 1858 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Kingsdown, of Kingsdown in Kent.

VICTORIA.

1837. THOMAS PEMBERTON, ESQ.

SIR EDWD. BURTENSHAW SUGDEN,
KNT.¹

¹ "Baron St. Leonards, of Slaugham, in the county of Sussex, a Privy Councillor of England and Ireland, High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames, D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge. His Lordship, perhaps the most eminent Chancery lawyer of his time, and the author of several standard legal works of the highest authority, was born in 1781, in humble circumstances, his father being a hairdresser in Duke Street. His great aptitude for legal learning having attracted the notice of a leading conveyancer, he was educated for the law, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1807. He soon rose to great distinction at the Chancery Bar, and acquired immense practice as a real property lawyer. He received his silk gown in 1822; and in 1829, in which year he was knighted, he was appointed Solicitor-General during the Duke of Wellington's Premiership. At various times he represented Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, St. Mawes, and Ripon in Parliament. In 1835, he was constituted Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and held the Great Seal of that country a second time from 1841 to 1846. In 1852, on the accession of Lord Derby's Government, he became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and at the same time was elevated to the Peerage as Baron St. Leonards. His Lordship married Winifred, only child of Mr. John Knapp, and had a large family. Lord St. Leonards's most popular contributions to legal literature are his treatise on "The Law of Vendors and Purchasers," his work on "Powers," and his "Handybook on Property Law." Died at Boyle Farm, Surrey, on the 29th January, 1875, at the advanced age of 94."—*The Illustrated London News*, February 6th, 1875.

1841. THOMAS PEMBERTON, ESQ.

SIR EDWARD B. SUGDEN, KNT.

1841. SIR GEORGE COCKBURN, G.C.B.¹

Vice SIR E. B. SUGDEN, appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

¹ "Sir George Cockburn was born April 22nd, 1772, the second son of Sir James Cockburn, sixth Baronet of Langton (M.P. for Peebles in 1762), by Augusta Anne, his second wife, daughter of the Rev. Francis Ayscough, D.D., Dean of Bristol, and niece of George, Lord Lyttleton. His ancestors—the Cockburns, of Langton—were of very ancient standing in Berwickshire, and obtained a Nova Scotia

Baronetcy in 1627. Passing over his earlier years, we find Mr. Cockburn appointed, in 1792, Acting Lieutenant of the *Pearl*; and, in 1793, confirmed in the *Orestes*. Not long after, he was removed to the *Victory*, 100, the flagship off Toulon, of his patron, Lord Hood; from which, on attaining the post of First Lieutenant, he was promoted to the command of the *Speedy* sloop. 'As a reward for his skill and perseverance (we quote from O'Byrne) in maintaining the blockade of Genoa, during a gale which dispersed every other ship of a squadron stationed off that port, Captain Cockburn was appointed, January 20th, 1794, Acting Captain of the *Inconstant*, 36; and, on the 20th of the following month, was officially posted into the *Meleager*, 32, which latter frigate he commanded in the hostilities against Corsica: and, as one of Hotham's repeaters in the actions of March 14th, and July 13th, 1795. He was afterwards employed for twelve months in vigorous co-operation with the Austrian troops in Piedmont; and during that period obtained the hearty acknowledgements of the immortal Nelson, for his conspicuous zeal, ability, and courage on various occasions; but more especially for the great support and assistance he afforded that hero in running in under the batteries of Larma, on May 31st, 1796, and capturing six of the enemy's armed vessels. Being transferred, August 19th following, to the command of the *Minerve*, of 42 guns and 286 men, Captain Cockburn, who remained in that ship until paid off in February, 1802, continued to pursue his gallant career with intense ardour, either conducting in person or assuming a prominent part in a train of the most important achievements. He was first employed in blockading Leghorn; and, on next hoisting the broad pendant of Commodore Nelson, again acquired the admiration of the latter for his conduct at the capture and defeat, while proceeding from Gibraltar to Elba, and in presence of the Spanish fleet, of the *Sabina*, of 40, and the *Matilda*, of 34 guns, December 20th, 1796. The former ship struck her colours after a combat of three hours, and a loss, out of 286 men, of 14 killed and 44 wounded; the other was compelled to wear and haul off at the close of a sharp action of half an hour: the collective loss of the *Minerve* on both occasions amounting to 7 men killed and 44 wounded. Captain Cockburn, who had previously assisted in destroying *l'Etonnant*, national corvette, of 18 guns, next took the privateer *Maria*, of 6 guns and 68 men; and, after witnessing the evacuation of Porto Ferrajo, bore a very active part in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, February 14th, 1797. He also brought out, from under the severe fire of two strong batteries on Grand Canary Island, the *Marseillaise*, a French letter-of-marque, of 24 guns. On the night of November 5th, in the same year, while the *Minerve* was lying stripped in the mole of the dockyard of Gibraltar, we again find our intrepid captain attracting the official notice of his superiors by a signal exploit he performed in putting off with only three gunboats to the protection of a convoy which had been observed to be baffled by light and contrary winds near the Spanish shore,

whence it was threatened by a flotilla of thirty of the enemy's gunboats. By pulling directly between the inshore part of the convoy and the position occupied by the Spaniards, he successfully checked their career, and, by his spirited exertions, kept them at bay during the whole night, and until the merchantmen had reached their anchorage. In April, 1798, the *Minerve* returned to England to refit, but towards the close of the year she again sailed for the Mediterranean, where Captain Cockburn continued to be employed on various important services, frequently in command of a small squadron, until the conclusion of the war. Among other operations, he joined in the hostilities against Malta—was in company with the *Emerald* at the taking of *La Caroline* privateer of 16 guns and 90 men—witnessed Lord Keith's capture of three frigates and two brigs under Rear-Admiral Perree, June 19th, 1799—took, during the year 1800, the three privateers, *Le Furet*, *La Mouche*, and *La Vengeance*, carrying altogether 49 guns and 357 men—made prize, February 11th, 1801, of a Danish man-of-war brig—and in September following, captured and destroyed the *Success*, of 32, and *Bravoure*, of 42 guns.

Without dwelling further on the gallant seaman's services during the next few years (among which was his co-operation, as Commodore, in the reduction of Martinique), we come to the expedition to the Scheldt. In that important, but unfortunate affair, Commodore Cockburn took the command of a division of the British Flotilla, bombarded Flushing; and, in the retreat, had the post of honour and formed the rear-guard.

In 1810, he assisted, effectually, at the defence of Cadiz; and in 1812, having previously attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, proceeded to North America, where war had broken out with the United States. This was the most brilliant epoch and the most important achievement of Sir George Cockburn's naval career. We have not space to enter on the minute description of his exploits. Suffice it to say that the Admiral rendered the most effective aid to the land forces, destroying several sea-coast towns, spreading consternation into the heart of the enemy's country, and finally co-operating, with great ability and judgment, in the capture and destruction of Washington, the capital of the United States. For these gallant exploits, Admiral Cockburn was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1815. In the same year, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, and selected to convey Napoleon to St. Helena. From 1832 to 1836, he was Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian station, and in 1837 was advanced to the rank of full Admiral.

During fourteen years Sir George Cockburn sat in the House of Commons, representing successively Portsmouth, Weobly, Plymouth, and Ripon; for seventeen years was one of the Lords of the Admiralty. Under Sir Robert Peel's last Administration, he held the responsible position of First Naval Lord, and acquitted himself in Parliament with great credit and ability.

Sir George Cockburn married, November 28th, 1809, his cousin, Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Cockburn, Esq.; and leaves an only surviving child, Augusta-Harriot-Mary. The baronetcy, which Sir George inherited at the decease, in 1852, of his elder brother, Major-General Sir James Cockburn, Bart., G.C.H., now devolves on the Very Rev. William Cockburn, Dean of York, the Admiral's next brother. He died August 19th, 1853."—*Illustrated London News*, August 27th, 1853.

1843. THOMAS B. CUSAC SMITH, ESQ.¹

March, 1843, *vice* THOMAS PEMBERTON, resigned.

¹ Second son of the late Sir W. Cusac Smith, Bart. (some time a Baron of the Irish Exchequer), by Hester, eldest daughter of Thomas Berry, Esq., of English Castle, King's co., and heir presumptive to his nephew Sir W. C. Smith, Bart. Born 1797; married 1827 Louisa, daughter of J. H. Smith Barry, Esq., of Marbury Hall, co. Chester, and of Foaty, co. Cork. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Irish Bar 1819; appointed a King's Counsel 1830, Solicitor-General for Ireland Sept., 1842; Attorney-General, November, 1842; Bench of King's Inns, 1843; Master of the Rolls in Ireland, 1846. Archbishop Whateley, after an interview with him and having vainly endeavoured to interest him in questions of literature, remarked, in allusion to his many initials, "that though he was not a literary man he was undoubtedly a man of letters."

1846. HON. EDWIN LASCELLES.¹

February, 1846, *vice* T. B. C. SMITH, appointed Master of the Rolls for Ireland.

¹ Fourth son of Henry Lascelles, second Earl of Harewood, born 25th December, 1799. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; elected Fellow of All Souls (B.A. 1826, D.C.L. 1831); called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1826; a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Yorkshire; M.P. for Ripon, 1846—1857. Died April 26th, 1865.

1847. HON. EDWIN LASCELLES.

RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM,
BART.¹

¹ "The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, second Baronet of Netherby, Cumberland, G.C.B., LL.D., a distinguished statesman and member of Parliament, was the representative of a branch of the very ancient and illustrious house of Graeme or Graham, a race of patriots and heroes, which branch sprung from the Grahams, Baronets of Esk, and Viscounts Preston. He was the eldest son of Sir James Graham, first Baronet of Netherby, by his wife, Lady Catherine Stewart, eldest daughter of John, seventh Earl of Galloway. He was born on the 1st of June, 1792; and was educated at Westminster and Cambridge. He entered Parliament when of age, and his political career has extended over a period of more than forty years. He first sat for Hull from 1818 to 1820, and he succeeded his father as second Baronet on the

13th of April, 1824. Two years later Sir James was returned for the city of Carlisle, in the Whig interest, to which party he soon became an important acquisition. In 1830, he was elected for the county of Cumberland, and was one of the most strenuous supporters of the Reform Bill, as he had previously been of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts and of Catholic Emancipation. On the formation of Earl Grey's Administration, in 1836, he was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1832 Sir James was returned for the eastern division of the county of Cumberland, which he represented up to 1837. In 1834 dissensions in Earl Grey's Cabinet arose on the Irish Church question, which led to the retirement of Sir James, together with Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby), the late Duke of Richmond, and the late Earl of Ripon. In 1841 he was elected for Dorchester, and in that year, on Sir Robert Peel being called upon to reform a Ministry, Sir James took office as Secretary of State for the Home Department, a post which he held until the dissolution of the Government in June, 1846. From 1847 to 1852 he sat as representative for the borough of Ripon, and in the latter year he was re-elected for Carlisle, which city he has since sat for in the House of Commons. In December, 1852, Sir James was re-appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and remained in the Ministry until the adverse vote on Mr. Roebuck's motion, 'That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol.' From that period he was not officially engaged. Sir James was made a D.C.L. of Cambridge in 1835, and was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University in 1840. Sir James Graham throughout his whole career bore the character of a high-minded, upright, able and disinterested British statesman. In his constant connection with public affairs he sought neither honours nor profit, his sole object obviously being to benefit his country to the best of his power. He both in public and private life enjoyed the highest esteem and regard. Sir James Graham married, on the 8th of July, 1819, Fanny Callander, youngest daughter of Colonel and Lady Elizabeth Callander, of Craigforth and Ardkinglass, and by her, who died on the 25th of October, 1857, has had three sons and three daughters, all of whom survive him. He died on the 25th of October, 1861, at Netherby, the family seat, near Carlisle, from disease of the heart. Of the daughters two are married—viz., Mabel Violet, the wife of the Hon. William Ernest Duncombe, eldest son of Lord Feversham; and Helen, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Charles Baring, Coldstream Guards. Sir James is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Frederic Ulric Graham, the third Baronet, who was born on the 2nd of April, 1820; and married, on the 26th of October, 1852, Lady Jane Hermione St. Maur, eldest daughter of Edward Adolphus, twelfth and present Duke of Somerset, and has a son and four daughters. Sir Frederic was attached to the Embassy at Vienna in 1842, and was subsequently in the 17th Lancers and the 1st Life Guards."—*The Illustrated London News*, November, 2nd, 1861.

1852. WILLIAM BECKETT, ESQ. (266).¹

HON. EDWIN LASCELLES. (202).

Augustus Newton, Esq. (75).

350 voters on the register, 295 voted.

¹ Fourth son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart., who was M.P. for Leeds from 1835 to 1837; by Mary, daughter of the Bishop (Wilson) of Bristol; born 1784; succeeded 1847; married 1841, Frances Adelina, daughter of H. C. Ingram, Esq., of Temple Newsham, co. York; Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for West Riding, and a Banker at Leeds; was M.P. for Leeds from 1841 to 1852. Died January 26th, 1863.

1857. JOHN ASHLEY WARRE, ESQ.¹

JOHN GREENWOOD, ESQ.²

¹ Of West Cliff House, Ramsgate. Son of the late — Warre, Esq.; born 1787; married 1839, Caroline, daughter of the late P. Grenfell, Esq., M.P. Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Kent; M.P. for Lostwithiel, Taunton, and Hastings from 1812 to 1834.

² Of Swarcliffe Hall, near Ripley, Yorkshire. Eldest son of Frederick Greenwood, Esq.; born 1829; married 1852, Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of N. C. Barnardiston, Esq., of The Ryes, Suffolk. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1851); Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire; appointed Captain of the Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry 1853; died February 21st, 1874.

1859. JOHN GREENWOOD, ESQ. (223).

JOHN ASHLEY WARRE, ESQ. (205).

Alfred B. Richards, Esq. (31).

1860. REGINALD ARTHUR VYNER, ESQ. (197).¹

Frederick Richard Lees, Esq. (—0).

1860. *Vice* J. A. WARRE, Deceased.

¹ Second son of Captain Henry Vyner, and Lady Mary Gertrude Vyner, his wife, of Newby Hall, near Ripon. Died September 28th, 1870. See *antea*, p. 204.

1865. SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART. (215).¹

ROBERT KEARSLEY, ESQ. (189).²

John Greenwood, Esq. (173).

¹ Of Hickleton, near Doncaster. This venerable and distinguished statesman, associated with the Administration of Earl Grey so far back as 1832, was born 20th December, 1800, the elder son of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, second Baronet, of Barnsley,

and was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated double first in 1821. Married 29th July, 1829, Mary C. I., fifth daughter of Charles, second Earl Grey, K.G., and by her (who died 6th July, 1884) had issue, 4 sons and 3 daughters; succeeded his father as third Baronet, Dec., 1846. He successively represented in parliament, Great Grimsby, Wareham, Halifax, and Ripon, from 1826 to 1866; Secretary of the Treasury from 1832 to 1834; Secretary to the Admiralty from 1835 to 1839; and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1846 to 1852. In December, 1852, he was appointed President of the Board of Control; was first Lord of the Admiralty from 1855 to 1858. He was subsequently Secretary of State for India, and President of the Indian Council; raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax, February 21st, 1866, and became Lord Privy Seal in 1870 to 1874; died 8th August, 1885.

² Of Highfield, Ripon. Seventh son of the late Mr. George Kearsley, of Ripon; born 1822; married 1847, Sarah (who died June 24th, 1891), fourth daughter of Captain Winterbottom, R.N. Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of the County of York; Magistrate for the City and Liberty of Ripon; twice Mayor of Ripon; appointed a Captain in the First West Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers 1864; M.P. for Ripon from 1865 to 1868. See *antea* p. 179.

By the Reform Act, 30 and 31, Victoria, the Borough of Ripon, by reason of its not having a population of ten thousand persons, lost the privilege of returning two members to parliament, and from that time until 1885, when it was merged in the Ripon Division, returned only one.

1866. LORD JOHN HAY.¹

¹ Son of the Marquess of Tweeddale; born 28th August, 1827; married 8th June, 1876, Anne Christina, daughter of Nathaniel G. Lambert, Esq., of Denham Court, Bucks. Admiral of the Fleet; G.C.B.; Commander in Chief at Devonport in 1887 and 1888; Knight of the Legion of Honour, a Lord of the Admiralty 1866; 1868 to 1871 and since 1880 M.P. for Wick, 1857 to 1859, and for Ripon from 1866 to 1871; became a Captain, R.N., in 1855, and was nominated a C.B. same year. A Vice-Admiral, twice commanded the Channel Fleet.

1868. LORD JOHN HAY. (554).

George Allanson Cayley, Esq.
(403).¹

¹ Eldest son of Sir Digby Cayley, seventh baronet, by Dorothy, second daughter of the Rev. Geo. Allanson, of Ripon, born 1831; married, 1859, Catherine Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir W. Worsley, Baronet; Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire; Justice of the Peace for Flintshire and Denbighshire (Sheriff in 1883); succeeded to the baronetage on the death of his father, in 1883, High Hall, Brompton, Yorkshire.

1871. SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS.
(522).¹

George A. Cayley, Esq. (302).

February 15th, 1871, *vice* LORD JOHN HAY, resigned.

¹ Eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Storks. He entered the army in 1828, and served in the 14th, 38th, and 61st regiments, and was Military Secretary in the Mauritius. During the Kaffir war of 1846-7 he was Assistant Adjutant General at the Cape of Good Hope, and, in the time of the war with Russia, commanded the British and all military establishments from the Bosphorus to Smyrna, and also superintended the evacuation of Turkey by the British Army after the termination of the war. In Feb., 1857, he was appointed Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands, and succeeded Mr. W. E. Gladstone. He was a very popular Chief Commissioner, and resided at Corfu until the islands, by consent of the English Government, were annexed to Greece; he was made Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, and in 1866 Captain-General of Jamaica, and was Chairman of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Jamaica Insurrection; he became a Colonel in 1854; Lieutenant-General in 1848 (?); Major-General in 1855; was made a K.C.B. in January 1857; G.C.B. in July 1864; in January, 1868, was appointed Under-Secretary for War and Controller in Chief; and in 1870 Surveyor-General of the Ordnance; a member of the Privy Council 1867; and was Parliamentary candidate for Colchester, Nov., 1870. He took a very active part in the debates on the abolition of purchase in the army. Born in 1811; died Sept. 5th, 1874.

1874. RIGHT HON. EARL DE GREY.¹

¹ Only son of the Marquess of Ripon, K.G.; born January 29th, 1852; married 7th May, 1885, to Constance Gladys, widow of the fourth Earl of Lonsdale, and sister of the thirteenth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

1880. RIGHT HON. GEORGE JOACHIM
GOSCHEN. (581).¹

Francis Darwin, Esq. (362).²

¹ Of Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst, co. Kent. Son of William Henry Goschen, Esq., of Austinfriars, and Roehampton, by Henrietta, his wife; born 10th August, 1831; married 1857, Lucy, daughter of John Dalley, Esq.; P.C. 1887; B.A. Oxford, Hon. Fellow of Oriel College, 1882; and Hon. LL.D. Cambridge, 1888; M.P. for London from 1863 to 1880, Ripon from 1880 to 1885, East Division of Edinburgh from 1885 to 1886, and for St. George's, Hanover Square, since 1887; Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1865 and 1866; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, January to July, 1866; President of the Poor Law Board from 1868 to 1871;

First Lord of the Admiralty from 1871 to 1874; Special Ambassador to Constantinople in 1880 and 1881; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England from 1882 to 1885; Chancellor of the Exchequer since 1887; Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, 1887; and of Edinburgh University, 1890; Deputy Lieutenant for London and Kent.

² Of Creskeld Hall, Otley, M.A., Cantab., third son of W. Rhodes; born in 1825; married eldest daughter and heiress (died 1885) of W. B. Darwin, of Elston; Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire; Justice of the Peace for Notts.

By the "Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885," the City of Ripon shared the fate of other small boroughs and was deprived of its member; it was, however, selected to give name to the district into which it was thrown, while Harrogate, as being the larger town, and more centrally situated was selected as the place of nomination, and declaration of poll. This district, now doomed to return only one member, had, before the Reform Bill of 1832, eight parliamentary representatives, besides its share in the county representation, two for Ripon, two for Boroughbridge, two for Aldborough, and two for Knaresborough. The population of this district was 52,252, and the number of electors about 10,000. The first election took place in November, 1885, the candidates were:—

1885. WILLIAM HARKER, ESQ. (3985).¹

John Lloyd Wharton, Esq. (3820).

Number of electors on register 9,040; of whom 7,856 polled.

¹ Third son of Robert Harker, of Pateley Bridge, near Leeds; born 1819; married 1863, Annie, eldest daughter of George Hodgson, of Bradford; J.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire (and County Councillor) and Liberty of Ripon; chairman of the Bradford Banking Company, M.P. (Liberal) West Riding (Eastern Division), of Yorkshire (Ripon Division), 1885-86. Harefield, Pateley Bridge, near Leeds.

1886. JOHN LLOYD WHARTON, ESQ.
(4113).¹

C. A. C. Ponsonby, Esq. (3125).

¹ Only son of Mr. J. T. Wharton, J.P. and D.L. of Dryburn and Aberford. He was born in 1837, and married in 1870, Susan Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. Duncombe Shafto, rector of Brancepeth, Durham, (she died in 1872). He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was admitted a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1862, and was M.P. for Durham from 1871 to 1874. He is a J.P. of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and D.L. and J.P. of Durham, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions. First Chairman of Durham County Council; re-elected 1892. He is a director of the North Eastern Railway Company, and is a member of the Carlton and Oxford and Cambridge clubs.

THE RECORDERS OF RIPON.

RECORDER, (*Recordator*), is a person whom the Mayor or other magistrate of any city or town corporate, having jurisdiction and a court of *Record* within their precincts by the king's grant, do associate unto them for their better direction in matters of justice, and proceedings according to law; and therefore he is, for the most part, a counsellor or other person well versed and experienced in the law. *Jacob's Law Dictionary*.

By the charter of King James I., granted June 26th, 1604, Ripon was entitled to have one discreet and learned man in the laws of England, who shall be called Recorder of the Borough aforesaid, and we have appointed our beloved subject JOHN PRIESTLEY, of the Inner Temple, London, Esquire, to be the first modern Recorder of the Borough aforesaid, to be continued in the same office during the natural life of the said John Priestley. After his death the mayor and aldermen shall nominate, put up, and choose one other discreet and learned man in the laws of England, as and for Recorder of the borough aforesaid.

JOHN PRIESTLEY, ESQ.,

Of the Middle Temple, was appointed first Recorder under the Charter of King James I., A.D. 1604.

RICHARD HUTTON, ESQ., Sergeant-at-Law.

Whose name occurs March 9th, 1607. He was second son of Anthony Hutton of Penrith, Esq.; on the 3rd of March, 1617, he was made a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and he became a very venerable Judge, and a man famous in his generation." He died February 26th, 1638, aged 79 years, and was buried in the church of St. Dunstons-in-the-West, London; with the following inscription to commemorate him:—"Hic requiescunt ossa Richardi Hutton, militis, unius Justiciariorum Dom. Regis de Com. Banco, qui obiit 26 Feb. 1638, annoque ætatis suæ 79. sumere felix iter a seculo ad cœlum." He purchased the estates of Hooten Pagnel and Goldsborough, in Yorkshire; which descended to his son Sir Richard Hutton, who was a colonel of foot on the king's part in the great civil war, and was killed at Sherburn, October 15th, 1645. George, third Earl of Cumberland, father of the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, in his will, dated 9th October, 1605, bequeathed to Sergeant Hutton 1000 angels. Sir William Ingilby of Ripley, who died in 1617, mentions him:—"To my ancient worthie friend Sir Richard Hutton, Knight, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Common Pleas, 5 unitts of gould to make him a piece of plate, in token of my love." *For further information see Foss's "Judges of England."*

THOMAS PROCTER, ESQ.

Elected 8th April, 1617.

JOHN WAISTELL, ESQ., Counsellor-at-Law.

Elected in place of Thomas Procter, May 5th, 1626. He was of Scorton, near Richmond. Died in 1659, aged 66, and was buried at Bolton-on-Swale.

RICHARD ETHERINGTON, ESQ., Counsellor-at-Law.

Elected recorder December 6th, 1659, in the place of Mr. John Waistell, lately deceased. May 25th, 1666, a letter written to Mr. Recorder Etherington, asking him to resign, on account of his living at such a distance from Ripon.

CHRISTOPHER DRIFFIELD, ESQ.

Elected October 2nd, 1673. Resigned.

WILLIAM DAWSON, ESQ.

1678; afterwards Sir Wm. Dawson; re-appointed by the king, January 12th, 1686. He was of Azerley, near Ripon. Knighted at Windsor Castle, June 17th, 1680. He married Maxton, daughter of Thos. Bowes, of Streatlam Castle, Esq. Buried at Kirkby Malzeard, January 22nd, 1718.

ROWLAND NORTON, ESQ.

Elected December 31st, 1688.

CHRISTOPHER DRIFFIELD, ESQ.

Elected January 1st, 1706.

RICHARD BAYNE, ESQ.

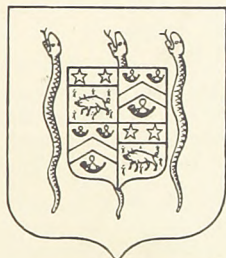
Elected September 30th, 1723. He held the office of recorder 44 years; died in 1767, and was buried in Ripon minster, in the south aisle, where the following inscription remains:—"Sacred to the memory of Richard Bayne, Esq., B.L., and Recorder of this Borough 44 years, which office he executed with integrity, obiit Octr. 13th, 1767, aged 81 years." See *antea*, p. 250.

GEORGE HASSELL, ESQ.



The accompanying illustration of the Hassell arms is reproduced from a family book-plate. The arms are:—Vert, three adders erect ar. *Crest*, a dexter arm erect, habited vert, cuff ar. holding in the hand a branch of laurel all ppr.

An attorney-at-law. Elected October 30th, 1767. He built the theatre in Westgate. Died in 1778, and was buried in the north aisle of the nave of Ripon minster, where he is thus commemorated:—"This monument is erected to the memory of George Hassell, Esqr., late recorder of this town, who died the 17th day of July, 1778, aged 58 years; also to the memory of his wife, Margaret Bacon Forster Hassell, who died the 20th day of June, 1772, aged 26 years."



On this monument the arms of Bacon and Forster are quartered, and the Adders of the Hassell family are introduced in this form, as given on the sketch:—

First and fourth *Bacon*: Erm. a wild boar pass. az. bristled, armed, and unguled or, langued gu.,

on a chief of the third two mullets of the fourth. Second and third *Forster*: Argent a chevron vert. between three bugle horns sable, stringed gules.

The family of Hassell is descended from Henry, lord of Hatishall, Hassall or Hassell, of Cheshire, whose grandson Richard, living in 1343, was the stem of a numerous offspring (as per *Gyll's History of Wraybury*). The first known Yorkshire Hassell was Thomas, who died about the middle of the 16th century. His descendants had property at Conisthorpe, Hutton-upon-Derwent, Sand Hutton, Cottingham, Beverley, and Thorp. At Ripon George Hassell settled about the end of the 17th century, dying there in 1757 as Town Clerk. He married in 1718 Alicia Pomfret, who died in 1727, and both are buried in the Cathedral. His son George became

Town Clerk, and died in 1778 as Recorder, having married Margaret Bacon-Forster (daughter of James Bacon-Forster and his wife nee Green), granddaughter of William and Margaret Bacon, of Staward Pele, Northumberland, and Newton Caps, Durham. (This Margaret Bacon was the eldest sister of Tom Forster, of Bamborough Castle, Northumberland, the rebel General of 1715). On her marriage to George Hassell, 1765, she is called in the Ripon minster register "Spinster of this Parish," so it is fair to assume her parents then lived in Ripon. (The Bacons were descendants of Lord Bacon, Baron Verulam, Duke of St. Albans, and bore the same arms: gules on a chief argent, two mullets sable. The Forsters were one of the oldest and most noted families in Northumberland, and it was irreverently said of their family, that Providence first made Adam and Eve and then a Forster, or forrester, but their grandeur on the male side ended with the attainder of the rebel. The estates had previously been purchased by his uncle, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham. Their pedigree is traced for over 1,000 years; arms: argent, a chevron vert bet. three bugle horns sable, stringed gules).

Thomas Hassell, credited with coming from London or Kent, according to the Herald's visitation (Bulmer Wapentake) dated Malton, August 28th, 1665, lived at Hutton-upon-Derwent, and was married to Agnes, daughter of Seigneur de la Motte, a Dutch nobleman and governor of Gravelines, 1578. This Seigneur had great wealth, and is constantly mentioned by Motley in his *The United Netherlands* as a political and military person of much renown, during that era of Netherlands history.

James Bacon-Forster, the father of the Recorder's wife, was the fifth son of William and Margaret Bacon and added the surname of Forster, when seized of Adderstone, under the will, or desire, of his uncle John Forster of Adderstone, Northumberland, brother to the rebel-general Tom. A special grant of arms was given to James (or his eldest brother John), who is believed to have died at Bath about 1765, viz: Ermine, a wild boar passant azure, bristled, armed and unguled or, langued gules, on a chief of the third, two mullets of the fourth.

An Extract of the Recorder's Will:—The Will of George Hassell, of Ripon, in the County of York, dated 24th May, 1778. To his son Samuel Talbot Hassell on the attainment of 21 years, the sum of 5,000*l.*; to his son James Hassell on the attainment of 21 years, a like sum of 5,000*l.*; with the payment of which legacies he charges his real and personal estate to be in full of any beneficial interest either in law or equity, which the said sons may claim to be entitled to, of and from the effects of his late uncle Talbot Hassell, which may remain unpaid at the time of the testator's decease. All the copyhold estates at Knayton to descend to the heir-at-law according to the custom of the Manor there. To his eldest son George Hassell, his heirs and assigns for ever, all his real and personal estate, subject to the payment of the two legacies of 5,000*l.* above-mentioned and other legacies, namely, the sum of 10*l.* yearly to his servant John Farneby for life, and 5*l.* to his ser-

vant Mary Thirkell if with the testator at the time of his decease. The rents and profits to be charged with the maintenance and education of all his children until they attain the age of 21 years, if either son die before attaining that age, the youngest then living to receive a further sum of 2,000*l*. The testator wishes his sons to have a good classical education, that George and Samuel Talbot should go to one of the Universities, and that George shall make either law, physic, or divinity his study. Samuel Talbot, should he feel himself qualified, to become a Minister of the Church of England, and James to act as he and the executors shall think fit. William Chambers, of Ripon, surgeon, Philip Sands Morley, of Ripon, gentleman, and Henry Atkinson, of Ripon, attorney, joint executors in trust and guardians of the said sons. Witnesses, Rich. Beckwith, John Terry, T. Walker.

James, the youngest son of the Recorder, settled in Hull, and there married Ann Hall, the daughter of a wealthy merchant and alderman, and the children of their son Samuel Talbot (born 1796, died 1882), were all born in or about Hull.

George, the son of the Recorder, was educated at Oxford University, and had also an estate at Yafforth, near Northallerton, and was said to have been visited by George IV. when Prince of Wales. He became a Banker in London, and a special Act of Parliament, dated 1797, was obtained to regulate his disordered affairs. About some 20,000*l*. were left for his son George, of whose career but little is known, except that he lived in London and died unmarried, having had in his possession valuable family documents, which have been lost.

Samuel Talbot went to Clare College, Oxford, and died unmarried in Ireland.

Amongst the papers appertaining to the Hassell's is found records of connection by marriage with families of high position, such as Annie, marrying in 1749, Sir C. H. Talbot, Bart., of the Shrewsbury family; Mary, to Francis Constable, of Troutdale; Catherine, to Sir Richard Osbaldistone, of Hunmanby, whilst S. Talbot Hassell (the son of James and Ann), who died at Hull, 1882, in his 86th year, was married to a lady descended from Rapin, the soldier and historian, who belonged to a Roman family, expelled from their country in the time of Nero, A.D. 52. The late Mr. S. T. Hassell was the last known representative of the name in Yorkshire, his offspring being married and residing in different parts of England; his eldest son, Colonel James W., now retired, was in command of the 1st Battalion "The Royal Scots" during the Bechuanaland expedition, and saw much service in the Crimean war and Indian mutiny; his second son, George C., having the intention of also entering the service, obtained a Commission in the Royal Sussex Light Infantry, under command of the late Duke of Richmond, but the Russian war ending he turned his pursuits to a mercantile career, as did also his younger brother Talbot.

The Forsters, with an alleged known pedigree from 837, are part and parcel of Northumberland history,

being principal chieftains of the County and connected by marriage and consanguinity with most of the eminent northern families. An interesting and romantic novel, called "Dorothy Forster," has been written by Walter Besant. Extravagance and foolhardiness through several generations at last belied the family legend,

"Let us dearlie then holde,
To mynde ther worthines,
That which our parents olde
Hath left us to posses."

WILLIAM WITHEs, EsQ., (OR WITHERS).

Of York, barrister-at-law, elected recorder in place of George Hassell, deceased, September 5th, 1778.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, EsQ.

Elected 1802; died 1835; buried in a vault beneath the chapter house in Ripon minster, where he is commemorated by the following inscription:—"Here lieth the body of John Williamson, Esquire, of Hollings, in the county of York, Barrister-at-Law, who departed this life the 13th of November, in the year of our Lord 1835, aged 67 years. He was 14 years Recorder of this Borough." Hollings is near Hamps-thwaite; the mansion there was built by him about the year 1818. There is a stained-glass window in the south aisle of the Nave of the Cathedral bearing this inscription:—"In Memory of John Williamson, of Holling, Recorder of Ripon, born 1768; died 1835. In Memory of Dorothy Williamson, born 1766; died 1855. John Williamson, born 1808; died 1854."

CHARLES HARRISON, EsQ.

Elected December 9th, 1815. He married Anna, widow of John Lodge Batley, Esq., of Masham, May 25th, 1822, when he assumed the name of Batley. Was M.P. for Beverley from 1826 to 1830. Resigned the office of Recorder, May 19th, 1832.

WILLIAM BLANSHARD, EsQ.

Elected 1832. May 22nd, 1832, the town clerk, Mr. R. Nicholson, and James Britain, Junr., went to York to offer the recordership to Mr. Blanshard, of York, barrister, etc. May 25th, Mr. Blanshard and the aldermen met at the town clerk's, as an introduction of Mr. Blanshard to the corporate body. May 29th, Mr. Blanshard sworn into the office of recorder; and he gave a "cake night," to the corporation only. July 6th, Ripon sessions. Mr. Blanshard's appearance on the bench; nothing to do. 1835, October 17th. Ripon sessions. Recorder's right to sit as a magistrate, etc., called in question, when he left the court, and the same day resigned the recordership of Ripon.—*H. Nicholson's Diary*.

The office of Recorder was abolished at this time.

A LIST OF THE RARER FLOWERING PLANTS, TO BE FOUND IN RIPON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

HAVING been asked by the publisher of the *Ripon Millenary Record*, to supply a list of some of the Flowering Plants that are to be found in the district of Ripon, for insertion in this work; I feel much pleasure in contributing the following short Catalogue of a few of the rarer species of phanerogamous plants, with which "Flora" has adorned the hills and dales of this beautiful neighbourhood.

The names of the flowers given, represent but few of the many which, during the past twelve years, have been collected by myself, within a very short radius of Ripon. The various species are arranged in their natural orders, as given by the late Professor Bentham, F.R.S., in his Handbook of the *British Flora*, and to which reference can be made. Although examples of every order have not been given, yet, for the sake of reference, the orders represented retain the Numbers given to them in the above-named Flora. Figures of the various plants mentioned in the Catalogue may be found (when required) by reference to the Illustrations of the *British Flora*, by Fitch & Smith.

THOMAS PRATT, M.R.C.V.S.

CLASS I.—*Dicotyledones*.

ORDER I.—*RANUNCULACEÆ*.

Clematis Vitalba. Old Man's Beard.
Thalictrum minus. Lesser Thalictrum.
Thalictrum flavum. Yellow Thalictrum.
Anemone nemorosa. Wood Anemone.
Adonis autumnalis. Common Adonis.
Ranunculus aquatilis. Water Ranunculus.
Ranunculus hederaceus. Ivy Ranunculus.
Ranunculus Lingua. Great Spearwort.
Ranunculus Flammula. Spear Ranunculus.
Ranunculus sceleratus. Celery-leaved Ranunculus.
Ranunculus parviflorus. Small-flowered Ranunculus.
Ranunculus auricomus. Wood Ranunculus.
Ranunculus acris. Meadow Ranunculus.
Ranunculus repens. Creeping Ranunculus.
Ranunculus bulbosus. Bulbous Ranunculus.
Ranunculus arvensis. Corn Ranunculus.
Caltha palustris. Marsh Marigold.
Trollius europæus. Globeflower.
Helleborus viridis. Green Hellebore.
Aquilegia vulgaris. Common Columbine.
Aconitum Napellus. Common Aconite.
Actæa spicata. Common Baneberry.

ORDER II.—*Berberideæ*.

Berberis vulgaris. Common Barberry.

ORDER III.—*Nymphæaceæ*.

Nymphæa alba. White Waterlily.
Nuphur lutea. Yellow Waterlily.

ORDER IV.—*Papaveraceæ*.

Papaver Rhœas. Field Poppy.
Papaver Argemone. Pale Poppy.
Meconopsis cambrica. Welsh Poppy.
Chelidonium majus. Common Celandine.

ORDER V.—*Fumariaceæ*.

Fumaria officinalis. Common Fumitory.
Corydalis claviculata. Climbing Corydal.

ORDER VI.—*Cruciferae*.

Cheiranthus Cheiri. Common Wallflower.
Barbarea vulgaris. Common Wintercress.
Barbarea stricta. Wintercress.
Nasturtium officinale. Common Watercress.
Nasturtium palustre. Marsh Watercress.
Nasturtium amphibium. Great Watercress.
Arabis Thaliana. Thale Rockcress.
Cardamine pratensis. Meadow Bittercress.
Cardamine hirsuta. Hairy Bittercress.
Cardamine impatiens. Narrow-leaved Bittercress.
Hesperis matronalis. Dame's Violet.
Cochlearia Armoracia. Horseradish Cochlearia.
Cochlearia officinalis. Scurvy Cochlearia.
Alyssum calycinum. Small Alyssum.

Alyssum maritimum. Sweet Alyssum.
Draba verna. Whitlowgrass.
Thlaspi arvense. Field Pennycress.
Iberis amara. Bitter Candytuft.
Lepidium latifolium. Broad-leaved Cress.

ORDER VII.—RESEDACEÆ.

Reseda lutea. Cut-leaved Mignonette.
Reseda Luteola. Dyer's Mignonette.

ORDER VIII.—CISTACEÆ.

Helianthemum Vulgare. Rock-rose.

ORDER IX.—VIOACEÆ.

Viola odorata. Sweet Violet.
Viola canina. Dog Violet.
Viola hirta. Hairy Violet.
Viola tricolor. Heartsease.

ORDER X.—POLYGALACEÆ.

Polygala Vulgaris. Common Milkwort.

ORDER XII.—CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Lychnis Githago. Corn Lychnis.
Lychnis Vespertina. Evening Lychnis.
Lychnis diurna. Red Lychnis.
Lychnis Flos-cuculi. Meadow Lychnis.
Spergularia rubra. Common Sandspurry.
Arenaria trinervis. Three-nerved Sandwort.
Cerastium arvense. Field Cerast.
Cerastium vulgatum. Common Cerast.
Stellaria aquatica. Water Starwort.
Stellaria nemorum. Wood Starwort.
Stellaria graminea. Lesser Starwort.
Stellaria Holostea. Great Starwort.

ORDER XVI.—HYPERICINÆÆ.

Hypericum quadrangulum. Sq.-stalked Hypericum.
Hypericum humifusum. Trailing Hypericum.
Hypericum hirsutum. Hairy Hypericum.
Hypericum montanum. Mountain Hypericum.

ORDER XVIII.—MALVACEÆ.

Malva rotundifolia. Dwarf Mallow.
Malva moschata. Musk Mallow.
Malva sylvestris. Common Mallow.

ORDER XX.—GERANIACEÆ.

Geranium pratense. Meadow Geranium.
Geranium molle. Dove's-foot Geranium.
Geranium pusillum. Small-flowered Geranium.
Geranium phœum. Dusky Geranium.
Geranium pyrenaicum. Mountain Geranium.
Geranium lucidum. Shining Geranium.
Geranium dissectum. Cut-leaved Geranium.
Erodium cicutarium. Common Erodium.
Erodium moschatum. Musk Erodium.
Impatiens Noli-me-tangere. Yellow Balsam.

ORDER XXIV.—RHAMNACEÆ.

Rhamnus catharticus. Common Buckthorn.

ORDER XXV.—PAPILIONACEÆ.

Genista tinctoria. Greenweed.
Cytisus scoparius. Common Broom.
Ononis arvensis. Restharrow Ononis.
Ononis campestris. Thorny Ononis.
Medicago sativa. Lucern Medick.
Medicago lupulina. Black Medick.
Melilotus officinalis. Common Melilot.
Melilotus arvensis. Field Melilot.
Melilotus alba. White Melilot.
Trifolium medium. Zigzag Clover.
Trifolium hybridum. Alsike Clover.
Trifolium procumbens. Hop Clover.
Trifolium filiforme. Slender Clover.
Trifolium pratense. Purple Clover.
Trifolium repens. White Clover.
Lotus corniculatus. Bird's-foot Trefoil.
Lotus major. The Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil.
Anthyllis vulneraria. Common Anthyllis.
Astragalus hypoglottis. Purple Astragal.
Astragalus glycyphyllos. Sweet Astragal.
Onobrychis sativa. Common Sainfoin.
Vicia tetrasperma. Slender Vetch.
Vicia hirsuta. Hairy Vetch.
Vicia Cracca. Tufted Vetch.
Vicia sepium. Bush Vetch.
Vicia sativa. Common Vetch.

ORDER XXVI.—ROSACEÆ.

Prunus communis. Blackthorn Prunus.
Prunus Padus. Birdcherry Prunus.
Spiræa Filipendula. Common Spiræa.
Spiræa Ulmaria. Meadow Spiræa.
Geum rivale. Water Avens.
Rubus Idæus. Raspberry Rubus.
Rubus Cæsius. Dewberry Rubus.
Potentilla Comarum. Marsh Potentil.
Alchemilla arvensis. Field Alchemil.
Sanguisorba officinalis. Burnet Sanguisorb.
Agrimonia Eupatoria. Common Agrimony.

ORDER XXVII.—ONAGRACEÆ.

Epilobium hirsutum. Great Epilobe.
Epilobium montanum. Broad Epilobe.
Epilobium roseum. Pale Epilobe.
Epilobium alpinum. Alpine Epilobe.
Circæa lutetiana. Enchanter's Nightshade.

ORDER XXVIII.—LYTHRARIÆÆ.

Lythrum Salicaria. Purple Loosestrife.
Lythrum hyssopifolium. Hyssop-leaved Purple Loosestrife.

ORDER XXIX.—CUCURBITACEÆ.

Bryonia dioica. Common Bryony.

ORDER XXXII.—SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

Saxifraga granulata. Meadow Saxifrage.
Chrysosplenium oppositifolium. Golden Saxifrage.
Parnassia palustris. Grass-of-Parnassus.

ORDER XXXIII.—DROSERACEÆ.

Drosera rotundifolia. Common Sundew.

ORDER XXXIV.—HALORAGÆÆ.

Myriophyllum spicatum. Spiked Myriophyll.
Myriophyllum verticillatum. Whorled Myriophyll.
Hippuris vulgaris. Common Maretail.

ORDER XXXV.—UMBELLIFERÆ.

Hydrocotyle Vulgaris. Marsh Pennywort.
Ænanthe Phellandrium. Fine-leaved Ænanth.
Conium maculatum. Common Hemlock.

ORDER XXXIX.—CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

Sambucus Ebulus. Dwarf Elder.
Viburnum Opulus. Guelder-Rose Viburnum.

ORDER XL.—STELLATÆ.

Galium saxatile. Heath Galium.
Galium Mollugo. Hedge Galium.
Asperula odorata. Woodruff Asperule.
Asperula cynanchica. Squinancy-wort.
Sherardia arvensis. Field Madder.

ORDER XLI.—VALERIANÆÆ.

Valeriana officinalis. Common Valerian.
Valeriana pyrenaica. Pyrenean Valerian.

ORDER XLII.—DIPSACÆÆ.

Dipsacus pilosus. Small Teasel.
Scabiosa Columbaria. Small Scabious.

ORDER XLIII.—COMPOSITÆ.

Erigeron acris. Common Erigeron.
Solidago Virga-aurea. Common Goldenrod.
Inula dysenterica. Common Inule.
Senecio Viscosus. Viscous Senecio.
Senecio sylvaticus. Wood Senecio.
Doronicum Pardalianches. Leopard's-bane.
Serratula tinctoria. Common Saw-wort.
Centaurea solstitialis. Yellow Centaurea.
Centaurea Cyanus. Corn Centaurea.
Helminthia echioides. Oxtongue Helminth.
Lactuca Virosa. Prickly Lettuce.
Cichorium Intybus. Wild Chicory.
Lapsana communis. Common Lapsane.

ORDER XLIV.—CAMPANULACEÆ.

Campanula glomerata. Clustered Campanula.
Campanula latifolia. Giant Campanula.
Campanula rotundifolia. Harebell Campanula.

ORDER XLV.—ERICACEÆ.

Erica vulgaris. Common Heath.
Erica cinerea. Scotch Heather.
Erica Tetralix. Cross-leaved Heath.
Erica ciliaris. Ciliated Heath.
Pyrola media. Intermediate Wintergreen.
Monotropa Hypopitys. Yellow Bird's-nest.

ORDER XLVI.—PRIMULACEÆ.

Hottonia palustris. Water Hottonia.
Primula farinosa. Mealy Primrose.
Lysimachia nummularia. Money-wort.
Lysimachia nemorum. Wood Lysimachia.
Anagallis tenella. Bog Pimpernel.
Samolus valerandi. Brook-weed.

ORDER XLVII.—LENTIBULACEÆ.

Pinguicula vulgaris. Common Butterwort.

ORDER XLIX.—APOCYNACEÆ.

Vinca minor. Lesser Periwinkle.

ORDER L.—GENTIANACEÆ.

Erythraea Centaurium. Centaury.
Gentiana Amarella. Autumn Gentian.
Menyanthes trifoliata. Buckbean.

ORDER LI.—POLEMONIACEÆ.

Polemonium cæruleum. Greek Valerian.

ORDER LII.—CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Convolvulus arvensis. Lesser Convolvulus.
Cuscuta Epithymum. Lesser Dodder.

ORDER LIII.—BORAGINÆÆ.

Echium vulgare. Common Echium.
Lithospermum officinale. Common Lithosperm.
Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not.
Myosotis sylvatica. Wood Myosote.
Myosotis arvensis. Field Myosote.
Myosotis versicolor. Changing Myosote.
Anchusa sempervirens. Green Alkanet.
Lycopsis arvensis. Small Bugloss.
Borago officinalis. Common Borage.
Cynoglossum officinale. Common Hound's-tongue.

ORDER LIV.—SOLANACEÆ.

Hyoscyamus niger. Common Henbane.
Atropa Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade.
Solanum Dulcamara. Bittersweet Solanum.

ORDER LV.—OROBANCHACEÆ.

Orobanche major. Great Broomrape.
Orobanche rubra. Red Broomrape.
Lathraea squamaria. Common Lathraea.

ORDER LVI.—SCROPHULARINÆÆ.

Verbascum Blattaria. Moth Mullein.
Verbascum nigrum. Dark Mullein.
Linaria minor. Lesser Linaria.
Linaria Cymbalaria. Ivy Linaria.
Mimulus luteus. Yellow Mimulus.
Veronica scutellata. Marsh Veronica.
Rhinanthus Crista-galli. Common Rattle.
Pedicularis palustris. Red Rattle.
Pedicularis sylvatica. Common Pedicularis.
Melampyrum sylvaticum. Small-flower'd Melampyre.

ORDER LVII.—LABIATÆ.

Salvia Verbenaca. Wild Sage.
Lycopus Europæus. Gipsywort.
Calamintha Acinos. Basil Thyme.
Marrubium vulgare. White Horehound.
Galeopsis versicolor. Hemp Nettle.
Ballota nigra. Black Horehound.

ORDER LVIII.—VERBENACEÆ.

Verbena officinalis. Common Vervein.

ORDER LXII.—CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus. Perennial Goosefoot.
Atriplex rosea. Frosted Orache.
Atriplex portulacoides. Purslane Orache.

ORDER LXIII.—POLYGONACEÆ.

Rumex Acetosella. Sheep-sorrel.
Rumex Hydrolapathum. Water Dock.
Polygonum maritimum. Sea Polygonum.
Polygonum convolvulus. Climbing Buckwheat.
Polygonum Bistorta. Bistort Polygonum.
Polygonum Amphibium. Amphibious Polygonum.

ORDER LXX.—CALLITRICHINEÆ.

Callitriche aquatica. Common Callitriche.

ORDER LXXI.—URTICACEÆ.

Parietaria officinalis. Wall Pellitory.
Humulus Lupulus. Common Hop.

ORDER LXXIII.—AMENTACEÆ.

Alnus glutinosus. Common Alder.
Corylus Avellana. Common Hazel.
Fagus sylvatica. Common Beech.
Quercus robur. British Oak.

ORDER LXXIV.—CONIFERÆ.

Pinus sylvestris. Scotch Pine,
Taxus baccata. Common Yew.

CLASS II.—*Monocotyledones*.

ORDER LXXV.—TYPHACEÆ.

Typha latifolia. Great Reedmace.
Typha angustifolia. Lesser Reedmace.
Sparganium ramosum. Branched Sparganium.
Sparganium simplex. Simple Sparganium.

ORDER LXXVI.—AROIDEÆ.

Arum maculatum. Common Arum.

ORDER LXXVII.—LEMNACEÆ.

Lemna trisulca. Ivy-leaved Duckweed.
Lemna minor. Lesser Duckweed.
Lemna polyrrhiza. Greater Duckweed.

ORDER LXXVIII.—NAIADÆ.

Zannichellia palustris. Horned Pondweed.
Potamogeton praelongus. Long Pondweed.
Potamogeton pusillus. Slender Pondweed.
Potamogeton pectinatus. Fennel Pondweed.
Potamogeton crispus. Curly Pondweed.
Potamogeton densus. Opposite Pondweed.

ORDER LXXIX.—ALISMACEÆ.

Butomus umbellatus. Flowering Rush.
Alisma plantago. Water Plantain.
Triglochin palustre. Marsh Triglochin.

ORDER LXXX.—HYDROCHARIDEÆ.

Elodea Canadensis. Canadian Elodea.

ORDER LXXXI.—ORCHIDACEÆ.

Epipactis latifolia. Broad Epipactis.
Epipactis palustris. Marsh Epipactis.
Listera ovata. Twayblade Listera.
Neottia Nidus-avis. Bird's-nest Neottia.
Spiranthes autumnalis. Lady's-tresses.
Orchis Morio. Greenwinged Orchis.
Orchis militaris. Military Orchis.
Orchis mascula. Early Orchis.
Orchis maculata. Spotted Orchis.
Orchis latifolia. Marsh Orchis.
Orchis ustulata. Dwarf Orchis.
Orchis conopsea. Fragrant Orchis.
Habenaria bifolia. Butterfly Habenaria.
Habenaria viridis. Green Habenaria.
Ophrys apifera. Bee Ophrys.
Ophrys muscifera. Fly Ophrys.

ORDER LXXXII.—IRIDEÆ.

Iris Pseudacorus. Yellow Iris.

ORDER LXXXIII.—AMARYLLIDEÆ.

Galanthus nivalis. Common Snowdrop.

ORDER LXXXV.—LILIACEÆ.

Paris quadrifolia. Herb Paris.
Convallaria majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley.
Gagea lutea. Yellow Gagea.
Ornithogalum umbellatum. Star-of-Bethlehem.
Narthecium ossifragum. Bog Asphodel.
Colchicum autumnale. Meadow Saffron.

ORDER LXXXVI.—JUNCACEÆ.

Juncus obtusiflorus. Obtuse Rush.
Juncus bufonius. Toad Rush.
Luzula pilosa. Hairy Woodrush.
Luzula campestris. Field Woodrush.

ORDER LXXXVIII.—CYPERACEÆ.

Schoenus nigricans. Black Schoenus.
Cladium Mariscus. Prickly Cladium.
Rhynchospora alba. White Beaksedge.
Blysmus rufus. Narrow Blysmus.
Scirpus lacustris. Lake Scirpus.
Scirpus sylvaticus. Wood Scirpus.
Eriophorum polystachyum. Common Cottonsedge.
Carex pulcaris. Flea Carex.
Carex lagopina. Hare's-foot Carex.
Carex stellulata. Star-headed Carex.
Carex remota. Remote Carex.
Carex vulpina. Fox Carex.
Carex præcox. Vernal Carex.
Carex hirta. Hairy Carex.
Carex pallescens. Pale Carex.
Carex flava. Yellow Carex.
Carex distans. Distant Carex.
Carex panicea. Carnation Carex.
Carex capillaris. Capillary Carex.
Carex limosa. Mud Carex.
Carex glauca. Glauous Carex.
Carex sylvatica. Wood Carex.
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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 8, col. 1, line 29, for *Ripon and Nunwick*, read *Ripon and Hutton Moor*.
- .. 31, .. 1, .. 16, for further particulars about Rev. A. B. Haslam, see p. 281.
- .. 46, .. 1, .. 25, add after *sitting*, the words [*of Parliament*].
- .. 51, .. 1, .. 5, add after *Battie*, the words *Junior*, see 1622-3.
- .. 72, .. The Title of top Illustration should be *St. Mary Magdalene's Old Chapel*.
- .. 77 .. 1, .. 32, for address to *James I.*, read *James II*.
- .. 90 .. 1, .. 23, for *Harkson's*, read *Clarkson's*.
- .. 93, .. 2, .. 3, instead of *This cause probably related to tolls*, read *see 1719-20*.
- .. 93, .. 2, .. 28, for *Duffield*, read *Driffield*.
- .. 101, .. 1, .. 39, for *Dr. Edw. Ayrlton*, read *Dr. Edmund Ayrlton*.
- .. 103, .. 1, .. 8, for *in the Appendix*, read *See p. 227*.
- .. 134, .. 1, .. 28, after *both*, add *the Dean and his wife*.
- .. 134 and 135 .. the years should be 1829-30; 1830-31; 1831-2.
- .. 147, col. 2, line 32, the Election of Aldermen should read *R. Kearsley in place of T. Kendall; and Wm. Yorke, re-elected*.
- .. 165, .. 1, .. 39, for *Commander Oxley*, read *Captain Oxley*.
- .. 173, .. 2, .. 5, for *forty years*, read *thirty years*.
- .. 179, .. 1, .. 43, *Ripon Temperance Hall* should come under the year 1859.
- .. 182, .. 2, .. 58, for further particulars see p. 305.
- .. 183, .. 1, .. 47, for 1840, read 1842; and after elected in, add 1844.
- .. 184, .. 1, .. 30, for *see note under 1870*, read *see note under 1881-2*.
- .. 184, .. 1, .. 33, for *G. Mason, Esq.*, read *Thomas Mason, Esq.*
- .. 199, .. 1, .. 61, for *Rev. Wm. Goods*, read *Rev. Wm. Goode*.
- .. 200, .. 1, .. 21, for *did*, read *died*.
- .. 200, .. 1, .. 56, the arrangements are now altered.
- .. 205, .. 2, .. 14, for *November 16th*, read *November 17th*.
- .. 214, .. 2, .. 26, for *December 6th*, 1873, read *September 6th*, 1873, and delete paragraph on p. 220.
- .. 221, .. 1, .. 30, for *August 20th*, 1876, read *Sept. 14th*, 1875.
- .. 233, .. 1, .. 37, for *April 27th*, read *April 28th*.
- .. 233, .. 2, .. 22, for *May 1st*, 1881, read *May 2nd*, 1881.
- .. 243*, .. 1, .. 58, for 2,200*l.*, read 2,220*l.*
- .. 248*, .. 1, .. 11, for *Trust him for me*, read *Trust him to me*.
- .. 270, .. 1, .. 20, for *Oliver Cromwell*, read *Lord Fairfax*.
- .. 293, .. 1, .. 28, instead of *another with a floreated cross*, read "*or, a cross flory sable, the arms of Lamplugh, suggesting that William Lamplugh, A.M., a prebendary of Ripon in 1746 to 1777, and also of York, contributed to their expense. He was prebendary of the First Prebend of Ripon (see Mem. of Ripon, p. 289), son of W. L., of Lebberton, of Filey, New Coll., Oxon., B.A., Apl. 24th, 1723.*"—Communicated by the Rev. J. W. Darnbrough.



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